"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thunderstorms today; Saturday fair; wind south to west.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,706. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

PROSECUTOR ASKS AID AS A DEPUTY OF MRS. HUMISTON

Offers Her an Appointment to Help in a Fight Against White Slavery.

MORE POLICE ARE ACCUSED

False Testimony Is Charged Against a Lieutenant in the Cruger Investigation.

COCCHI FEARS THE CHAIR

Friends Raise a Fund to Fight Extradition, While He Expresses Eagerness to Expiate His Crime.

Spurred by recent developments in the case of Ruth Cruger, District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he was preparing to start a campaign against white slave traffickers in this city. He has designated Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who conducted a similar campaign last Summer, to take charge of the work. In outlining his plans, the District Attorney said that he had asked Mrs. Grace Humiston to become a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. It was the persistence of Mrs. Humiston which led to the discovery of Ruth Cruger's body.

"I believe Mrs. Humiston can be of great assistance to this office in the determined fight we will make to stamp out this terrible evil," Mr. Swann said. "She has already given us valuable information on the subject."

Mrs. Humiston held a conference with the District Attorney yesterday afternoon, at the close of which she departed without making any statement. From Mr. Swann it was learned that she had asked for a few days in which to make a decision. He admitted that they had discussed plans for attacking the white slave evil and prosecuting those who might be arrested as traffickers. It is known that Mrs. Humiston has received several offers from private individuals who are willing to give her financial support in her fight against white slavers. Mr. Swann said yesterday that as a public official Mrs. Humiston would have more power than as a private individual and, therefore, would be able to do more effective work.

At the request of Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday vacated an order committing Mrs. Cocchi, wife of Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger, to the House of Detention as a material witness and permitted the District Attorney to send her to a semi-public institution, where she could be near her year and a half old baby, who has been quite ill in a hospital.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday questioned all of the policemen who were on duty in the neighborhood of Cocchi's motor cycle repair shop between Feb. 13 and Feb. 16. None of them recalled whether the place was open or closed on those dates. Mr. Dooling also questioned Ernest Eregagnolo, general agent of St. Raphael's Society at 10 Charlton Street. The witness was unable to identify Cocchi from a photograph which was shown to him.

Assistant District Attorney William Harmon Black left yesterday for Washington to file papers with the State Department bearing on the extradition of Cocchi.

Wallstein Accuses Police.

Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, last night wrote to District Attorney Edward Swann, charging that Police Lieut. William Brown gave false testimony before him in his investigation of the Police Department's conduct of the case of Ruth Cruger's disappearance, and recommending that the District Attorney take "appropriate action." At the same time Commissioner Wallstein wrote to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods recommending that Lieutenant Brown be tried for violation of General Order No. 15, which requires the entry of reports of cases in the Daily Record Book, and on the charge of giving false testimony before him; that Detective Sergt. Frank McGee be brought to trial for "gross negligence" in his work on the Cruger case, that Lieutenant Francis A. Stahlknecht be tried for violating General Order 13 in his connection with the case, and that Lieutenant John J. Flannelly be tried for failing to give the case proper treatment. All of the policemen were attached to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau on Feb. 13, when Ruth Cruger disappeared. Commissioner Wallstein's letter to District Attorney Swann follows:

The Honorable Edward Swann, District Attorney, New York.

Dear Sir: I transmit herewith a copy of the testimony given before me by Lieutenant William Brown of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, and by Alfred M. Brown, Mrs. Anna T. Brown, and Edward M. Willi in the investigation which I have been conducting at the direction of the Mayor into the police conduct of the case of Ruth Cruger. The said testimony establishes, in my opinion, the fact that Lieutenant Brown, after being sworn as a witness in said investigation, willfully testified falsely in that he testified that at or about midnight of February 13, 1917, at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, he told Mr. Alfred M. Brown and the latter's wife, who was then present, that he placed the services of Detective Willi at their disposal and told the latter to leave the said branch office to prosecute the investigation of the case of Ruth Cruger, if necessary; whereas, in truth and in fact, Lieutenant Brown made no such statement and gave no such directions; and in that Lieutenant Brown testified that Alfred M. Brown had told him (Lieutenant Brown) to hold said missing person case of Ruth Cruger in abeyance and not to enter the same in the daily record book of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau and not to telephone to Police Headquarters for publication in the beat general alarm sheet until receipt of further communication from Mr. Alfred M. Brown or the Cruger family, whereas in truth and in fact, Mr. Alfred M. Brown made no such request.

This matter is submitted to you for appropriate action. Respectfully yours,

LEONARD M. WALLSTEIN.

Lieutenant Flannelly, who relieved Lieutenant William Brown from duty at

Continued on Page 4.

25,000 in Budapest Riot for Universal Suffrage

LONDON, June 28.—Budapest dispatches report a great demonstration in Budapest in a demand for universal, equal and secret suffrage. Twenty-five thousand persons marched in procession through the principal streets. There was some rioting, and windows were broken, and the police had some difficulty in dispersing the crowds.

BAKER TO CENSOR ALL TROOP NEWS

Angered by Publication of Dispatches from France Telling of Pershing's Men Arriving.

IS AT ODDS WITH CREEL

All Incoming Cables May Be "Censored"—Gen. McIntyre as the Final Arbiter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Relations between the War Department and the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is Chairman, are represented as almost at the breaking point tonight as a result of what is regarded as the premature publication of an announcement of the arrival of American troops in France.

Secretary Baker, a member of the committee himself, is expected now to take charge of handling military news in the future, and has indicated his desire that Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, the War Department censor, shall be the final arbiter on questions relating to information that might be of value to the enemy. The Secretary let it be understood that hereafter nothing would be printed about the movement of troops or the location of troops without the sanction of General McIntyre.

It was learned last night that the cablegram, telling of the arrival of two contingents of American soldiers on French soil, was released by the censors in France. There has been no censorship thus far of incoming cables in this country.

The newspapers have been told by Mr. Creel that they may print cables Mr. Creel, who is sometimes called censor, although there is no censorship law, that they may print cablegrams received from abroad on the assumption that they passed the censor on the other side. When he released for publication on May 28 his "preliminary statement to the press of the United States," he laid down this rule:

7. All messages received from abroad by cable or wireless are censored at the point of dispatch or receipt and are free for publication unless some especial circumstance arouses the suspicion of the editor.

The cable dispatches announcing the arrival of the Pershing expedition apparently fell under the rule laid down by Mr. Creel, and according to that were "free for publication," but the War Department refused yesterday to make any statement regarding the landing of the troops or to take the responsibility of authorizing or approving publication of that fact here until it was ready to make the announcement.

The War Department also declined today to authorize publication of the fact of the arrival of these troops. Secretary Baker holds that information regarding the arrival of American forces in France should not be published unless authorized by the War Department. He stated only two days ago that he would authorize the announcement of the arrival of all units as soon as it could be done safely, but made it plain that the department would not make public the arrival of any contingent so long as it believed that such publication might jeopardize the safety of other units that might not have landed.

Under the rule laid down by Mr. Creel on May 28 cabled reports of the arrival of the Pershing force were "free for publication," but from now on this will not be so. Secretary Baker wants every incoming, as well as every outgoing cablegram "censored," and, if necessary, a military censor will be placed in every cable office to read press dispatches. When a press dispatch of questionable propriety is received, though passed by the censors of the allied countries, it will first have to go to the War Department, where it will be read by General McIntyre before it can be published.

The cable stations are under control of the Navy Department, but Mr. Baker will have no difficulty in obtaining such co-operation as will permit careful reading of messages relating to the army.

The State Department has for several months had its own censorship bureau, working independently of Mr. Creel's bureau. It is in charge of Philip H. Patchin and Hugh Gibson. The Navy Department, likewise, has a censor in the person of Commodore Belknap.

EAGER FOR WORD FROM PERSHING

Washington Hears Unofficially That the General Has Joined His Advance Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Complete reports from Major Gen Pershing upon the landing of the first expeditionary force in France were still lacking tonight, and the War Department remained silent. The delay may be accounted for by the report that until today General Pershing had not personally visited the American encampment.

At the Navy Department reports are awaited from the commander of the convoy, which accomplished without a marring incident, so far as known, one of the greatest tasks ever assigned to a naval force.

There was much discussion today as to when the American forces would take over a part of the great battle line in France. Whatever plans have been made on this line are closely guarded. No official of the Government would ad-

Continued on Page 4.

MARY PICKFORD in "The Little American," STRAND Thea., com. Sunday.—Advt.

BUILD AIRPLANES AND HELP US WIN, PAINLEVE URGES

French War Minister Wants America to Make Parts in Huge Lots for Fitting Abroad.

MUST NOT LOSE A MINUTE

This Co-operation to Create Air Navies He Holds to be the Vital Problem of the War.

HIGH PRAISE FOR PERSHING

Discussing War Aims, He Says France Must Have Alsace Because It Was Stolen.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—Before going to see the Minister of War, I had formed the impression that M. Painlevé was that rarity in the ranks of science, a great mathematician whose genius was not an excrescence, but an integral part of an all-around great man. When I met him in his office I found him unexpectedly young, not only in appearance, but also in his unjaded outlook on life and war. One could not imagine him as the War Minister under Napoleon, but he fits into the picture of a period which, though entirely lacking in a superman, can lay claim to supermankind.

To see a scientist who was a Socialist slightly shocked new-country preconceptions. The Minister is delightfully agreeable and frank. He is of medium size, his eyes are blue, and his hair is brown, without a suspicion of gray. His nose is retroussé, like Yvette Guilbert's, and his complexion fresh. He is strikingly boyish for a man who has led such a strenuous life in two departments, politics and science, for, as all the world knows, he is the first mathematician in France, perhaps even in the world.

While waiting for M. Painlevé to return from an unexpected conference I had a chance to look about under the guidance of Sub-Chief Major Herscher, and to learn something about the spirit and methods of the war office. Under the new war administration, as reorganized by M. Painlevé and M. Ribot, military economics and financial and political powers necessary for the conduct of the war are reserved to the civil Government itself. The powers relating exclusively to the army are put in the form of military orders by the General Chief of Staff, who is the medium of communication between the Minister of War and the Commander in Chief and the Ministers coadjutor in the execution of military matters, and thus militarized pass in two separate channels, one to General Pétain for the western front and the other to General Sarrail for the eastern front, these two being entirely separate.

An Idealist Who Acts.

M. Painlevé, who has already made a deep impression in America as he has throughout Europe, is a Socialist Republican. He is not and never has been an international, that is a Socialist who puts Socialism above country. He had always foreseen a long war and has been a convinced "jusqu'aboutist." He is an idealist who realizes his ideals. This has been shown by his quick action in Greece, where with Ribot and Lloyd George he grasped the nettle of intrigue and treachery.

The first word the War Minister spoke when our conversation opened was of President Wilson. The head of the American Republic, M. Painlevé said, had the enduring esteem, affection and confidence of the French people. No one else had put the case for humanity so strongly and action had followed words, though there had been patience and restraint that in retrospect of what had passed emphasized the sincerity of Wilson.

"Out of all this terrible slaughter there may come at least a pacified humanity," said M. Painlevé, dwelling on the note so often struck in the President's messages.

"One of the most important in France," he continued, "is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine. They had always been properly French territory, an integral part of France, one with us geographically and in feeling, but 130 years ago these provinces gave themselves formally and irrevocably to France. They are ours and they must come back to us. These provinces stand on a level morally with Northern France and Belgium, where Germany's acts were not those of war.

"Germany stole out of factories property belonging to private parties. Such theft does not come under the categories for which one asks indemnity. It is a matter of restoring stolen property and on that we shall insist.

"There must be no compromise at the end on the outrages committed at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing. And the deportations are crimes that can never be expiated."

Admires Pershing.

There was a pause at this point and when conversation was resumed General Pershing was the pleasant subject chosen.

"I had the pleasure of telling him that this house was his," said M. Painlevé. "It is no mere compliment of words. On another occasion I assured him that he had already conquered Paris.

"The reception here was absolutely the most beautiful that Paris has ever given any stranger. Leaving out such compelling causes as the chivalry of the country represented by him and his own remarkable personality, I think it was because the occasion was improvised and the enthusiasm, therefore, was spontaneous. It was only known publicly at 2 o'clock on June 13 that General Pershing was to arrive that evening. At 6 o'clock the neighborhood of the station was packed with waiting and expectant crowds. This was all the more remarkable in a country which had so much to suffer for three years. It was the first time since the imprint of war had become so cruel that a great French crowd had shown such animation.

"That General Pershing should have been received with every mark of appreciation and gratitude was not to be wondered at. It is even more gratify-

Continued on Page 4.

"ROSES"—the sweetest word in any language—See top of Page 9.—Advt.

Brazil Revokes Decree of Neutrality; Congress Authorized Action Last Month

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28.—Brazil has revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente Allies and Germany.

The Brazilian Government, by Act of Congress late in May, authorized the revocation of Brazil's neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States. In notifying the Brazilian legations of the sanction of the revocation, Milo Pecanha, the Foreign Minister, said that Brazil up to that time had refrained from taking sides in the European conflict, but that the republic could not remain indifferent from the moment the United States found itself involved in a struggle for the rights of the people, and when Germany meted out indiscriminately to Brazil the most brutal treatment.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro on June 9 said that diplomatic exchanges with representatives of the Entente Powers were in progress, and that practical results might be expected soon. It was added that warships of the Entente would be permitted to visit Brazilian ports without adhering to the time limits imposed by neutrality regulations.

ANTI-DRAFT STRIKE THREAT AT OTTAWA

Labor Member Tells Parliament Government Program Will Bring General Clash.

DEMANDS A POPULAR VOTE

Says Organized Labor In United States Will Support Move, Though Loyal to Wilson.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 28.—The declaration that a general strike of organized labor in Canada will be called if the Government attempts to apply conscription without first obtaining authority from the people, was made in Parliament tonight by Alphonse Verville, who represents the district of Maisonneuve, part of the city of Montreal. He is the only labor member of the Canadian House, and for many years was President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Mr. Verville declared that in striking Canadian labor would have the support of organized labor in the United States, although there would be no strike there. The announcement was made in a speech on the Government Compulsory Service bill.

"I want this Parliament to understand," said Mr. Verville, "that passage and application of this measure means a general strike, and it means national calamity. Even if there is exemption there will be no change in labor's determination. This is a matter of principle. It is not too late yet to avoid this calamity. If the people of Canada, by direct verdict, support conscription then organized labor will submit loyally to the decision. But organized labor, which must bear the brunt of conscription, has been ignored and never consulted by the Canadian Government." Organized labor in the United States would be loyal to President Wilson, but would co-operate, Mr. Verville said, in the protest of labor in Canada against the decision of the Canadian Government, which had been made without consulting labor.

Mr. Verville went on to say that last February he visited Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Buffalo and conferred with labor men relative to the prospective participation of the United States in the war. Ten days before President Wilson made his communication to Congress asking the enactment of a measure of selective conscription, he declared, the heads of American organized labor were summoned to the White House for a conference with the President and were asked squarely what labor could expect from labor. American labor answered that it would co-operate loyally with the President. In Canada, Mr. Verville said, Premier Borden had followed a different course.

"Organized labor here has been ignored since the war began," he said. "Despite the fact that Canadian labor is expected to furnish its generous share of soldiers, there was no calling of the members together for consultation. If it was good for the United States Government, before presenting its Conscription bill to Congress, to get the goodwill and power of organized labor, why was it that the Canadian Government decided not to do so, but to ignore labor.

"Remember, I would not be guilty of indorsing a general strike. Perhaps few know what it means. The Government should consider what it would mean for itself, for the country, and for the Allies."

DROWNING SAILORS SHELLED BY U-BOAT

Attacked After Eight Others from British Steamer Addah Are Killed in Lifeboats.

LONDON, June 28.—The Elder-Dempster steamer Addah was torpedoed without warning and sunk by a German submarine on June 15. The submarine fired on the Captain's boat killing eight men.

The submarine fired on the master's boat from a distance of between 300 and 400 yards. The shot took the boat's stern completely off and the submarine continued firing while the men were swimming about. It fired also on the chief officer's boat, which was pierced by a shell, but nobody was killed, though several were slightly wounded.

All the survivors were picked up by a French steamer at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of June 16.

The Addah was a vessel of 4,397 tons, built in 1905 at Newcastle. She was 350 feet long, had a 48-foot beam, and a 20-foot depth of hold.

NEW U-BOATS EQUIPPED WITH NET CUTTERS

Heavy Circular Knives Are Attached to Steel Hawsers Running from the Bow to the Stern.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 28, (by The Associated Press.)—The Captain of a torpedoed merchantman has turned over to the naval authorities here a sketch of a new type of German submarine equipped with a wirecutting device designed to release it from nets. The sketch shows several strands of stout steel hawsers stretched from the bow through the conning tower to the stern. Attached to these is a series of heavy circular knives, a foot in diameter and placed about a yard apart.

The Captain made the drawing while in a small boat after his ship had been torpedoed. The theory of the Captain is that a boat so equipped would have hope of being able to cut its way through any steel nets in which it might become enmeshed.

Second Japanese Supplement of the New York Evening Post, issue of international significance, published tomorrow. Order copies today.—Adv.

PRICE OF SOFT COAL IS CUT TO $3 A TON

Operators Agree to Tentative Maximum at Conference with Federal Officials.

DROP $180,000,000 A YEAR

Reduction on Anthracite to be Taken Up Soon—Preferential Rates on Government Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—An agreement fixing the tentative maximum price of bituminous coal on cars as it comes from the mine at $3 a ton, with an additional 50 cents a ton for lump sizes, and a reduction of 50 cents on every ton supplied to the Government, was reached tonight at a meeting of a special committee composed of representatives of 400 coal operators and Government officials.

The new prices will become effective July 1. Reductions range from $1 to $5 a ton to the public, but do not apply to coal for export.

Director Smith of the Geological Survey estimated that the reduction would mean that the operators would get $180,000,000 less annually for their output.

In addition to fixing prices for coal at the mines, it was announced that jobbers, brokers, retailers, and commission men would be permitted to charge commissions of not more than 25 cents a ton and that no more than one commission should be charged. In other words, the consumer will get his coal at the mine price plus transportation charges and 25 cents a ton.

Announcement was made that by agreement with the operators, treatment of the antracite problem had been deferred until after July 1. Seven anthracite operators were represented at the meeting today, and it is said that they will meet the Government demands in the same spirit when the discussions are taken up.

The special committee of coal operators which was given power to come to an agreement with the Government was selected at the deliberations of the 400 operators. The Government was represented by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, ex-Governor Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, and Chairman Peabody of the Committee of Coal Production of the Council of National Defense.

Government circles were greatly elated tonight over the result of the conferences. It is said that the action taken will tend to speed up manufacture and transportation and prove of immeasurable aid to the United States in its war preparations.

Secretary Lane, in an address to the operators at the close of the conference at which the price agreement was reached, paid a high tribute to the motives which had prompted the action. He told the operators he would do all in his power to see that in the final accounting an equitable arrangement was made. "The people of the country," he said, were greatly in the debt of the operators.

"This is a distinctly novel proceeding," he said. "You are pioneers in a good move. We look back with respect and admiration upon those who crossed the hard and stony and waterless places and picked out the richer spots beyond. I hope that you will be looked upon not only by those who succeed you in the coal business but by the industries of the United States generally with respect and admiration for the manner in which you have acted at this conference. You have responded as to a call by the people of the United States. You are not removed. You are in business. You belong to the people. Most of you are men who were not born to wealth.

"We have no castes in this country. You have come up out of the soil like the rest of us. You have in sympathy with the people and understanding of your relation to them. That is everything in a democracy. Unless we maintain in our minds always the consciousness of the sources of power in this country democracy is a failure.

"There is a strong contention made that this Government cannot meet to the full the demands that are to be made upon it, not only in times of stress but in fact at any time.

"It is contended that other Governments are more competent, and more efficient because there is a strong hand above the people, threatening, menacing, compelling. If we in the United States are to work out our economic and social problems, as we have worked out our political problems, we must work them out. In my judgment, in the way in which you have worked out this one.

Calls Coal Public Utility.

"There is a kind of co-operation that we know as a public utility. A public utility is a corporation that is at the service of any one. It must render the kind of service that it holds out to the world in the biggest and broadest sense. Each of you in running a coal mine is managing a public utility because the public is dependent upon you.

"This country is going to go forward and not backward. It is going to keep its democracy and its confidence in democracy.

"You have been up against an extremely odd situation, and you have met the situation in magnificent fashion. I think you have reason to be proud of what you have done. You have said to the American people that you are not going to be oblivious to the rights of those for whom you sprang. You will protect them. That is spirit of the kind that makes for the success of this country.

"If all the industries of the United States will make the same effort there will be no question as to whether our people can mobilize our resources. We must not work singly and alone for selfish ends in the hope of reaping rich rewards that will distinguish us merely as men who are in industry as makers of money. We must work as the men who landed in Europe yesterday must work—in battalions and regiments and companies, with one mind, one purpose, marching forward to victory—victory not for ourselves, but victory for the

Continued on Page 2.

Time Table Changes.
Important changes will be made in the time tables of all divisions of the Pennsylvania R. R., July 1.—Advt.

FIGHT IN SENATE BEGUN TO MODIFY DRY AMENDMENT

Lodge, Supporting Ban on Whisky, Would Permit Making of Beer and Wine.

FEARS PUBLIC DISCONTENT

Asserts, with Hardwick, That Prohibition Issue Has No Place in Food Bill.

TEST VOTE EXPECTED TODAY

Motion Pending to Recommit Measure to Committee for "Bone-Dry" Redrafting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Opposition to the prohibition amendment to the food administration bill was voiced in the Senate today when the measure was reported by the Committee on Agriculture as a substitute for the original food bill. In a speech that lasted an hour, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts warned the Senate against legislation that would deprive millions of Americans of beer and wine. He advocated a ban on the making of whisky, but urged that to legislate against beer or wine would be unwise.

"If it were feasible and I were a despot and I could do it by a single stroke, I would wipe drink off the face of the earth," said Senator Lodge. "I am no lover of it and no defender of it. But this is not the time to legislate against beer, which so many of our countrymen look to as their tipple."

Senator Lodge argued that to put the ban on beer and wines would deprive the Government of an enormous revenue that would have to be made up in some other way. As a member of the Finance Committee, which has been drafting the War Revenue bill, he said that the problem of how to impose taxes without imposing a heavy burden on the individual was a knotty one.

Test Vote Probable Today.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia, expressed himself as opposed to prohibition of beer, even though, as he remarked, he comes from a prohibition State. He moved to send the liquor amendments back to the Agriculture Committee, along with a section of the bill regulating waste in food, which he called unconstitutional as drafted.

Vice President Marshall ruled that the bill would have to be recommitted in its entirety, if at all. Senator Hardwick made a motion to that effect. The vote on this would have indicated the Senate line-up on war prohibition. When the Senate met Senator Hardwick's motion was still under consideration. It will be voted on probably tomorrow.

From the trend of the debate today it would appear that the Food bill might have many days of sharp discussion ahead. How the Senate will stand on the matter of beer and wines, it is impossible to forecast. Some advocates of tolerant liquor legislation expressed the belief tonight that the Senate would restore the amendment by which the manufacture of beer and wine would be permitted, with power lodged with the President to stop it, if emergency should require.

"If the Senate gives the President power to stop the manufacture and sale of beer and wine when he considers its use is inimical to the prosecution of the war, I think that would suffice," said Senator Hoke Smith. "I am for tolerant drink legislation. I hope the Senate will amend this bill so as to allow the use of beer, at least."

In his speech, Senator Lodge referred to the state of the public mind in war time and said it would be dangerous to tamper with it. He warned the Senate that great sums of money must be obtained to pay for the war. He said probably $2,000,000,000 would have to be raised by taxation this year.

Fixing Prices Dangerous.

"I see no sign of resistance on the part of business men, who must pay the profits tax and the income tax," Senator Lodge went on. "We should take the profits—all of them we need—but we must not kill them at the source. This bill confers power that could put out of business every partnership, corporation, and individual in this country engaged in interstate commerce.

"This bill gives power to fix prices. I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of fixing prices. The proposition is economically unsound. It was tried recently in Germany and France and proved a failure. If we fix the minimum price to the farmer, why not to the manufacturer? This legislation is perilous and not necessary. We must secure regulation and control of distribution. We want to regulate the coal that shall go to Italy, for instance. We want the fullest power in that direction. But this bill holds over the head of business a threat and uncertainty. Keep that up, and you will not have any profits to levy on. We must do nothing to dry up the sources of taxation.

"The one dominant desire in my heart, the one wish I have, overmastering everything else, is to win this war. I am ready to subject everything to that—my personal prejudices, anything I have in party feeling. I want to win this war. That is the only road to peace. Whatever will help to win the war I will vote for; whatever I think will retard us in winning the war I will vote against, no matter what the clamor, no matter what the excitement.

"I am here charged with the great responsibility of a Senator of the United States, one of ninety-six in this body. This is too grave a time to look over the shoulder at anything. The burden of duty is on us. We are not going to save our souls by trying to make other people virtuous by statute; we are going to save our souls, if they can be saved, by what we do ourselves, each one of us. We cannot put it off on anybody else.

"If complete prohibition of every form of alcoholic beverage, in my opinion, would aid us most to win this war, I would vote for it. If I thought no prohibition at all would help us to win this war I would vote for that.

Would Stop Distilling.

"My own belief is that it is clear that we ought to stop absolutely the manufacture of distilled spirits in order to conserve all the grain material that goes into them. The conservation that will be effected in that way is not merely so large as I wish it were, and it is far from being as large as the people who are crying out so loudly represented to me, but it is worth saving. I would carry it further; I would not have any distilled liquors made from fruits.

"Beer carries very little alcohol—about 4 per cent. If we abolished all

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Italian Designs a Ship That Torpedoes Won't Sink

ROME, June 28.—Umberto Pugliere, a naval engineer, has designed a new type of unsinkable cargo boat which has been accepted by the Italian Ministry of Marine.

The Revista Maritima, describing the ship, says the vessel has a displacement of 10,300 tons and can carry 5,800 tons of cargo. It has a double skin, the space between the inner and the outer hulls being filled with coal and other material which is intended to protect the ship from mine or torpedo.

ROOT MISSION MORE HOPEFUL

Believe Russia Will Save Herself Despite Difficulties and Perplexities of Situation.

HAVE FAITH IN KERENSKY

And Think Powers Should Accord All Moral and Material Support He Needs.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 27.—All members of the American diplomatic mission with whom I have spoken, including Mr. Root, express great satisfaction with their visit to Moscow despite the torrid heat and the high pressure under which they worked. An illustration of the latter fact is that Mr. Root made four speeches in one day.

What impressed the members most was the atmosphere of activity and keen desire materially to assist in the country which surrounds Moscow and affords so striking a contrast with Petrograd. Moscow, too, appears more patriotic and less susceptible to extremist and enemy influence, while such institutions as the Zemstvo Union and the War Industries Committee, with which Mr. Root and his colleagues were brought into intimate contact, are accomplishing real work for the salvation of Russia.

Although the time the mission has spent in Russia has been of the shortest, and despite the asseverations of those who protest that only a sojourn of three months can give the mission any real insight into present conditions and the future of Russia, not less as a democracy than as an active belligerent, the opinions of the members are now taking something like definite form. To mention names or indicate persons would not only be contrary to the unexpressed but tacitly understood desires of the commission, but at the present moment indiscreet. But it is permissible to state that certain leading members of the mission view the future with what cannot be accurately described as extravagant optimism, but what certainly one is entitled to term cautious hopefulness.

Whether this attitude is founded on cognizance of all the real factors in the situation or is only solely derived from the ministerial environment in which the Mission is naturally forced to live is at present beside the point, but the fact is that such a view exists.

Different members of the mission approached the Russian situation from different standpoints. There are those who view the Russian problem mainly but not solely as a war problem. There are others who view it mainly as a Russian domestic problem and only secondly as a war problem. The first seek to find out what Russia is capable of achieving as a belligerent power, the others what roads she is traversing in emancipating herself from the perils of anarchy and financial and economic ruin. This is not an unhappy combination, because it ensures the widest possible views which must be reflected in the reports which will be made to the President. And despite these divergencies there lies in the minds of all the members of the mission the firm belief that Russia will yet save herself if public opinion in the allied countries will only be patient and tolerant.

Whether she will exercise decisive influence in the future course of the war is another matter, on which opinions vary. One member firmly believes she will. Another thinks this lies in the lap of the gods; but all are firmly agreed that Kerensky is fighting day and night to get Russia on the path that leads to victory and that under the circumstances the only statesmanlike policy for America and her allies is to afford him every moral and material support which he may need.

It is recognized that the task with which he is confronted is one of the heaviest, most responsible, and most difficult ever faced by a statesman. His heroic fight against the factions which would drag Russia into the dust of dishonor and disintegration, his heroic devotion to the task of instilling zeal for war into the soldiers and people who are tired of war, his skill in drawing under his leadership all moderates of whatever views, has indeed moved the admiration of the mission. They believe he will lead Russia out of the paths of faction disorganization and disruption to stable freedom, whatever methods he may adopt to achieve his aim, and it is because of this belief that there are no pessimists among the members of the mission.

So much I have gleaned from daily conversations with the members.

Proposals by several factory owners to close their big establishments owing to the impossibility of continuing with wages at the present high level are causing the Government great anxiety. It is realized that unemployment would create a dangerous situation.

Unskilled working men now require $2,000 a year, while the wages of skilled workers are double that. This is why it is almost impossible for factories to continue. State control, it is pointed out, is the only way of overcoming difficulties temporarily, but whether this is feasible under present conditions is a matter of doubt.

Arthur Henderson has gone to Mos-

Continued on Page 2.

For feeble digestion, or nervous exhaustion, drink Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak. Ask your doctor.—Advt.

AIMS TO WIPE OUT NEUTRALS' TRADE WITH GERMANY

Entente Hopes America Will Join in Forcing Their Compliance Through an Embargo.

WOULD COMPEL A CHOICE

Plan Contemplates Granting New Privileges if Neutrals Stop Selling to the Foe.

CONTROL OF WHEAT PLANNED

Exports Council Also Has Under Consideration Restriction of Meat, Sugar, and Fish Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The prevention of all trade between Germany and neutral countries contiguous to her is the aim of the Entente Governments. The policy of the United States has not yet been announced, and it was stated by an authority today that the details of America's administration of the legislation empowering the President to regulate all exports had not been finally decided upon. The expectation is that in broad outline the measures to be taken will be as follows:

1. Exports of foodstuffs to Holland, Scandinavia, and Switzerland to be limited to absolute necessaries supplemental to their home production for the maintenance of those countries.

2. Denial to them of pig iron, sulphur, and other commodities in which or in whose derivatives those countries have been trading with Germany.

3. Restriction of trading privileges of the neutral countries with the Allies unless such neutral countries purchase all the supplies they need from the Allies, instead of urging the necessity of having to exchange foodstuffs with Germany for coal and other supplies.

Pig iron bought by Sweden in America was declared by an authority today to have been intended for re-export to Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, it was alleged, had been buying sulphur in the United States to enable them to sell sulphite and sulphite pulp to Germany.

The neutral countries were also charged with gross misrepresentation of their needs and of flagrant manipulation of figures in attempts to justify their commerce with Germany, and at the same time to assure to themselves the continuance of their trade with the United States. An example cited was the recent statement containing a threat by a member of the Dutch Government. He asserted that if America cut off fodder used for feeding Dutch cattle, Holland would have to dispose of its cattle "eastward," meaning to Germany. An allied diplomat remarked today that this Dutch Minister's further assertion that Holland possessed 15 per cent. more cattle now than at the beginning of the war proved that the Netherlands were obtaining more fodder than the country needed, and had thus been able, despite the large quantity of cattle killed for food and already sold to Germany, to increase live stock vastly by obtaining from the United States more fodder than was actually needed.

The Entente Governments have considered thoroughly all phases of the rationing question. These include the possibility of danger to England's importations, from Holland and Denmark especially, and of the effects upon the neutrals' policies affecting Germany and the Allies. There would be great dissatisfaction in the neutral countries which court the idea of earning tremendous profits from the necessities of the belligerents of both groups, and view the probabilities from the light of their own selfish interests, without regard for the advantages or disadvantages to the warring powers.

Choice Set Before Neutrals.

The conclusion has been reached that, inasmuch as the neutrals' trade with the Allied nations and with the United States, besides being indispensable, is of inestimably more value to them, they would not long hesitate between one of two courses: First, to be shut off entirely from the privilege of trading with the United States and the Allies; and, second, to give up their commerce with the Central Empires.

Earlier in the war the genuine fear was entertained in the neutral countries that Germany would retaliate upon them in a military way if they unduly restricted their trade with her. Nevertheless, the restrictions were necessary because of the British blockade, which limited the imports into neutral Europe, and Germany drove the best bargain possible in order to obtain from Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia not only supplies of their own production, but commodities imported into Germany from America, which were re-exported to Germany clandestinely.

Now it is the belief of the Entente Governments that Germany could not, even if she desired, divert troops for war into the soldiers and people who are tired of war, his skill in drawing under his leadership all moderates of whatever views, has indeed moved the admiration of the mission. They believe he will lead Russia out of the paths of faction disorganization and disruption to stable freedom, whatever methods he may adopt to achieve his aim, and it is because of this belief that there are no pessimists among the members of the mission.

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fica—if the measures favored by the Entente Governments are adopted by the United States. It is not expected that there will be any imediate compliance with the wishes of the Allies by the neutral Governments, but after the neutral Governments have experienced the inconvenience and disadvantage of being restricted to the absolute necessaries required to supplement home production, with the attendant suspension of all foreign commerce and the danger of popular risings carrying the possibility of the overthrow of dynasties and the establishment of republics, it is believed that they will obey the instinct of self-preservation and finally suspend commerce with Germany.

Britain Asks Us for an Embargo.

LONDON, June 28.—Reuter's, Limited, understands that Great Britain has requested the United States to adopt similar measures to those taken by the other Allies to prevent neutral countries contiguous to the Central Powers from importing anything beyond their own needs, so that little or nothing can be sent into the enemy countries.

A formal reply has not yet been received, but there is assurance that favorable consideration has been given to the proposition, pending the perfecting of the machinery for making the proposed measures effective.

BERNE, June 28.—In the course of the debate in the National Council today, Dr. Spahn strongly criticised the newspapers for printing what he declared were false reports concerning Swiss exportations to the Central Powers. As an instance, Dr. Spahn said, the newspapers had reported that sixty carloads of American wheat had been exported to Germany, a statement in which there was not a word of truth.

WHEAT CONTROL TO BE ABSOLUTE

Drastic Regulation of Meat, Sugar, and Fish Exports Also Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Absolute control of the wheat situation and careful regulation of exports of meats, sugar, and fish are among the plans of the Government, it was said tonight, in connection with the powers of the Exports Council, just created by the President, and those of the food administration which, it is expected, will be delegated soon to the President by Congress.

The wheat situation may even bring the Government to the point where it will put an end to speculation and dominate distribution of wheat for domestic and export purposes. The power of purchase may be exercised in behalf of the Allies and the neutrals.

That such a condition would be faced was asserted today by President Griffin of the Chicago Board of Trade in dispatches which reached this city. He said he had conferred with Herbert C. Hoover, selected to head the food administration. After reading the dispatch, Mr. Hoover intimated that discussion of such matters was ill-timed and premature, and that no decision had been reached. He did not, however, say that such drastic action might not be necessary.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

"With regard to the statement from Chicago," said Mr. Hoover, "I regret that any statement should be issued as to matters discussed in preliminary conferences which have been held between ourselves and the various trades in the country. These conferences have been called with a view to discussing with representative men in the trades the measures which might or might not be adopted in the public interest, if and when action has been taken by Congress.

"They have taken place at this early date in order that there might be no delay in securing effective action by the food administration. It is obvious that at present there is no plan that can be settled by the food administration and that all discussions which have been necessary are of an entirely tentative order, and may be subjected to radical change at any time.

"The great desire of the administration has been to develop measures, with advice from representative business men and in such a way that would accomplish the objectives of the food administration in curtailing speculation and meeting the other difficulties which have grown up in trade, and that these measures should be placed upon such a basis that they would not damage the business machinery of the country beyond the ready resumption of its normal functions at peace.

"During these discussions the subjects have been necessarily approached from many angles, and which or what method may be adopted cannot be determined until the food administration has been set up by Congress and until adequate consideration has been given to every complexion of the subject."

Tremendous Increase in Exports.

It was considered significant that steps were taken today to speed up the actual operation of the system of licensing exports under the Exports Council and that the figures were made public from official sources to show the tremendous increase in the exports of wheat, beef, sugar, and fish during the last nine months.

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, who is to have charge of the administrative work of issuing licenses for the export of commodities included in the Presidential proclamations—the first of a series of which may be issued from the White House tomorrow—obtained from President Wilson, out of the emergency fund of $100,000,000 under the President's control, $150,000 for the preliminary work, and an estimate of $570,000 to continue the work for a year was submitted to the Treasury Department. The President will issue his first proclamation, it is said, as soon as the machinery to license exports is ready for operation.

Wheat exports for the nine months ending March 31, according to figures made public to uphold the statement of Mr. Hoover that the major burden of feeding the world has fallen on the American people, showed an increase of 52 per cent. over the average annual exports for the period from 1912 to 1914 inclusive, while sugar imports jumped no less than 1,500 per cent. A big jump in exports over pre-war figures, it was stated, is shown in the case of most of the major staples. In live animals there is a drop, due to the necessity of keeping cattle, hogs and sheep for slaughter and consumption in this country.

In comparing a three-year pre-war average (1912 to 1914) with the first nine months of this export year, (to March 31, 1917,) it was pointed out that wheat exports showed a jump of 52 per cent.; beef, (canned, fresh, and pickled,) 330 per cent.; sugar, (refined,) 1,500 per cent., and fish of all kinds, 62 per cent. Other necessities, such as fats and vegetables, display an occasional decrease.

Comparative Figures.

The figures below show respectively the yearly average for the three years from 1912 to 1914 and the total for the nine months ending March 31, 1917:

	Average.	Three Months.
Wheat	71,385,054 bu.	102,435,092 bu.
Beef	45,854,475 lbs.	200,093,750 lbs.
Sugar (refined)	38,151,507 lbs.	931,375,583 lbs.
Fish	83,934,022 lbs.	130,102,287 lbs.

Further information was given to show the increase in the selling price of wheat for 1916-1917, due to the great buying orders received from abroad. Preliminary estimates on the movement of the 1916-1917 crop of wheat, it was stated, indicated that the average price received by the farmer from that crop was $1.50 a bushel, showing a marked increase over the last five years. The figure, it was stated, was subject to final revision in about two weeks, when complete data as to the crop movement would be obtained.

The figures for the last five years were: For the crop year 1910-1911 the farmer received 92.2 cents; for 1911-1912, 87.7 cents; for 1913-1914, 79.6 cents; for 1914-1915, 97 cents; for 1915-1916, 98.4 cents.

The report of the Department of Labor for the month ended May 15 shows an average increase in prices of approximately 5 per cent. in staple foodstuffs. Flour jumped 29 per cent., bread 13, beans 14, rice 11, and cornmeal 15. Onions showed a decrease from the preceding month of 36 per cent., and butter 8 per cent.

PEACE WITH FREEDOM THE AIM, SAYS PETAIN

French Commander Emphatic in Declaring That No Half-Way Settlement Can Be Made.

GERMANY SOLE OBSTACLE

He Analyses Her Manifest Purposes for Domination—Pershing Indorses His Statement.

General Pétain's first article on "Why We Are Fighting?" which appeared Wednesday in the French Army bulletin, is summarized by the official Bureau of French Information, which has its headquarters in this city.

Pétain begins by saying:

"We are fighting in order to drive the enemy from our territory and, by a firm and complete peace, to prevent such an unprovoked assault from ever being repeated.

"We are fighting because by a cowardly withdrawal we would criminally betray both our dead and our posterity.

"We are fighting so that peace may restore to our country a freedom of action and inspire a responsibility which, were the war to have a bad ending, would be much worse than what our people suffer today."

Pétain then traces the origins of the war, sketches the history of events of the Summer of 1914, and recalls the efforts made by France, Russia, and England to avoid the conflict. He writes:

"As early as July 29 Nicholas had, by a personal dispatch to William, offered to submit the problem to The Hague tribunal. William rejected the offer, but, doubtless being conscious of the crime he had committed, suppressed this very important dispatch in the German White Book.

"That is confession. When Vienna was, perhaps, on the point of negotiating, William hastened to force the conflict by declaring war on Russia before Austria could even act and to the despair of the entire world.

"It is, indeed, true that for many years Germany had wished to make war on Russia and France. For a long time she had been preparing to the smallest detail for a simultaneous invasion of both countries by the organization of a spy service, entirely unprecedented, and by the most complete military preparation."

Pétain shows that while the French Government issued orders keeping its soldiers ten kilometers back of the frontier, the Germans took advantage of them at several points without a declaration of war. Then the declaration of war was made under the pretext that French aviators had dropped bombs on Nuremberg. The General passes to the violation of Belgian neutrality, saying:

"Germany had the hope to crush us in a few months. Traitorously attacking through Belgium, and with formidable forces, she believed she could certainly be in Paris long before England could send anything else than a miserable little army."

What Germany desired, the Pan-Germanists demonstrated. In particular she desired, besides our Departments of Nord and Est, Flanders, Artois, Lorraine, our most valuable mineral, industrial, and agricultural resources, and to extort from us ten times the gold that she got in 1871.

"Beaten on the Marne and Yser, stopped at Verdun, obliged by many defeats to retreat on ground pledged by almost all of Europe, has Germany renounced this odious dream?

"Not in the least. The more we have inflicted severe losses upon her the more has she demanded compensations.

"Doubtless, humiliated by her defeats, starved by the blockade, bleeding ever in her battles, does she desire peace?

"But she wants it full of honor, as they say; that is to say, full of profits. It is such a peace she has pretended to offer us—a peace of prey.

"Proof of Germany's bad faith is in her reply to President Wilson when she refused to set forth her aims in the war—proof that they could not be revealed.

"That is to say, because Germany does not dare to lay them before the world today. She maintains all her pretensions. She desired war in order to realize them. The only one in Europe prepared for it, she alone desired it, brought it about, precipitated it, decreed it, and rendered it inexplicable by her procedure, atrocious by her methods.

"By keeping secret and having no honest desire to declare her superlative pretensions for domination, she stands as the sole obstacle to peace.

Praised by Pershing.

PARIS, June 28.—General Pershing was asked today to comment on the article by General Pétain. The American commander replied:

"I have read General Pétain's article with deepest interest. His answer to the question is complete and logical. The facts set forth should convince the world of the justice of our great cause.

"I cannot think it possible that any one should hold a different view of why we are in the war. It is quite beyond reason that any one, knowing the truth, should fail to condemn the course pursued by the German Government, and the truth has been clearly pointed out by the distinguished Commander in Chief of the French Army.

"There must be no peace except a lasting peace. The ideals for which the Allies are contending must be held sacred. France will continue her splendid fight for human rights and human liberties, and fresh examples of heroism by her valiant armies will still further inspire those fighting by her side."

DENIES PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO DECIDE THEIR FATE

Austrian Premier Says the Emperor's Will Must Control Peace Policies.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The Austrian Unterhaus yesterday debated an interpellation introduced by the Socialist members Daszynski, Stoyan and Hruban, favoring the opening of peace negotiations. Herr Daszynski contended that all the peoples of the monarchy shared in the desire for peace, and that it was high time for the Government to make known Austria's war aims and peace conditions. The interpellation also urged the right of the peoples to ue-termine their own destinies.

Premier von Seydler, in reply, took exception to the interpellations, and insisted upon the necessity of upholding the well-tried alliance with Germany. He stigmatized as erroneous the assumption underlying Herr Daszynski's questions, that the Austro-Hungarian Government acknowledged the right of nations to determine their own fate, as a basis for lasting peace. The Government, he said, took its stand on the Constitution, which reserved to the Emperor the right to conclude peace.

On the basis of these positive prerogatives of the Crown, the Austro-Hungarian Government, in concert with its allies, was always ready to enter into negotiations with the enemy for an honorable peace, but it firmly declined any other basis for peace negotiations.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER ASSAILS CENSORSHIP

Hanover Volkszeitung Says the Press Is Losing the Confidence of Its Readers.

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—The manipulation of the German press by the authorities, the employment of the vast apparatus of the War Press Bureau for filling the newspapers with special dispatches and semi-official accounts and comments on military events, the plain and fancy distortions of truth by the Admiralty Press Bureau, working in the spirit instilled by von Tirpitz, and the glaringly inaccurate announcements of brilliant crop prospects put forth regularly at and before harvest time, have repeatedly been referred to in dispatches, together with suggestions of the working of the censorship to prevent any free discussion of public problems in Germany.

It is now possible to cite the testimony of German newspapers, which, writhing under the Government cuts in their paper supply, speak their minds freely on the conditions in the profession. The Deutsche Volkszeitung of Hanover, for example, writing of the Government efforts to control and direct sentiment, says that the contents of the German papers are almost word for word the same in all the papers, as these are fed from the same source, and that "not permitted" deletions of the censorship restrictions to take any independent line in news or views.

"The Government's whole effort," says the paper, "is toward the creation of a standardized newspaper, and it insists upon the unchanged publication of a mass of articles and dispatches furnished."

Parenthetically it may be remarked that it is an offense punishable by martial law for an editor to omit a comma or a word from a communication issued by a news agency and designated as official.

The Volkszeitung declares that the German newspapers are losing the confidence of their readers, who are taking their information from neutral newspapers. It says that the just complaint is now frequently heard: "The papers are all alike. We are to believe only what is set before us, and what those above us do not want is not printed."

Earl of Derby's Son Elected M. P.

LONDON, June 28.—Lord Stanley, the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, was today elected to Parliament for the Abercromby Division of Liverpool to succeed Colonel Richard G. Walmsley, recently created a Baron. Lord Stanley's opponent was Frank Hughes, an ex-soldier, who received 704 votes, as against 2,224.

SENATE ASKS BOARD ABOUT PAPER TRUST

Passes Reed Resolution Inquiring Why Mandate Against Combination Is Withheld.

ROBINSON SUGGESTS REASON

Trade Commission, He Says, Fears Loophole for Immunity Would Be Opened to Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Senate today adopted the resolution offered by Senator Reed of Missouri directing the Federal Trade Commission to inform the Senate why it has not commanded the manufacturers of newsprint paper to dissolve the combination to fix prices, which the commission alleges to exist. Senator Reed explained in a speech that he did not mean to attack the integrity of the Federal Trade Commission, but wanted prompt action on what the commission had declared to be a conspiracy.

Every recital of fact contained in my resolution is taken from the reports of the Federal Trade Commission," he said. "There is scarcely a variation in the language. The substance of all that appears in the resolution touching the operations of the manufacturers of print paper is found in the reports of the commission."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas interrupted to suggest that the reason the commission had not served notice upon the newsprint paper men, commanding them to abandon the alleged illegal practices, was that if such notice were served the newsprint paper men would be summoned and would give their testimony, and thus might obtain immunity.

"The commission has already investigated the questions of fact, and has already made its conclusions of fact," replied Senator Reed. "Having done that, whatever testimony it is going to take has already been taken, and the facts found and solemnly recorded and reported to the Senate. There remains, therefore, nothing for the commission to do, if it has found facts, or if its investigation has disclosed facts giving it jurisdiction, except to issue its order commanding the newsprint paper men to desist in their illegal practices. No further hearing is necessary, therefore no immunity could be obtained if it is not necessary to summon any witnesses.

"Let me say the resolution does not undertake in any way to condemn anybody. It will then be for the Senate to determine whether, in the opinion of the Senate, the answer is satisfactory. I do not say that the Trade Commission may not have a reason, but I desire to know what that reason is."

Senator Newlands asked whether Senator Reed objected to the resolution going to the Interstate Commerce Committee, which could report within a few days. The Missouri Senator said it was not a matter of haste, except a report from the Federal Trade Commission. Later, he said, there could be prosecution of the alleged offenders.

Senator Hollis thought the matter should be brought sharply to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission. He hoped the Department of Justice would take cognizance of the matter as discussed in the Senate. But he did not want the Federal Trade Commission to believe from that the Senate expected the Commission, rather than the Department of Justice, to act against the alleged offenders.

There is no doubt that a crime has been committed, in the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission," said Senator Hollis. "The facts reported by the Commission show that there has been an offense by the newsprint paper manufacturers. It is time to put a stop to that offense, being completed and being serious, ought to be promptly prosecuted by the Department of Justice.

"My fear is that the Federal Trade Commission in voting for the passage of this resolution that it is the opinion of the Senate that they should proceed by injunction to prevent the further commission of crime. Now, that is just the distinction between the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the Federal Trade Commission act, which was merely intended to be supplementary to the Sherman act and to prevent completing restraints of trade.

"I make these observations so that the Federal Trade Commission will know that there are some Senators who believe that, since they have uncovered a crime, and called it to the attention of the Department of Justice, have nothing further to do with it."

Senator Robinson insisted that the Trade Commission, in having failed to order the paper manufacturers to abandon their alleged conspiracy, was entirely actuated by fear that such an act would merely result in immunity to men who had been already indicted.

"we could cover this country with coal, and that would control the prices."

William B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission said infrequent employment was badly disorganizing the miners. The commission's plan for Government pooling of the output he said would make possible steady employment, fair compensation to labor and capital, more equal distribution, and stable prices. The supply of coal in the Northwest, which is supplied ordinarily by rail and lake shipments, was diminishing gradually until now the stock, he estimated, was less than 100,000 tons, and a calamity was impending.

Commissioner Fort told the committee the war has affected labor at many mines and that he had suggested to the Secretary of War that means be taken either through Congress or otherwise to inform the miners or the country that their services were more needed at the mines than in the trenches. He outlined the pooling at tidewater plan formulated by the commission, which, he said, he was sure would be successful.

SAYS COAL MEN SET PATTERN.

George H. Cushing Believes Other Interests Will Follow.

George H. Cushing, editor of The Black Diamond, who arrived last night from Washington, issued a statement at the Hotel McAlpin on the coal conference in which he reviewed the work done and said:

"This is an epoch making conference. No body of merchants in the history of the world has ever taken such action. It should prove a pattern for the other business interests of America. They should go to Washington and intrust voluntary their affairs to the Government, as the coal men have done. I believe they will."

ROOT MISSION TAKE HOPEFUL VIEW

Continued from Page 1.

ccw. He told me yesterday that he had no intention of returning to England just yet, as he has highly important work in hand.

RUSSELL FOILS TRICK OF SOCIALISTS HERE

Attempt to Muzzle Him on War Amazes Leaders of Russian Workmen's Council.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 26, (Delayed.)—Charles Edward Russell told me this morning of the many difficulties he experienced before he was permitted to address the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

It appears that the anti-Russell faction in New York has been instructing certain members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates not to give Russell any opportunity of addressing the congress and have sought by the aid of every sordid device to discredit his authority as a representative of the American Socialists. They found certain members of the Council receptive to their proposals and willing to give them every possible assistance.

When Russell presented his credentials and asked for a hearing he was, after considerable delay, asked to forward for the Council's consideration, a copy of his proposed speech. With this request he complied, but was amazed to find his speech returned to him with all the passages relating to the war ruthlessly deleted. In reply to his further inquiries he was told that if he ventured to mention anything about the war there would be a riot in the Congress.

Happily Russell at last got into touch with the Executive Committee of the Council. His story amazed them as much as the Council's conduct had amazed him. They protested that they had no knowledge of what had happened, and promptly extended to him a cordial invitation to address the Congress and allowed him full liberty of speech. The result was that he was received with a warm welcome by the Congress and his speech was loudly applauded.

PETROGRAD FEARS OUTBREAK ON SUNDAY

Dark Forces Seek to Take Advantage of Demonstration Planned in Honor of Dead.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—In connection with the great demonstration which has been arranged for next Sunday by the Congress of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in honor of the victims of the revolution, all the moderate, law-abiding citizens are gathering for the defense of the Provisional Government.

During the last few days, evidence has been accumulating that the members of the extreme Right have combined with the anarchists and members of the Bolsheviki faction to utilize the demonstration for the purpose of counter-revolution in the guise of reaction. The first sign of this was given yesterday, when Alexia Souvorin, a well-known newspaper man, and others appealed for a demonstration against Premier Lvoff and his replacement by Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Black Sea fleet, who is in disgrace with the Government. Some of the agitators have been arrested, but others favoring a counter-revolution are still active.

At a meeting of the Petrograd Council today a report was presented which stated that the Durnovo Palace, which is the headquarters of the anarchist authors of last Saturday's unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Government, also is being used for conferences of the reactionaries. The report added that the council daily was in receipt of fresh facts proving that an attempt will be made to convert Sunday's demonstration into a counter-revolutionary outbreak.

Similar statements have been made to the executives of the regimental committees of the Petrograd garrison—that the agitation is being pushed by the reactionary black hundreds among the more ignorant soldiers, the representatives of whom openly declared that the plan is to massacre the middle classes of the population. This representative is reported to have added: "It is all the same to us who rules Russia, even if it is Kaiser William."

Newspaper comment indicates that the reactionary plus the anarchist agitation is being taken seriously, but that it is likely only to have the effect of emphasizing that Sunday's demonstration will be of a pro-Government and pro-revolutionary character and against the fanatics of both camps.

PLAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

All Interests to be Represented in New Russian Body.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—With a view to the reorganization of the economic life of the nation and the regulation of labor questions, the Government has resolved to create an economic council under the Presidency of the Premier, and to include representatives of the Peasants' and Workmen's and Socialists' Councils, of industrial and commercial bodies, and members of the Bourse.

EX-CONVICT HERO OF ARMY.

Led Attack Which Inspired Whole Russian Division to Fight.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The hero of the army in the woody Carpathians is a former convict from Siberia, who, by his example, inspired an attack by forces which heretofore had obdurately refused to charge. The ex-convict, whose rank is Sergeant, led fifty volunteers in a rush on a German blindage.

The attacking party, confused by heavy fire, wavered, whereupon the Sergeant alone climbed a breastwork and hurled a bomb among the enemy. Attacked by three Germans, he sabred and shot two of them, then with only eighteen followers several strongly held blindages were rushed. This produced general panic among the enemy and resulted in the capture of many prisoners.

The Sergeant was promoted to an officer's commission, two regiments invited him to take command, and the whole of his division resolved immediately to participate in an offensive.

BERLIN, June 28, (via London.)—The spirited bombardment in some sectors of the front in Galicia is being kept up, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement regarding the Russian front and that in Macedonia reads:

Eastern War Theatre.—The lively firing activity continued on the Eastern Galician front.

Macedonian War Theatre.—There were no important developments.

FIGHT TO MODIFY DRY AMENDMENT

Continued from Page 1.

the breweries several things would follow besides preventing people from drinking beer. In the first place, we would lose in revenue for the ensuing year about $130,000,000 or $140,000,000. I know that is regarded as a sordid thing to suggest, but I wish gentlemen who think it is sordid and not to be considered would sit down in the committee and try to raise from some new source $130,000,000 to $140,000,000 more revenue than we are raising from beer. I might think it just as sordid, but they would not think it was a trifle to throw away.

"There were employed in the breweries in 1914 some 60,000 people, and the malt producers aggregated 2,000 more. Since that time the number has increased. It is estimated by the experts that something over 100,000 people would be thrown out of employment if the breweries were closed. It may be said, 'Why, labor is scarce in this country; they would have no difficulty in procuring employment.' But I have observed in the makeup of human nature that when a man has a good paying employment he does not like to be suddenly projected on the street and have it said to him, 'Oh, there is plenty of room for you in labor; you can get other employment.'

German-Americans' Beer.

"We have a great German-American population in this country. I believe the great mass of them to be thoroughly loyal and loyal at an expense of personal feelings that the descendants of other nations do not have to encounter. We know that light beer is their national drink in Germany. They all drink it; they think it absolutely innocent and harmless. You come down on them and cut them off from the use of that beverage; it would put a new burden on them."

Senator Lodge contended that the amount of food saving to be effected by the prohibition of beer would be "practically negligible." He said that 15,000,000 bushels of corn, [illegible] bushels of barley, and 2,000,000 bushels of rice, some 6,000,000 bushels in all, went into the manufacture of beer, less than 1 per cent. of the total crops of the country. About 53 per cent. of the brewers' grain, he said, is used by farmers as feed for cattle after it comes from the brewery.

"Now, don't forget that it is sentiment that has got to win the war," Senator Lodge went on. "It is more than money, more than anything. Our troops have gone abroad; they are over there now. There will be a month of silence. Then will come the news that American soldiers have stormed German trenches. Then will come the casualty lists. Blood will be on the face of America.

"Whatever clamor is raised now, there is one thing the American people will not forgive. And that is something that will divide sentiment and hinder us in doing all that we can to win the war."

Telling how New England dairy interests depend upon brewers' by-products for cattle feed, the Senator said stoppage of brewing would send many milk cattle to the slaughter house and that it would be likely to double the price of bread by suddenly reducing by 40 per cent. the supply of yeast, made largely from brewing by-products.

Germany, Senator Lodge declared, has not restricted alcoholic beverages in any way, while France gives her soldiers regular wine rations.

"And," he added, "I think nobody will dispute that the German and French soldiers are of good fighting quality. It is idle to say that the men who drink beer and light wines are undermined."

Hardwick's Criticisms.

In moving to recommit the Food bill, Senator Hardwick attacked Section 4 as giving power to interfere with any intra-state business, no matter of what extent or character and also the anti-liquor section in that it goes too far.

"This bill seeks, in Section 4, to regulate interstate commerce, but it does not stop there," said Senator Hardwick. "It puts power into the hands of the Government to interfere with every business, no matter how big or how small, in every State in the Union. If the bill had no other fault, I would be unable to support it on this one alone.

"But it goes into the regulation of liquor as a war measure when it is not a war measure in any sense. I maintain it ought not to be forced upon Congress now, while the country is involved in this great struggle. To pass legislation of the character that has been put into this bill would only be to stir up discontent and dissatisfaction among millions of our people. I have just as honest objections against the liquor traffic as any man, but this is not the time for prohibition to come before Congress, and this bill is not the place for it."

"I want to see this bill passed as quickly as possible," interposed Senator Vardaman. "If there are features of it that Senators cannot support, let them be opposed on the floor of the Senate and have it ended here."

"Oh, I don't want the bill delayed," replied Senator Hardwick. "I only want the features that would keep this Senate in session for discussion for days revised by the committee, so as to expedite passage of the bill."

"The committee won't be able to satisfy us all," returned Senator Vardaman. "I don't want this iniquitous amendment kept in. I am against the manufacture of beer or any other intoxicant during the war. The one thing that would strengthen the army in the field and support at home is upon the American people at home is the stopping of all intoxicating drinks."

Senators Johnson of California and Kellogg of Minnesota delivered prepared speeches on the general features of the bill, promising it their support as a measure necessary to win the war.

Johnson Attacks Steel Corporation.

"America must make the sacrifice in dollars and creature comforts within the next year or she must make thereafter sacrifice in men—and then, ultimately, sacrifice in material things as well," said Mr. Johnson. "The short cut to victory is organization, and this organization can come only with a concentration of authority."

There must be sacrifice of profits, just as there is sacrifice of blood, the Senator said, and he added:

"While, of course, legitimate enterprise during the conflict should be nurtured and encouraged, it must understood from the beginning that the profitable patriotism will be tolerated. If a concrete illustration were required to demonstrate the necessity for some sort of legislation in relation to prices, it is found in the recent discussion concerning the Steel Corporation. We find before the war, this corporation selling its product at from $21 to $25 a ton. At the beginning of 1916 its contracts for the delivery of steel plates to commercial shipbuilding concerns were at the rate of $42.50 a ton, and very recently it asked from the United States Government $85 a ton.

"When an ordinary man sees his loved boy packed from home to be shot to pieces upon a foreign soil and reads of profits asked by a corporation created by his Government of $600,000,000 per year during the war, he cannot be blamed for the demand, in which our people unite and in which the Congress unites, for the passage of just such bills as this."

Senator Johnson praised Herbert C. Hoover and said he was particularly well fitted for the task of food administrator.

HOOVER WILL FORBID WHEAT SPECULATION

Trading in Other Commodities to be Unrestricted, Chicago Exchange Head Says.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Government plans for food control, according to a statement given out here today by President Griffin of the Board of Trade, include absolute control of the wheat trade in all its commercial aspects. There can be no speculation in it. Buying and selling of other grains for present or future delivery will be unrestricted.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week," said Mr. Griffin, "representatives of the grain Exchanges of the United States were in conference at Washington with Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator; Julius H. Barnes, his chief assistant, and others connected with the food administration.

"The Exchanges, through their representatives, have given their whole-hearted support to the Administration's plans for food control. Mr. Hoover and his associates have unfolded to us their plans in great detail. Naturally they are withholding the announcement of their plans and intentions until the Food Council bill is enacted into law.

"Consequently the detailed plans were submitted to us in confidence, and I am therefore not privileged at this time to make any complete statement. Nevertheless there are in circulation many unfounded and unauthorized rumors affecting this situation. Therefore we have decided to announce the plans decided upon in general, but must refrain from discussing the matter in detail, as that announcement must necessarily come from Mr. Hoover.

"The plan decided upon will permit unrestricted competitive buying and selling of all commodities, for present and future delivery, with the exception of wheat. The United States Government, through its food administration, will completely dominate distribution of wheat for domestic and export purposes. Not only will they purchase the wheat for this Government, but for the Allies and neutrals as well. The millers likewise will come under control of the food administration, and their wheat will be purchased and flour distributed under the same control.

"As must be apparent, the operation of this plan will preclude possibility of trading in wheat for future delivery. However, commission merchants, receivers, and others acting as agents in the purchase and sale of sample grain will be permitted to handle (sample) wheat on the same basis as all other commodities."

ORGANIZE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

New Aid Committee Expects to Put 4,000 Workers in the Field.

The Food Aid Committee, appointed by Mayor Mitchel to be the controlling organization in the handling of local food problems, is to be the official organization of the Food Administrator of the United States, and as such will have national authority, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Advisory Committee at the City Hall. F. C. Walcott, representing Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, had called upon Mayor Mitchel and said he had come from Washington to suggest the formation of such an organization as the Food Aid Committee, but had found that the Mayor had been beforehand with it.

The Advisory Committee, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, announced the perfection of a permanent organization. Miss May B. Van Arsdale, Professor of Household Economy at Teachers College, is to be Director in Chief of the Food Aid Committee, and Miss Elizabeth Bohn of the American Home Economics Association is to be Assistant Director. The organization is to work in conjunction with the Board of Education in the use of the schools for disseminating food information. Representatives of 180 organizations and forty individuals were present at the meeting. It was announced that the city would be divided into forty-six school districts, with a sub-committee for each district, as a paid organizer. Mayor Mitchel outlined the function of the new organization as follows:

"The purpose of the campaign is to disseminate information concerning food products, food supply, and food prices in order to prevent waste, that is, to inaugurate a campaign of household economy and to work with and for the national and State Governments."

The various district organizations will take up the solution of the problems of distribution, waste, difference in prices, &c. The educational phase of the work will include matters of cooking, the creation, distribution, and cooking of food products. In the whole organization for the city there will be between 4,000 and 5,000 workers, and the expense will be borne by private subscription. The makeup of the whole organization is from food and household organizations already in the field.

ABSINTHE UNDER CITY BAN.

Health Board Forbids Manufacture or Sale of Cordial.

The Directors of the Board of Health passed an amendment to the Sanitary Code yesterday forbidding the manufacture or sale of absinthe in this city. Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, said that this action had been taken because absinthe is a harmful adulterant equivalent to a habit-forming drug.

Dr. Emerson gave out this analysis of the cordial:

"Absinthe ordinaire contains 47.86 per cent. of alcohol, the demi-fine, 50 per cent., and the fine 68 per cent. Absinthe is composed of oils of wormwood, angelica, anise, and marjoram. This combination is an intense poison rather than a tonic and aid to digestion, as supposed by many."

New York Caterers to Meet Hoover.

In response to a telegram from Herbert C. Hoover, a point committee of the New York Society of Restaurateurs and the Hotel Men's Association left for Washington late last night to meet Mr. Hoover this morning and discuss with him plans for food conservation. The following are on the committee: John Cavanagh, President of the society; Thomas B. Gress, President of the association; John Ockenden, Howard E. Taylor, James Churchill, Patrick V. Kyne, John McE. Bowman, Fred Sterry, and Charles E. Gehring.

PRICE OF SOFT COAL IS CUT TO $3 A TON

Continued from Page 1.

country. We are the greatest business nation on earth, therefore we must look to the business men to lead and inspire us, and I think that the word that goes out from this gathering will be inspiring to all."

"Wonderful," Says Peabody.

Chairman Peabody made this statement:

"I think you have done wonderful work. I think this is the most remarkable convention that has ever been held in America. You have done something finer than people thought could be done. I wish I could tell you, in Secretary Lane's language, the response that your patriotism will receive all over the world. You have done something never done before, something that will stimulate every industry in America."

Commissioner Fort said:

"I think the coal operators acted magnificently, in a spirit of self-sacrifice and in an exceedingly patriotic way.

Asked Government to Judge.

According to an official announcement made tonight, trade secrets between competitors, facts as to cost prices and other confidential information were revealed at the final conference, and the Government representatives were asked to act as the judge by the operators. The prices decided upon will remain in effect until thorough investigations are made, and the tentative figures chosen as the working basis are raised or lowered.

In arriving at the conclusions the Government officials asked representatives of the coal interests in different States to quote the minimum price at which they could furnish coal. Only the districts west of Illinois, which were not represented at the conference, failed to respond. It is the belief of the members of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense that they will agree to the price reduction. These districts include Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, and the Southwest.

The Clearfield district of Pennsylvania agreed to cut its price for coal as it was loaded at the mouth of the mine from $5.25 to $3, with $3.50 for lump sizes. Tennessee came down from $4.50 to $3. Virginia did likewise. West Virginia reduced the current contract price of $5.00 to $3, and Illinois and Indiana reduced their prices to $2.75 for coal as it came from the mine. Alabama, which mines under difficult conditions, with special expenses, reduced its price from $5.50 to $3, at the lowest, and $4 at the highest.

Maryland lowered its estimate from $3.75 to the standard figures. All the remaining districts east of Illinois that were represented also agreed to the new figures, except one or two with special conditions, whose cases were deferred for further consideration.

These figures met the entire approval of the Government officials. In several instances they discussed frankly the situation in certain districts with the representatives from those districts, while asking for lower figures, and in each instance they received the hearty co-operation of the operators.

Resolution Delegating Power.

The resolution by which the coal operators delegated to the Government the power to fix a maximum price read:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a committee of seven for each of the coal producing States and an additional committee of seven representatives of the anthracite industry be appointed by the representatives of each State now attending this convention to confer with the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense to the end that production be stimulated and plans be perfected to provide adequate means of distribution; and, further, that these committees report forthwith to the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense costs and conditions surrounding the production and distribution of coal in each of the various districts, and that these committees are authorized in their discretion to give assent to such maximum price for coal free on board cars at mines in the various districts as may be named by the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defense."

"It is my judgment," one of the operators said, "that we can rely upon the assurance given us by Commissioner Fort, Chairman Peabody and other Government officials. Moreover, it seems that we are acting merely in a co-operative capacity with the Government. We operators are not fixing the prices; we are merely giving what co-operation we can, even to the establishment of a permanent bureau here, to help the Government fix prices. I think the responsibility is all the Government's."

The States represented at the conference were Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi and Texas.

T. B. Davis of New York was elected on the committee from Maryland and West Virginia; Rembrandt Peale and T. H. Watkins of New York were on the Pennsylvania committee, and C. E. Bockus on the Virginia committee.

Senate Hearings Continue.

While the coal operators were agreeing to the great cut in their profits, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee continued its hearing on the pending legislation proposing price fixing on coal and other raw materials. C. M. Maurer of Cleveland, told the committee he believed the mines could produce 600,000,000 tons of coal this year, adding if there were ample car facilities

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AMERICAN AIRMAN FIGHTS 8 GERMANS

Badly Wounded in Unequal Combat, Corporal James N. Hall Lands Safely, Then Faints.

HOPES FOR HIS RECOVERY

Author and Poet, He Wrote in Recent Letter of Taking Chances to Play a "Man's Part."

PARIS, June 28.—Corporal James Norman Hall, American aviator and member of the Lafayette flying squadron, has been badly wounded in an encounter with eight Germain airplanes, but fortunately escaped death and there are hopes of his recovery. He is the son of Mrs. A. W. Hall of Colfax, Iowa.

Hall was flying over the German lines when attacked by a German biplane. After a hot encounter, seven other German machines came to the assistance of the biplane and in this unequal fight Hall was shot through the lung.

By great courage and coolness, however, he managed to bring his machine down within the French lines. He fainted just before landing, but had strength enough and presence of mind to cut off the gasoline and ease the landing so that the machine was not destroyed.

Hall was picked up and taken to the Boissons Hospital, where he is now under treatment. In addition to the wound in the lung he received a bullet wound across the forehead, which is of an insignificant character.

The doctors are hopeful of his recovery, and the military authorities are deeply interested, as Hall is regarded as one of the most daring members of the Lafayette squadron.

Corporal Hall joined the American squadron a short time ago, after having been wounded in the British Army and discharged. He brought down a German airplane four days ago. Hall is the author of "Kitchener's Mob."

Sub-Lieutenant Dorme, one of the most skillful French aviators, who has been credited officially with bringing down twenty-three German machines, has been missing since he flew over the enemy's lines May 20 on a scouting mission. His fate is unknown.

Wrote How Much France Needed Us.

James Norman Hall is an author and poet. He enlisted in the British army the first month of the war and has seen constant service at the front. With one exception he was the only survivor of the original machine gun squad in which he was a private. He returned to the United States in November, 1915, because of the illness of his father, but went back to the front in July, 1916, and a few months later became an aviator. According to friends, Hall had never previously been wounded while in the service.

As "Norman Hall" he has been a contributor to the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals. His book on "Kitchener's Mob" has enjoyed popularity here and abroad.

Hall, who is 30 years old, is a graduate of Grinnell (Iowa) College.

Curtis W. Coe, of 12 West Forty-fourth Street, a close friend of Hall, received yesterday a letter from him, which said in part:

"You ask me what the effect is here of America's decision to enter the war. It has given France a new lease of life and filled the people with a new and splendid purpose. I have seen this reaction to the news here and in other part of France, then immediately after in Paris, and now in the zone des armées in the north.

"The moral effect which our decision has had is not to be overestimated. Think what it means to a nation which has borne the brunt of so terrible a war for nearly three years to be assured of such aid as America can give! And at such a time, when the nation is fighting with her last reserves of strength.

"The French mission to America has made it clear, I believe, how timely our help will be. They have emphasized the importance of sending troops as speedily as possible. The need for men is serious and pressing. It is an open secret that France is now using her last reserves. The failure of the last offensive was due, so it is said, to lack of men. Oh! if America had only made the decision six or eight months earlier, it is possible that the war might have been ended this coming Autumn. Now it seems likely that it will continue for another year.

"Did I tell you of my reception at a little French village while I was passing my tests for my military brevet? It was just after news had been received of the American declaration of war. I was making a cross-country flight of 135 miles. I had three landings to make en route, but during the second leg of my journey I lost my way above the clouds. I was having such a glorious time up there in full sunshine, thinking how all the earth was in shadow, and although I could only see the ground through an occasional rift in the clouds, I thought, 'Oh, well, I have my compass bearings, and I'm pretty certain to hit my course fairly accurately.'

"Finally, when I did reluctantly come down below the clouds, which were at about 2,500 feet, I found that I was lost. And so I selected an attractive little village near the walls of an old château, and decided to land near by to make inquiries. The whole village came out to meet me. All of the able-bodied men were at the war, of course, but the old and infirm ones came, and all of the women and children, and the old curé and the Mayor.

"My halting French gave me away. Was I an Englishman? No, an American, I told them. I was a King in my own right for a brief quarter of an hour. I might have had the village for the asking. I might have had the hand of the Mayor's daughter in marriage, regardless of that attractive young lady's preference, or of any previous arrangement which might have been made for the betrothal of it.

"I shall never forget my reception by those fine, simple-hearted, kindly French. They set me right with regard to my course. I was not far off, as it happened, and a few minutes later I took a belated departure, with all of them waving hands and handkerchiefs as long as I was in sight.

Thrills in His Training Tests.

"I told you in one of my last letters that I had successfully finished all my brevet tests, which included two short voyages of twenty-five miles each, two long ones of 135 miles each, and an hour of flight at a minimum altitude of 6,500 feet. Then I was transferred to a large biplane with two motors, the mere sound of which struck awe into my soul at first, but in a little more than a week's time I had finished my training on that. Then I was sent to this village or Piessis-Belleville in the army zone to await orders for the front.

"I did not know just what was going to happen to me, but thought it likely that I was to be again transferred to one of the huge floating dreadnaughts, which carry two machine gunners and five guns, a most formidable type of military airplane. I should have liked very much to pilot one of these crafts, but I decided to ask for a transfer to an avion de chasse, a small combat biplane which carries only the pilot, who acts as his own machine gunner.

"The Lafayette Corps is made up entirely of pilots de chasse, and, of course, I wanted to fight with my own countrymen if possible. My request was granted, and so, during the last three weeks, I have been learning to fly the Nieuport and the spat biplanes. This latter type is the fastest avion in the French service and travels at the rate of 125 miles an hour. Once one has really learned to fly, it does not require many days to master a different kind of machine, so I have now completed this new course of training and am going to the front this week.

"This 'post-graduate' course in aviation offers plenty of thrills. Among other things, we have to do aerial acrobatics, as a test of nerve and one's ability to think quickly and accurately in the air. I have seen some exhibition flying in the States, but it was tame to the kind of acrobatics every combat pilot must do here. Looping the loop is quite the simplest feature of it. We turn flip-flops in the air, do wing slips, vertical virages, and spinning-nose dives. The last is a thriller the first time. You go up to an altitude of at least 4,000 feet, then cut off your motor and cross the controls. The machine first scoops upward, then falls sidewise, the nose down vertically, spinning around and around as it falls. The earth seems to be doing the spinning, just as though it were a top.

"In my first spinning-nose dive I fell from 4,000 to 1,000 feet before I put my controls in the middle and went merrily, albeit somewhat dizzily, on my way. I didn't mean to fall so far, but when I followed what I thought were the proper movements coming out on an even keel I didn't come out! I continued to fall. It scared me a bit for a moment, for the earth was rushing up mighty fast. Then I saw that I didn't have my feet quite straight. Your feet govern the rudder controls. I straightened them, and out I came. To put it as mildly as possible, I was greatly relieved.

"Acrobatics are not at all difficult to do. The only essential thing is that one keep his head and do the right thing at the right time, but it is something of a nervous strain on one. It is very hard on the machines, and not infrequently they collapse in the air.

"I've seen some ghastly accidents since I became an aviator. One occurred here a few days ago, when two machines crashed in the air. One carried two passengers and the other only the pilot. All three were instantly killed. These things give a sombre background to one's thoughts, for every time you take the air you are taking liberties with the inexorable law of gravitation. Old Mother Earth loves us; she doesn't take kindly to our ventures into the air, and sometimes she draws us back to her with an embrace that is anything but tender."

Ready to Do a Man's Part.

"I am not giving any thought to the future in these days. Of course, I don't mean to die if I can help it; but military aviation is a stern business, the more so now that the striving for the supremacy of the air has become so keen of the American Escadrille. Chapman has been killed, also Rockwell, Prince, McConnell, Genet, Hoskier, and Lieutenant de Laaze. Thaw is the only one left of the original escadrille. It is sad business, but it is war, and a man would indeed be poor in spirit who would be unwilling to take his chances that he might play a man's part in it.

"I shall have much to tell you later when I know something at first hand of fighting in the air and of dodging bullets at 15,000 feet. Meanwhile, Curtis, as long as I safely defy the inexorable law above mentioned, I shall always be thinking of you and of the happy time when I shall see you again."

GERMAN WIRELESS FOUND IN NORWAY

Espionage Revelations Move One Paper to Urge a Diplomatic Break.

CHRISTIANIA, June 28.—In the investigation into the German espionage system a secret wireless station has been discovered on an island outside of Arendal, with a wide view of the sea. Suspicious characters have been arrested in various places in Norway, and many of them have been sent across the border because they were unable to give a satisfactory explanation of their doings.

In the Storthing the Government has been criticised for its lack of control over foreigners, who travel unmolested or work as laborers. The crew of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Berlin at Trondhjem have received more liberal leaves of absence than the Norwegian soldiers guarding them.

One paper urges a diplomatic break if Germany does not make a satisfactory explanation of the bomb plot, disclosed by the arrest of Rautenfels and others and the seizure of large quantities of explosives which had been brought from Germany to Norway. Many Norwegians in the small coast towns, who have been acting as German Consuls or agents, have resigned.

A dispatch from Vadsoe says that two Russian mail boats plying between Archangel and Vadsoe have been left undisturbed by the U-boats, and that Russians favoring a separate peace assert there is a secret agreement that no Russian vessel is to be sunk pending negotiations.

HARDEN WRITES OF PEACE.

"The Stockholm Dream" His Text —He Suggests Some Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The Times reports that Maximilian Harden devoted the whole Zukunft of June 16 to an article called "The Stockholm Dream." The gist of his argument is that, in view of the uncertain prospects of Stockholm and the uncertainty of success in the game that Germany has thus far played in Russia, the time is approaching for Germany to throw some concessions into the discussion about Poland and Alsace-Lorraine. Harden eulogizes President Wilson again, and complains of the "childish" distortion of President Wilson's message to Russia by the German press, and proceeds to outline the principles of the American program, which he says have remained unchanged. He says:

"Special effect upon the Russians is no doubt expected from the sentences which give warning against being guided by a desire for applause; against believing in the reality of the German yearning for freedom, which serves only a mask, and against failing to understand that the Berlin Government in its fear of menacing disaster is using as international intermediaries the parties to which it itself has always denied the minimum of tolerence and justice, and whose future would be imperiled and perhaps destroyed by the victory of autocracy; and the July sun will doubtless show whether this message, the most powerful exhibition of Western art, will convert the Russian committee."

Harden then observes that only the Russian proposal of a Socialist congress retains any importance, and he declares that if the congress does not meet "unity of front against Germany will be secured more firmly than ever before." He observes further that, if the Socialist congress were still to meet, the object of the western powers "and of certain neutrals" would be to turn the Russian committee against the Germans by showing that the German attitude is impossible, and that even the conclusion of a separate peace by Russia "would no longer dishearten the British Empire, North and South America, France, Italy, Australia, Africa, and their half-grown hangers-on."

Harden concludes:

"All our enemies and all Slavs are in favor of the unification of the three pieces of the Polish realm. In the thirty-fifth month of the war America, England, and France loudly proclaim their resolution to go on fighting until Alsace-Lorraine, if its majority desires it, has again become French. Ideas can be defeated only by ideas, and never by howitzers and torpedoes. Instead of dreaming of a Stockholm miracle, think out a word-picture which will win souls for a peace in the making of which Germany will have her share. Miracles only happen when love in its holy strength is fructified by the creative spirit of humanity."

CANADIANS ADVANCE FURTHER ON LENS

Make Two Hard Drives in 24 Hours and at Nightfall Are Half Way Through Avion.

MEET LITTLE RESISTANCE

Some Prussian Guards Refuse to Leave Their Dugouts and Surrender to Victors.

LONDON, June 28.—By two drives within twenty-four hours Haig's troops made considerable progress south of the Souchez River toward Lens today. The outskirts of Avion, directly south of Lens, were reached by the Canadians by an early morning attack. Later the assault was renewed and the Canadians pushed half way through the village.

A dispatch, received late this evening from Canadian Headquarters, gives this account of the latest successes:

"Fighting their way forward amid a labyrinth of ruined houses, over which the smoke of battle hung densely, the Canadians at sundown tonight were more than half way through Avion. The attack, which was the second in twenty-four hours, was made in conjunction with the British troops, all of whom reached their objectives.

"On the north the hold-up on Reservoir Hill was made absolutely by the gallant advance of the British soldiers who went forward unchecked despite heavy enemy shelling.

"The German trenches on the eastern side were occupied within half an hour after the atatck began. Throughout the day there had been incessant artillery activity. The Germans kept Coulotte and the Lens-Arras road under shrapnel fire throughout the afternoon, evidently to make difficulty the assemblage of troops for a further advance into Avion."

Another dispatch says:

"There was comparative calm for a short time before 7 o'clock. When the appointed time came on a front of many miles from the Scarpe to a point well to the north of Souchez River, hundreds of guns opened in a terrific cannonade. Soon Reservoir Hill, Lens itself, Avion, and the region to the south were hidden behind an almost impenetrable veil of smoke and flying shells. Amid this infantry who had remained inactive throughout the day rushed forward."

An earlier dispatch told of the operation up to about noon.

"Under a protecting concentration of artillery fire Canadian troops early today stormed and captured the German front line before Avion, a suburb of Lens.

"The Canadians, heartened by successes gained during the past few days at relatively small cost, decided this morning to attack across the open ground, sloping upwards to Avion and the village of Leauvette, north of Souchez River. They met with opposition of a serious character at only one point, where a combination of machine gun fire and uncut wire delayed the advance. The attack was not intended to be pressed home at this particular spot, as the ground specially favored the Germans, so that the delay did no harm.

"The assaulting troops comprised men from British Columbia, Manitoba, central Ontario, and Nova Scotia. The attack was made along a two-mile front. On the extreme left, Nova Scotians pushed their way up the Lens-Arras road to the village of Leauvette. Here they took a number of prisoners.

"At daybreak Canadian airplanes, flying low over Avion, saw few Germans there. Craters which were made recently by mine explosions at the crossroads are now seriously hindering them in bringing up troops from Lens for counterattacks.

"The enemy's guns have been shelling Canadian communication trenches, but Canadian 'heavies' are now taking them on with good results."

Official Account of Success.

The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

Considerable further progress, in the course of which we have captured a number of prisoners, has been made by us during the day south of Souchez River. Our line in this area again has been advanced on a front of nearly two miles. Our troops have reached the outskirts of Avion.

Activity in the air continued yesterday. One enemy airplane was brought down in the air combat, two others were driven down out of control. In addition, two hostile machines were shot down and two others were driven down by fire from the ground. Four of our airplanes are missing.

The day bulletin said:

During the night the enemy's artillery heavily bombarded our positions in the neighborhood of Fontaine-lez-Croiselles. Hostile attacks against our advanced posts south of the Cojeul river were successfully repulsed.

A German raiding party entered our trenches last night east of Vermelles. It was at once ejected. One of our men is missing.

Guns Active at Hurtebise.

PARIS, June 28.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

Intermittent bombardments occurred in the region of Hurtebise Monument, on Teton Height, Mont Blond, and Carnillet. The enemy artillery was vigorously countershelled by us along the whole front, and particularly on the left bank of the Meuse, on the slopes of Mont des Roches. North of Jouy a strong enemy patrol which attempted a surprise attack was repulsed.

A German airplane was brought down by one of our machines and fell in the Bois de Beau-Marais, south of Craonne. The pilot, who was wounded, and an officer observer, unwounded, were taken prisoner.

The Germans continued to bombard Rheims, into which 1,200 shells were fired today, eight on the cathedral.

The day report of the War Office says:

The artillery fighting was particularly active last night in the regions of the Hurtebise Monument and Mount Carnillet.

A German attack against the salient of Wattweiler, northeast of Thann, was repulsed. The enemy left behind several dead, including the body of an officer.

Patrol engagements near Flirey and Bezonvaux enabled us to take prisoners.

It has now been established that an albatross, attacked by one of our airplanes on Monday, fell within the enemy lines east of Gratreuil. Yesterday an albatross was brought down southeast of Moronvilliers.

ATTACKED UNDER PALE MOON.

Canadians' Advance Threatens the Germans' Hold on Avion.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, June 28.—The Canadian patrols are working forward on the southern side of Lens and forcing back the German rearguards by sharp skirmishes, preceded by heavy gunfire on the German strong points and the wired emplacements where their machine guns are hidden.

Two hours after midnight this morning, when a half moon flooded all the countryside with a pale light, a sudden dash was made by the troops upon some curved trenches to the right of Heauvett, a village on the south side of the Lens canal.

In the middle of these trenches, behind rags and tatters of barbed wire, German machine guns sputtered out bullets in spasms and the Canadian patrol had to sidestep to get out of their field of fire.

Their comrades smashed their way into the trenches on left and right, bombing up to their centre. This position was held by a small body of Prussian grenadiers, some of whom fled to the dark ends of their dugouts and had to be bombed out. It was fear, not courage, which made them resist capture—the terror that comes in the night, with the glint of moonshine on steel and hostile faces at the dugout entries and foreign voices shouting harshly bits of French. More than twenty Prussians and one of their officers stumbled back as prisoners, and it is likely that the Canadians have hunted other men up from the tunneled rooms.

Avion is not likely to remain in German hands much longer, for this Canadian advance last night is pointed like an arrow at the centre of the curved bow which is the shape of that suburb of Lens, sweeping round in a crescent with the canal dividing it from the city itself. On the south Avion spreads out like an opened fan with straight streets as its ribs. Every house in every street is but an empty shell, cracked by the gun fire, but it is crawling with machine guns, thick as black beetles in a dirty basement. Perhaps by this time some of them have gone back into Lens itself, on the safe side of the mine craters which have been thrown in the roadways to check pursuit.

REPORTS DUNKIRK SHELLED.

German Bombardment Led to Firing on Ostend, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, June 28, (via London.)—German long-range batteries bombarded yesterday the Anglo-French fortified Port of Dunkirk with visible effect, says the statement issued today by the War Department. In retaliation Entente artillery bombarded the German occupied town of Ostend, the statement adds, but the shells did no military damage.

FOUGHT DUEL 4 MILES IN AIR.

A Canadian Triplane Defeated a German Aviatik.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 28.—In an air duel fought at probably the highest altitude at which aviators have met in combat—nearly four miles—a Canadian triplane today pursued and defeated a German two-seated aviatik.

The German machine had sought safety by climbing and the triplane pursued.

At a height of 20,000 feet the pilot of the German craft fell or jumped and disappeared, at the moment of the first burst of fire from the gun on the Canadian. The German observer was then seen to climb out upon the tail of his machine, where he lost his hold and plunged headlong. The aviatik turned its nose down and fell.

QUEEN WARNS DUTCH TO BE READY TO FIGHT

Danger Constant During War, but Foreign Relations Are Now "Favorable."

THE HAGUE, June 28.—In a speech from the throne at the opening of the extraordinary session of Parliament today Queen Wilhelmina, referring to the almost unanimous declaration of the dissolved States-General in favor of a revision of the provisions of the Constitution dealing with suffrage and education, said:

"It is for the States-General to decide whether the work thus begun shall be completed. No other measures will be submitted to you. Thus you will be able to devote your full attention to the questions arising from the war and preparations for the vigorous development of our country after the conclusion of peace. Should this year pass without the conclusion of peace, so ardently desired by millions, manifold sacrifices will continue to be demanded of the Netherlands people, and we are confident that the sacrifices will be made cheerfully.

"Although, thanks to the new taxes, the financial situation gives no ground for anxiety, a considerable strengthening of the finances is nevertheless unavoidable.

"Our relation with foreign powers are favorable. There are many reasons for gratitude, but let us not forget that so long as the war wages dangers threaten the country, and the people may again be called upon to use their utmost strength for liberty and independence. That God may guard them is my earnest prayer."

PLAN NEW SAVING IN ALLIED BUYING

Washington and London Work for Further Consolidation of Interests.

VAST GAIN IN EXPLOSIVES

British Munitions Minister Says Present Output Is Four Times That of 1916.

LONDON, June 28.—At the suggestion of the United States Government, negotiations are now in progress for further consolidation of interests in America and England, Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Munitions, said today. The results of these negotiations, if successful, will be of enormous value not only in enabling the American Government to place its great resources more readily and effectively at the disposal of the Allies, but in promoting economy in purchase. Dr. Addison said these arrangements had been facilitated greatly by the work of the Balfour mission in the United States.

The Munitions Ministry, Dr. Addison continued, had an interest in nearly 1,500,000 tons of shipments monthly. The submarine campaign, bad as it was, did not provide much comfort for the enemy when he knew, for example, that of the shell components shipped from North America the total loss since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare had been only 5.9 per cent. of the amount shipped.

Dr. Addison emphasized the enormous increase in home production of what before the war had been obtained from abroad and said that after the war, as an instance, Great Britain would find herself with her capacity for steel production increased by 50 per cent.

Can Dispense with German Potash.

One of the most welcome allusions was to the fact that Great Britain would no longer be dependent upon Germany for potash supplies. Referring to Germany's hope of being able after the war to hold Great Britain to ransom on this account, Dr. Addison said:

"I see no objection to their knowing that in these respects they will be disappointed. A process has been discovered by which great quantities of potash are obtainable. We shall be able to provide every ounce of potash required by the glass trade, as well as very largely to meet the needs of agriculture."

Dr. Addison said that before the war the production of speltter in this country was only one-third of the national requirements, but that he hoped the capacity would be doubled before the end of the year. Part of the plan involved the working of Australian zinc concentrate, which formerly was under German control. Some time ago steps were taken to obtain control of the Wolfram ores of the empire, with a view to regulating the stock of tungsten and the production of steel, and if the prices at Sheffield were compared with those in New York, it would be found that the country had profited enormously by the enterprise.

Arrangements were in hand, the Minister continued, which would increase the home production of aluminium by 45 per cent., while a committee of experts was considering development of copper and other mineral resources of the United Kingdom.

Tribute to an American Engineer.

Dr. Addison was speaking in the House of Commons on the estimates for the Ministry of Munitions. He gave a striking account of the work of the department since it started a little more than two years ago, and incidentally paid tribute to Kenneth Quinan, a California engineer, who designed and equipped the new factories.

"He is not the only American citizen who has assisted the Ministry of Munitions throughout its career," said the Minister, "but in the great work at Queensferry, Gretna and other places, we become possessed through his genius of factories which to a very large extent will be of permanent value to peace industries."

Dr. Addison said that some conception of the magnitude of the production of explosives might be formed from the fact that in May, 1917, the capacity for the production of high explosives was more than four times that of March, 1916, and twenty-eight times that of March, 1915.

The Ministry had recently reached such a state of production with respect to gun ammunition that it was able to divert certain national factories to assisting other sections of the munitions program. He mentioned the discovery of a component of a new type which possessed great advantages for certain purposes. A large supply of this had been produced in a short time and was proving of the greatest value in facilitating the advance at the front and in saving life.

Offensive Used Only 7 Per Cent. of Shells.

The requirements regarding the accumulation of a great reserve of field gun ammunition would be met in good time, and, despite the enormous expenditure in the first nine weeks of the offensive, the stock of filled shells had only fallen off 7 per cent. Field Marshal Haig had enthusiastically reported on the accuracy and fine detonating quality of the ammunition, whether it was used for wire cutting, barrage or other purposes.

The output of machine guns and rifles was fully equal to the demands, while for railway purposes tracks pulled up in England, Australia, and Canada had been utilized. Canada had arranged to pull up 800 miles of track and ship it complete when wanted. More than 2,000 miles of track had already been supplied in complete condition, and nearly 1,000 locomotives, apart from hundreds supplied by the railways.

The supplies of the new design tanks were coming forward excellently, and, continued the Minister, "the end of the story is not yet, for the enthusiasm of Colonel Stern, the inventor of the tanks, and his colleagues knows no limits."

With respect to steel, the Minister said that the output in this country before the war had for some time been stationary at a little over 7,000,000 tons yearly. The output was now 10,000,000 tons, and he would be disappointed if the country did not reach a 12,000,000-ton output by the end of next year. Within fourteen months the capacity for the manufacture of basic steel had increased by 50 per cent. The demands for steel were so many that the control had been very close, and, despite all the help from Canada and the United States, he could not offer any immediate prospect of relief. Notwithstanding the cost of material and labor, the Government was obtaining steel plates in this country at less than half their cost in the United States, while shell steel cost 80 per cent. less.

Referring to salvage operations at the front, the Minister said it was now possible to reform hundreds of thousands of 18-pounder cartridge cases weekly at a cost of four pence each, compared with seven shillings for new cases.

Claims Superiority in the Trenches.

Regarding trench warfare, he said:

"While we started behind in the race, we are probably now as superior to the Germans in this section of warfare as we are in that of artillery."

More than 1,500,000 steel helmets had been supplied in the last six months, and whereas in December the tonnage required for trench warfare material was 7,648 tons, in the last six months it was 17,963 tons. The work of the Ministry, Dr. Addison said, had almost doubled within the last year. The aircraft supply alone at the beginning of the year required an additional 10,000 workers, and what applied to aircraft applied also to shipbuilding, gun-making, tanks, agricultural implements, and other necessaries of war.

The widespread employment of women had been attended, singularly, with little difficulty. From 60 to 80 per cent. of the machine work on shells, fuses, and trench warfare supplies was done by women.

Comparing the cost of ammunition during the last year with what the same would have cost the previous year, Dr. Addison said that the saving was £43,000,000.

BACK SCHEIDEMANN'S VIEWS

Vorwaerts and Tageblatt See Peace Through Democratization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A cable dispatch to the State Department, dated June 27, says that Philipp Scheidemann's demand for the democratization of Germany as a necessary preliminary to peace has called forth numerous comments from the German press. The Pan-German Deutsche Tageszeitung is naturally opposed. It says:

"Scheidemann makes it appear as though the principal war aim of the Entente Cordiale was the democratization of Germany. He overlooks entirely the fact that the only real aim is the destruction of Germany, both politically and commercially, and that such phrases as the democratization of Germany are used by the enemy as a means to this end."

The Berliner Tageblatt says in part:

"The time is now. We are continually hearing that our internal politics are to be changed some time. This cannot go on. The hour is come, and the moment for the change must not be missed. Who can doubt that the German Empire will assume a much stronger position against its enemies after such a democratization?"

Vorwärts remarks that this view is taken not only in Liberal circles, but in Conservative as well, and quotes an article by Professor Otto Nintze, which, it says, was written independently of Scheidemann's statement. Following are a few extracts:

"We must get used to the thought that a decisive step toward the democratization of our political and social life is an unavoidable necessity. We are now entering upon a new phase of our history. We Prussians cannot resist alone in the centre of the empire, of Europe—yes, the world, too—the great strides which are being made toward democracy."

COPENHAGEN, June 28.—Vorwärts of Berlin announces that there is little hope for any material furthering of the reform movement in Germany on the part of the Reichstag Committee on Constitutional Reforms beyond a very modest beginning. The leaders of the non-Socialist parties are said to be arranging their party politics and viewing the reform proposals in that light. Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, as Chairman of the committee, will endeavor to get a vote on the proposal to prescribe the introduction of a bill for a direct equal franchise for the Parliaments of Prussia and other Federal States, and should this proposal fail, as it is believed probably will be the case, it is announced that the Socialists will have little further interest in the proceedings of the committee.

Venizelos Cabinet Changes.

ATHENS, June 28.—Several alterations have been made in the Venizelos Cabinet. M. Negropontes assumes the Finance portofolio instead of Agriculture, as announced yesterday. M. Spiritles is now Minister of Communications instead of M. Papanastasion, who becomes Minister of National Economy. The Ministers of Agriculture and Refugees have not been appointed.

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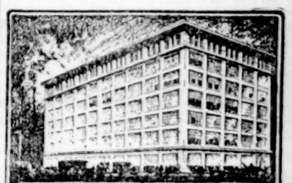
Russian Elections Sept. 30; The Assembly to Meet Oct. 13

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree fixing Sept. 30 for the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

Oct. 15 has been set for the first meeting of the Assembly.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Palm Beach Suits $10 and $12
White Flannel Trousers $5.50
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Outdoor Clothes For Holiday Recreation.
HERE are a few items for the man who expects to fittingly spend the Fourth at his favorite pastime.
★ ★
Golf suits, two pairs of trousers, long and knickers, $30, $40 and $50.
Sport coats, flannels and tweeds, silk trimmed, $14.50 and $16.50.
Palm Beach suits, regulation sacks or Norfolks, $10 and $12.
Del Beach—a new mercerized, lustrous, washable fabric—Norfolk coat and trousers, $14.50.
★ ★
Shantung silk suits, superbly tailored, 18K. quality, Norfolk or sack coat and trousers, $25.

Washable Linen golf coat and trousers; white, tan and homespun effects, $13.50; knickers to match, $6.00.
★ ★
White flannel trousers, special quality, non-transparent, $6.00.
Washable golf knickers, $5.50 and $6.00.
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Of featherweight "Long" cloth. Special value, with or without collar.
Weber and Heilbroner are the largest distributors of Manhattan Shirts in America and have on hand the fullest assortment of both white and fancy shirts, guaranteed fast colors, ranging in price from $1.75 to $12.00.
Also an unusual assortment of Manhattan Silk Shirts, in white and fancy colors, some with collars attached, $5.00 to $12.00.
The "Comet" Athletic Underwear 75 Cents
A white corded madras Manhattan Make, special value.
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A fine quality "Long" cloth, Manhattan Make.
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EXPECTS NEW UNION TO FOLLOW THE WAR

Lord Northcliffe Predicts Close Bond of Germany's Foes as Insurance Against Autocracy.

PUTS FAITH IN AIRPLANES

British Commissioner Hopes Newspapers and Magazines May Be Allowed to Deal Frankly with War.

A close federation after the war of the United States and the European nations now fighting Germany was predicted by Lord Northcliffe yesterday in the first public address he has made since he came to this country as the special representative of the British Government. In such a federation alone, Lord Northcliffe said, would be found insurance against the autocracy that made the present war possible.

Lord Northcliffe's prophecy was warmly acclaimed by a number of editors and magazine writers who were guests at a luncheon given at the Players' Club by Isaac F. Marcosson, a writer who has just returned from the allied front in France, in honor of the English editor.

Early in his speech Lord Northcliffe denounced the British censorship as a grievous blunder and expressed the hope that writers in this country might be permitted to deal with the war and matters related to it in a spirit of frankness. Lord Northcliffe was received with enthusiasm when he was presented to the company.

"Lord Northcliffe has been the first aid to our writing men who have gone abroad," said Mr. Marcosson. "He has been the most sympathetic interpreter of our ideals and institutions. No living Englishman understands us quite as well. None, therefore, is so welcome to our shores."

Lord Northcliffe's Speech.

Lord Northcliffe spoke informally, saying in part:

"America can and will do a tremendous part in this war, first, because she is fresh, and, second, because she undoubtedly will profit by the mistakes of the nations who have been fighting since August, 1914. What the war needs more than anything else is brains and speed.

"I trust that the United States will not make the censorship blunder that England made, and which is just becoming an evil of the past. England was kept in the dark for nearly three years. The people were blinded by the fatuous optimism of soldiers and politicians who, while efficient in peace, were incompetent in war. The people were not permitted to know the truth, and when the truth finally emerged out of costly blunders and sacrifice, they were loth to accept it.

"I hope that America may permit her newspaper and magazine writers to be absolutely frank about what is going on. It is as important for the nation to know the worst as it is for the nation to know the best. For one thing—and we have found it out from actual experience—it is a great stimulus for the men fighting in the field to know that they are being written about at home and that the country they are fighting for knows precisely what they are doing.

"Every man with a pen in hand and a printing press nearby can do a patriotic service to his country by awakening his people to the fact that this war is just beginning and that every ounce of energy, that every revolution of America's vast industrial machine, and, what is equally important, every gallon of gasoline, will be needed to bring the war to a successful end.

"It is only by an absolute mobilization of man power and machine power that this war can be won. Industries that at this moment seem remote from mobilization for the war will sooner or later be called upon to do their part. In Europe, for example, one of the largest corset factories is now turning out very delicate pieces of machinery needed in the construction of airplanes."

Lord Northcliffe spoke directly to the magazine editors and writers present regarding the effect of the war upon the magazines.

"In England," he said, "we have found that the magazines have been benefited by the war. Indeed, the war has given a great stimulus to all reading. The English people are eager to read about the war, and war itself has developed a whole new group of writing men. I need only cite the instance of Captain Ian Hay Beith, who was recently in this country, and who, although a novelist and school teacher before the war, has achieved a whole new reputation through his universally read, 'The First Hundred Thousand.'

"The effect of the war on the magazine in America I believe will be that the bulk of certain kinds of advertising must necessarily be reduced. I am told that in the instances of the most widely read periodicals that nearly half of the advertising comes from the automobile companies. The war, which has proved the efficacy of motor transport to an almost incredible degree, will make a tremendous drain upon the automobile industry of your country.

"For one thing, the great bulk of automobile output will have to be concentrated on trucks. In the second place, the automobile factories will inevitably be commandeered for the manufacture of airplane parts and airplane construction generally.

Hope Lies in the Airplane.

"In the airplane lies one great hope of allied victory. The war has taught that the airplane engine of Spring may be almost useless for actual fighting by the next Autumn, so rapid are the developments produced by the fierce competition of war.

"When America has got her full stride in the war, as surely she will get it, it will be found that there will be a tremendous demand for chauffeurs. England today has nearly a hundred thousand motor trucks in France, and is constantly sending more. Every one of these trucks must be manned by a trained driver. If skilled chauffeurs can be sent to operate your trucks it will be possible to release an equal number of men for the fighting lines.

"It will mean the end of joy riding. England stopped this favorite outdoor sport a good While ago, and I am sure that when America wakes to the tremendous realization of what this war means she will do likewise."

Lord Northcliffe's prophecy of a post-bellum federation of allied nations came toward the conclusion of his speech, when he said:

"I have a strong conviction that with peace will come a close federation of the nations who are now fighting the great fight for freedom. You have only to look at the spectacle of what I might call the United Nations of Great Britain today to see the effect that the war has upon the co-ordination of peoples and nations of widely conflicting temperaments and national structures. You see democratic Australia, a near socialistic New Zealand, a vast country like India, with its feudal princes and other rulers; a free Canada, and what is nothing less than the Republic of South Africa, all pouring their blood and treasure out upon the battlefields of France, linked by a common feeling of empire and sustained by a common hope of liberation from the militarism that sought to dominate the world.

"A close federation of the nations now fighting the good fight will be the only insurance against the autocracy that made this war possible and the horrors that the armies of the autocrat perpetrated on innocent non-combatants. The world must be made free for democracy."

Colonel Roosevelt had been invited to the luncheon, but was unable to attend. He sent the following message:

I greet your distinguished guest, Lord Northcliffe, who has always been so manful a friend of America, and I wish him every success in his efforts to secure the heartiest co-operation between our countries in the effort to use fully every resource for the great end of subduing our common enemy, who is also the enemy of all civilized mankind.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The guests included the Duc de Richelieu, Thomas F. Ryan, Otto H. Kahn, Brig. Gen. W. A. White of the British Army, Colonel George Harvey, Frank A. Munsey, George H. Lorimer, Samuel G. Blythe, Irvin S. Cobb, Dr. Albert Shaw, W. Morgan Schuster, Charles Hanson Towne, Mark Sullivan, Henry James Forman, Arthur W. Page, John S. Phillips, H. J. Whigham, Robert H. Davis, and George H. Doran.

BUILD AIRPLANES, PAINLEVE SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

ing that there remains and will endure a solid impression of the sincerity and strength of the man. You have been very happy in your choice of a commander."

Then we took up the subject that lies at the bottom of every discussion of American co-operatin—the manufacture of airplanes and the furnishing of aviators. M. Painlevé stressed this subject as one of overshadowing importance, although he, with every one else, shows the liveliest enthusiasm when the talk is of American soldiers for the French trenches.

Two phases upon which he dwelt were standardization and the co-ordination of American with French activities. Parts of airplanes, he said, should be manufactured and shipped to central plants in France just as Ford makes parts in Detroit and ships them to Long Island City, Boston to be erected into cars. In addition he thought there should be factories for making parts in France. The Minister believed that the practical men associated with the Government commissions in Washington would see right through this enormous problem and bring it to a prompt solution. His interest in the matter is intense, but it is on the battle front rather than in coping with submarines that M. Painlevé sees the surest utility for aviation.

"It enables you," he said epigrammatically, "to have eyes yourself, to put out your enemy's eyes and to deal destruction at points not otherwise reachable. Time is the essence of this matter. England, America, and France must work together here and not lose a minute."

M. Painlevé is a pioneer in the field of aviation and he looks forward after the war to an enormous development of air transport that will include passenger traffic and light freight, such as mail, which he expects to be air-borne from Europe to America and from France to all her colonies.

Believes America Can Do Wonders.

He was one of the first passengers in an airplane, having gone up with Wilbur Wright at Auxerre in 1908, and momentarily held both time and distance records. He lectured at Commander Roch's school on the mechanics of aviation, and in the Chamber of Deputies obtained the first credit for that service. He recommended to the Minister of War in 1910 the creation of a flotilla of a thousand airplanes in five years, which was thought then to be chimerical.

He is convinced that America can accomplish wonders in this field, but deprecates putting out figures that could only be made good by a miracle.

"We do not expect impossibilities even from America," said the Minister.

When asked why Paris enjoyed immunity from air raids, a question asked frequently in America, M. Painlevé pointed out the obvious fact that over the battle lines the French and English air craft form an almost impassable barrier. German cities, for the most part, were similarly protected, and reprisal on Germany for raiding England was thereby rendered very difficult. I was reminded of what M. Reinach told me—that England's suggested reprisals were "bosh in two senses."

When I asked for an expression on the Russian situation, M. Painlevé said:

"The news now coming from Russia through Albert Thomas and Mr. Root may justifiably be regarded as favorable, and encourages the optimism I have felt on this subject."

M. Painlevé having answered all my questions, I asked if there was not some message peculiarly his own that he could give me for America.

"Yes," he promptly replied. "At the beginning something was said here that touches the sensitiveness of Americans. The remark was that when you came in we could send back the old classes from the trenches. It touched the American spirit, and from some quarter there was a response, 'What! Are we just to fill up the gap made by the withdrawal of old men?'

How Our Forces Will Give Relief.

"Let me say that if in the course of five or six months you gave us 100,000, 200,000, what number you will, of splendid American soldiers, we would withdraw from military service such men as could be spared and would cost us the least sacrifice of strength there and restore them to the economic life of France wherein age does not carry with it a corresponding degree of deterioration. We should thus derive the greatest possible net gain from the generous aid of our American ally, and now that we are allies, a gain for one is a gain for all.

"Another matter that I will touch on is the value of your aid in reconstructing our railroads. This help is in no sense less valuable than that in the trenches, and those who work on our transportation lines serve France and the allied cause gloriously as well as efficiently. We hope for American speed and efficiency in this reconstruction, and if it would appeal to your pride of superiority in railroad building, we would be glad to set aside a particular railroad for American engineers and workers.

"One word more," said M. Painlevé, his face becoming grave. "In the name of France I want to thank the American nation for those who came to us in advance of any declaration—doctors, nurses, aviators, soldiers and ambulance men, many of whom have given their lives."

SWANN ASKS AID OF MRS. HUMISTON

Continued from Page 1.

the desk of the Fourth Branch Bureau at 12:45 A. M. on Feb. 14, fifteen minutes after Brown had received the report of Ruth Cruger's disappearance, flatly contradicted the testimony given by Brown on Wednesday. Brown testified that when Flannelly came on duty he told him that he had been unable to enter Ruth Cruger's case in the daily record book or to send out a general alarm for the girl because Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, who reported the disappearance, had not given him sufficient information and authority. Brown said that he told Flannelly to take the proper action in the case as soon as he heard further from the girl's family or friends.

Flannelly testified yesterday that Lieutenant Brown told him none of these things. He swore that when he came on duty Brown simply said: "There's a missing person in the basket," meaning that a D. B. 13 card was in a basket on the desk, and that he justifiably assumed that the case had been duly entered and attended to, his only duty being to assign a detective to it when one came to work later in the morning.

At first Lieutenant Flannelly seemed anxious to protect Brown as well as himself, and his answers were not positive.

"Say," exclaimed Commissioner Wallstein, "are you going to let any one pass the buck to you?"

"No," shouted Flannelly, "nobody can pass the buck to me."

His answers were more positive after that. Lieutenant Flannelly testified, too, that if he had been on desk duty when Ruth Cruger's disappearance was reported he would have given it the attention which Lieutenant Brown did not.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown and Detective Edward W. Willi, who transcribed Ruth Cruger's description on the D. B. 13 card, testified on Wednesday in contradiction to Lieutenant Brown, and Detective Willi took the stand again yesterday, and, in answering questions by Commissioner Wallstein strengthened his denial of what Lieutenant Brown said he had done.

Commissioner Wallstein continued his examination of witnesses yesterday at his office in the Municipal Building. Detective McGee, who was assigned to look for Cocchi after the Italian's flight following the murder of Ruth Cruger, testified that Policemen Ochsenhirt and Haggerty of the motor cycle squad appeared at the Fourth Branch Bureau almost simultaneously with Cocchi's wife when she went to report her husband's flight, and told both him and Captain Alonzo P. Cooper, the commanding officer of the branch, that they and other motor cycle policemen had known Cocchi "a long time," and that he was "a good fellow" and "a hard-working man."

He made it plain in his questions to the Detective Sergeant that he wanted to know why two motor cycle policemen should take the trouble to go to a Detective Bureau, volunteer their assistance in a search for a missing man with whom they admitted friendship, and yet render no service beyond promising to report any information they might obtain.

The fact that, according to the testimony before Commissioner Wallstein, certain motor cycle policemen came into contact so often with Captain Cooper and Detective Sergeants Lagarenne and McGee and apparently never met any of these men who were working on the Cruger-Cocchi case without saying a good word for Cocchi is one of the things for which Mr. Wallstein is seeking an explanation.

As a part of their investigation, the Commissioner and his assistants have begun an examination of the summons books and other records of the motor cycle squad in comparison with the records of the traffic court in order to ascertain whether any motor cycle policeman lightened charges made by them against violators of the traffic regulations. One of the rumors that has persisted for weeks is that Cocchi collected money which such offenders paid to have the charges against them made lighter.

Policemen Ochsenhirt, Eynon, Helms, and Kerrigan were suspended recently by Police Commissioner Woods pending his investigation of their records as motor cycle men.

Sergeant McGee's testimony was to the effect that while he was interviewing Mrs. Cocchi in the Fourth Branch Bureau on the morning of Feb. 16 concerning her husband's disappearance at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the previous day, Ochsenhirt and Haggerty came up, having entered the branch either with or shortly after Mrs. Cocchi, and said that they had just heard of Cocchi's disappearance, that they, Helms and other motor cycle policemen, knew "Al" well, and considered him "a good fellow"; that they had come because they thought they might be of value in the search for him; and that if they learned anything that might lead to the discovery of Cocchi's whereabouts they would communicate it to McGee.

The Sergeant ordered them to wait until Captain Cooper came in, and later they talked to Captain Cooper in the office for about half an hour. McGee overheard them tell Cooper that Cocchi was a "hard-working man." The witness did not, however, represent them as emphasizing their opinion of Cocchi's character. In fact, he made their indorsement appear so mild that Commissioner Wallstein asked him whether he was not very "conservative." McGee testified that he suspected Cocchi's connection with Ruth Cruger's disappearance from the moment of the Italian's flight and did not give much weight to what the motorcycle men said.

The detective told of obtaining the card found among Cocchi's effects on which Eynon had written "Al. is O. K.," and of meeting Eynon later when the policeman said that Cocchi was "an all right fellow." He also mentioned Helms as one of those giving a favorable report of Cocchi. All of the motor cycle policemen, he testified, explained their friendship for Cocchi on the ground that he had repaired their machines frequently and that they had found him a good workman and a likable person.

McGee admitted that his search of the cellar had not been as thorough as it might have been, but, in extenuation of himself, said:

"The trouble was, Commissioner, I had never heard of an Italian committing a crime and staying on the scene of it. That fellow Cocchi threw me off the scent by staying there two days after committing the crime. I had a strong suspicion that he had killed Ruth Cruger, but I thought he had done it somewhere else. I felt it unlikely that we'd find anything in the cellar."

Made "a Human Mistake."

When Commissioner Wallstein asked McGee whether he would think a charge of negligence unjust, the Sergeant replied that all he could say in defense of it was that he had made "a human mistake."

Mrs. Hermina Hoskorn of 56 Garden Street, Hoboken, identified a lavalliere at the Coroner's office yesterday as one belonging to her daughter, Gezlena Hoskorn, who disappeared from home on June 16, 1916, when she was 17 years old. The lavalliere had been found on the body of a young girl in the North River near Morton Street.

Mrs. Hoskorn said that her daughter was taking a course at a business school at the time of her disappearance. The disappearance was not reported to the New York police until Sept. 23, 1916, when Mrs. Hoskorn said that she had information that the girl was living in a hotel near Washington Square. No trace of her was found during the police search.

In a statement issued last night August V. Tozzi, assistant manager of the Society for Italian Immigrants, declared that Cocchi had never stayed at the home at 10 Water Street under the name of Francesco Ramella.

COCCHI LIVES IN DREAD OF THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Friends Plan Extradition Fight as He Talks of Expiating His Crime.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 28.—Alfredo Cocchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger, is quoted as saying to the judge at the last questioning of the prisoner: "I feel myself acquitted morally, but I am ready to undergo the legal penalty of my country." Cocchi, however, yesterday, according to trustworthy authority, sent this message to a friend:

"I am guilty and I want to pay the penalty. Why spend your money on a lawyer. I won't see him."

There is no doubt in the mind of anyone here who is watching the case that Cocchi has a horror of a sentence of death in the American electric chair. This abhorrence is shared by all his friends, and they, with the prisoner's relatives, are raising a fund to fight proceedings looking to his extradition.

Meanwhile new efforts are being made to raise the question as to whether Cocchi's mental condition is normal.

"I am not prepared to say if Cocchi is insane or a nervous degenerate," said Professor Augusto Murri, Italy's famous nerve specialist, to the correspondent yesterday. "The prisoner is now physically in bad condition and mentally weak. Although he has spoken of suicide he hasn't the courage to commit it, or to make a serious effort to escape."

Signor Venturini, attorney for Cocchi, expressed his indignation yesterday at not having been permitted to see the papers of the prisoner's confession. "I think," he said, "that the examination of witnesses is taking a long time, disproportionate to the slight evidence which can be provided by those who lived over here so far from the scene of the tragedy.

"The Judge promised me the papers in a few days. Only then will I know how the crime was really committed and what actually occurred in Cocchi's shop. What seems to me indisputable is that Cocchi, owing to Italian laws, cannot be extradited even if meanwhile he had become a naturalized American, since Italy still claims him as an Italian subject, having been called under the colors."

An examination of Cocchi's record here indicates that before he left for America he was considered an unbalanced adventurer with anarchistic tendencies. He quit Italy for the United States after becoming a bankrupt in his native land.

Cocchi is confined in the prison of San Giovanni in Monte, formerly a monastery and adjoining the imposing church of the same name. His trial is expected to take place in the Baciocchi Palace.

EAGER FOR WORD FROM PERSHING

Continued from Page 1.

mit having any knowledge on the subject.

In a general way, however, it is known that a considerable period must elapse before the troops can be put into the trenches. Large problems of strategic campaigns, of political effects to be sought, and of supply and supply lines must be worked out. The men, fresh from the tropics or the Mexican border, must be carefully acclimated to prevent illness.

The main purpose of sending the present force in the brief period allowed to make ready and get them across was admittedly political. It is understood to have been the sentimental rather than practical arguments advanced by members of the French and British commissions that influenced the Washington Government to dispatch General Pershing and his men.

The great need of the moment, as explained by Marshal Joffre and his British associates, was to send a force with the flag at once to show the people of France, straining under the great burden of war, that a friend was at hand.

There will be no letup in keeping the force now in France fully supplied with everything an army needs.

When other divisions will be sent has not been announced, but the work of making them ready is going ahead day and night in every part of the country.

PERSHING IN NEW LOCATION.

Moves to House Owned by Ogden Mills, Close to Army Headquarters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—General Pershing and his personal staff moved last night from the Crillon to the house at 73 Rue de Varenne, which was placed at his disposal by the owner, Ogden Mills.

The mansion, formerly the residence of Prince Gortchakoff, is adjacent to the Hotel Biron, which forms an angle with the continuation of the Rue de Constantine, and is barely half a block from the American headquarters.

URGES GROUP CENSORSHIP.

Creel Suggests Forming Local Newspaper Boards of Control.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 28.—Addressing the New York State Press Association at its annual banquet here tonight, George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, urged the formation of local boards of control "to unite the newspapers of each community for the purpose of easy and responsible contact with the Government." He said these boards would be the one hope of success for the voluntary censorship agreement.

"Individual action cannot fail to be bungling and ramshackle," he continued. "Group action is necessary to defending censorship. These are responsible days for the press of America. In a sense, our profession is on trial before the people of the United States and before the nations of the world. It has enforced its claim to be free of restraint deemed necessary by every other belligerent power, and proposes to deal with the national safety on a volunteer basis, safeguarded only by the honor and patriotism of the individual paper.

"Nothing is more important than a clear understanding of the nature of the agreement into which the press has entered and the obligations imposed. It was natural indeed that the whole proposition should have been attended by friction and confusion, for censorship is at once alien and repugnant to the democratic process. Difficulties were increased, however, by gross exaggeration and hysterical conjecture based upon misinformation. There was no intention on the part of the Government to class the press with spies and traitors."

Mr. Creel said that the Committee on Public Information received its name in no spirit of subterfuge; that it had no activity that was secret, and was not a press agency of the Government for presentation of "colored" news in connection with policies or persons.

ARREST MERCIER'S PRIESTS.

Germans Send Bishop Legraive to Germany, Jail Many in Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—According to the Telegraaf, several priests of the entourage of Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, were arrested recently and imprisoned in Germany. One if them is Bishop Legraive of Malines.

Twenty others, the newspaper says, have been imprisoned in Belgium. Among this number is Cardinal Mercier's private secretary, who was sentenced to a year in prison for preaching a sermon on Whitsunday on Christian charity.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

Sold in convenient bags and cartons

One of the best liked desserts —Preserved Cherries.

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Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Some men cut down their smoking, others change to these mild ones and go as far as they like.

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"Truly a Cigar"

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Cool, feather-weight Summer Clothes for city, country or seashore wear. Each garment a picture of summery smartness and comfort, and, dollar for dollar, the very limit of value in clothes for men and young men.

Kuppenheimer Summer Suits

Must appeal to you irrespective of your personal tastes or requirements, because clothes of individuality and quality have an irresistible appeal for all men, and Kuppenheimer Clothes are nothing if not clothes of quality—they are made right and styled right; they fit right and they certainly are priced right—$20, $25 and $30.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits For Men Specially Priced $6.50

Palm Beach REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE THE GENUINE CLOTH MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

In Plain, Norfolk and Pinch Back Models

Cool Brill Summer Suits Special at $15

Bright, new Summer Suits in this season's smartest models and in a wide variety of cool, light-weight durable fabrics—made strictly in accord with Brill requirements, and under Brill supervision—style, fit, finish and wear are features of these suits not frequently found to any great extent in others sold at this same price—$15.00.

Cool Outing Apparel Special For the Fourth

Cool Cloth Coat and Trousers, plain, Norfolk or Full-Belted models....Specially Priced at $10.00
Flannel Suits....Special at $15.00
White Flannel Trousers....Special at $5.00
White Duck Trousers....Special at $1.25 & $1.75
Khaki Trousers....Special at $1.25 & $1.75

Fourth of July Furnishing Special for Men

Fibre Silk Shirts, in new Summer patterns—all guaranteed fast color....Specially Priced at $2.69
Choice New Summer Neckwear, in foulards, plain color crepes and new, smart colorings in handkerchief effects....Specially Priced at 50c
Woven Madras Shirts and plain color pebble weave fabrics—newest designs—many with separate collars to match....Specially Priced at $1.29
Fibre Silk Hose....Special at 39c—6 for $2.25

Straw Hats Now Reduced to $1.65

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5,000 Men's Silk Cravats at 39c 55c 69c $1

A wonderful collection of new Summer scarfs in most exquisite patterns and colorings, including Old English effects, Embroidered Designs, Spots in all sizes, Club Stripes, College Stripes, Piping Rock Stripes, Plaids and Oriental effects in the finest neckwear silks we have ever seen at these prices.

5,000 Men's Town and Country Sport Shirts at $1.20

The ideal shirt for both sport and business wear. Cool, perfect-fitting, and may be had with or without collar attached. Made of White Oxford Cheviot, Tan Drill Khaki, and Woven Striped Madras. All sizes in both neckbands and sleeve lengths.

10,000 Men's Handkerchiefs Six for 55c

Only by making a very large purchase is it possible to offer such fine handkerchiefs at this price. Packed six in a box, and may be had in white with satin or corded border.

Men's Summer Pajamas, $1.15

Well tailored and properly proportioned garments, made of specially woven pajama cloths, in a splendid variety of colors.

Men's Nightshirts, 69c and $1

Roomy, comfortable nightshirts, made of fine quality lawn or cambric.

Men's Crepe Pajamas, at $2

Made of a new pajama cloth—East India Crepe—cool, durable and very soft. In plain white trimmed with piping.

Men's Leather Belts at 55c

Made of good quality leathers in Black, Grey or White.

Men's Silk Garters at 39c

Boston, Paris, and Ivory Garters in all colors.

Men's Madras Union Suits, $1

Fine Checked Madras Union Suits in full, roomy closed crotch model.

Men's Bathing Suits, $5.50

Properly shrunk, perfect-fitting suits, in Black, Navy Blue, Oxford, with borders in contrasting colors.

Men's Sport Oxfords, $7

Smart, comfortable last. Made of White Buckskin with white fibre sole and heel. All sizes.

Men's Japanese Crepe Robes, $2.95

Including slippers to match. Imported from Japan. In solid colors and striped effects, with contrasting collar and cuffs. Styles for medium, small, large and extra large men.

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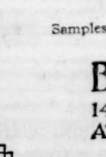

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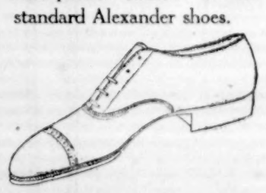
Men's Oxfords $4.85 —black or dark tan calfskin. Also patent leather. All are standard Alexander shoes.

Also dark brown calfskin Oxfords with Rinex fibre soles, $4.85.

All sizes in the lot but not in each style.



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Formerly to $50 . . . . . at $18

COAL PRICE TO NAVY FIXED, WITNESS SAYS

Letters Read at Trial Indicate Operators Were Anxious for the Business.

TELL OF AN AGREEMENT

London Compact Penalized Dealers Who Sold at Less Than a Certain Price.

The business of supplying coal to the Navy Department was greatly appreciated by the smokeless coal operators now on trial before Judge Grubb of the Federal District Court for alleged violation of the Sherman law. This was shown at the outset of the proceedings yesterday morning. W. W. Willett, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company, was the witness. He was not a member of the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association, but he had been Chairman of its Bunker Coal Committee.

In September, 1916, he testified, the price of bunker coal was $3.10 a ton, and in April, 1917, it had advanced to $5. Mr. Willett identified a letter sent to W. H. Gollendorf of the Ballinger Coal Company of Nuttallburg, W. Va., one of the defendants, on Sept. 22, 1916, which said in part:

"As you know, we do a great deal of bunker business at Newport News, and over a period of years the bunker trade has paid better than other business. This year's business, through the foolishness of some of the operators, permitting a lower figure to be quoted, resulted in the 1916 price being lower than for 1915, whereas it ought to have been higher.

"I have been made Chairman of the bunkering committee and I shall work very earnestly to obtain a price for 1917 which will result in attractive returns for our operators, and unless some of the suppliers do foolish things there is no reason why we should not obtain a good high price for 1917. I hope in the near future to get down and see you, meanwhile rest assured that we are studying the interests of our operators as we always have been."

The so-called London agreement was read to the jury. Part of its provisions fixed a penalty in case bunker coal was sold at a cheaper price than that agreed upon. At a meeting held Nov. 17, 1916, in the office of Thomas F. Farrell, General Manager of the Pocahontas Fuel Company, 1 Broadway, which was attended by many of the defendants, it was agreed to raise the price of bunker coal from $3.50 to $5. The witness said that Kuper Hood of Cincinnati wanted to make the price $6.

A letter sent by the witness to J. M. Wright, President of the Raleigh Coal and Coke Company of Cincinnati, on May 1, 1916, mentioned John J. Tierney, President of the Crozier-Pocahontas Company, who appears to have been regarded by the other coal operators with some acrimony. Part of the letter read:

"With regard to the navy, I cannot see any reason why Mr. Tierney should feel that he has a mortgage on this particular business. I think it is a shame for any of the operators to make a price to the navy or Panama way below what they are willing to sell to others.

"The navy bid has its effect on the coal trade, and the Government, as you probably know, are running a coaling station at Panama, and I believe they are going to put the West Indian coaling station out of business. Our trade at St. Lucia is falling off and our people there tell us it is because of the price of bunker coal at Panama.

"I presume it is fair to say that Tierney is afraid of Atwater and possibly others. So far as we are concerned I think we ought to put in a bid simply to keep our names before the department, and as I have an idea that some may bid $3. I have told Mr. Jones by telephone that to avoid any appearance of collusion that we will put in a bid of $2.98 for 50,000 tons, which is agreeable to him and I trust will be to you."

John B. Stanchfield of the counsel for the defendants asked Mr. Willett if he knew what the navy contract for the fiscal year of July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, had been. He replied that he did know, and then it was disclosed that a contract for between 700,000 and 800,000 tons had been let for from $2.58 to $2.85, free on board, and that only two members of the association had any part in it.

"That price meant," said the witness, "that the navy got the coal at the mines at $1.18."

The trial will be continued this morning.

FLOATING TRAINING SCHOOLS

Marine League Wants Every State to Maintain a Ship.

As a first step toward increasing the supply of American seamen sufficient to cope with the submarine peril, and, after the war, to meet the needs of an increased merchant marine, the National Marine League of the United States appointed a committee yesterday to confer with the United States Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce on a project for increasing the number of nautical training ships.

The project, as outlined by P. H. W. Ross, President of the league, at a luncheon at the India House, is for every State in the Union ultimately to provide for the maintenance of a training ship in American waters. As a beginning the league adopted a resolution asking the Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce to turn over to the league a trustees a vessel "sufficient in size to accommodate approximately 300 nautical students." The resolution suggested that the interned German ship Indra would meet the needs of the league and provide the nucleus of a "floating Plattsburg."

British Cabinet Shift.

LONDON, June 28.—W. Hayes Fisher, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, has been appointed President of the Local Government Board in succession to Lord Rhondda, who has become Food Controller. Stephen Walsh, member of the House of Commons for the Ince Division of Lancashire, succeeds Mr. Fisher.

CALLS FOR INQUIRY ON PRISON LETTERS

House Resolution Directs Federal Investigation of Correspondence with Girls.

BLAME FOR JOLIET MUTINY

Rodenberg Says Lax Discipline There Followed Morbid Communications to Convicts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—An investigation by the Department of Justice of the Oriental Esoteric Library League of this city, and all societies and organizations which encourage correspondence between young girls and the inmates of penal and reformatory institutions, was proposed in the House today in a resolution offered by Representative William A. Rodenberg of Illinois.

Newspaper accounts of the discovery of correspondence between a prisoner serving his fifth term at Blackwells Island and a 15-year-old West Virginia girl were partly responsible for the introduction of the resolution. Representative Rodenberg said also that he believed the recent mutiny in the Joliet Prison was brought on by laxity in discipline which permitted the inmates to correspond with women who professed "a sentimental and maudlin interest in hardened criminals."

"I understand that the Oriental Esoteric Library League, headed by Dr. D. N. Stokes of this city," said Mr. Rodenberg, "is responsible for this sentimental movement, and is the parent of several organizations encouraging correspondence between young girls and prisoners. I do not know who supports the league, or anything about it, but the movement is sentimental and dangerous. In the majority of cases it is silly to talk of such correspondence reforming yeggmen, burglars, and pickpockets who are serving terms in our penitentiaries.

"People in Illinois believe that the undermining of discipline at Joliet, where a serious riot recently occurred, began with the permission of the Warden for the carrying on of such correspondence. I am informed that in some cases the female correspondents were allowed to visit the convicts. I do not know whether the Washington organization sponsored this particular correspondence or not, but it appears there are several such organizations about the country, and the league here seems to be the parent of the idea. The practice should be investigated and stopped by the Department of Justice, and I shall press my resolution for action."

Dr. Stokes amplified today his disclaimer of responsibility for the Blackwells Island case.

"I most emphatically deny that the Oriental Esoteric Library League, of which I am the President, ever received the name or address of a 14-year-old girl at New Cumberland, W. Va., or that this girl's name ever appeared on our rolls," said Dr. Stokes at the headquarters of the league, 1,207 Q Street, Northwest. "This office has no record of requests from any prisoners at Blackwells Island for addresses of men or women with whom to correspond. The object of the league is merely to put prisoners in the penitentiaries throughout the United States in touch with mature persons of intelligence and high ideals, who are willing to correspond with the prisoners with the aim of lightening their burden while in prison."

Dr. Stokes exhibited a letter from J. J. Saunders, Secretary of the Board of Pardons and Parole of the Arizona Penitentiary, complimenting him on the work which the league has done.

CENSUS FACTS HELD SACRED

Detectives, Collectors, and Relatives Turned Away Disappointed.

Ever since the announcement was made that registration under the State Military Census Law was practically complete the office of the City Director of Census at 261 Broadway and the Tabulating Division at 49 Lafayette Street, have been the objective points for private detectives, bill collectors, and relatives looking for missing persons. About twenty such inquiries were received on Wednesday at 49 Lafayette Street and the number was slightly increased yestrday.

No single item of information was given out, nor will be, for the State officials say that all facts gathered by the census takers are sacred and beyond the reach of subpoenas.

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New York City Real Estate
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You may invest $100 and upward. Interest from day of purchase.
Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment" and our July Investment List.
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Summer Maternity Apparel
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The mother-to-be may always be smartly and becomingly dressed in clothes designed by Lane Bryant.
CLEARANCE SALE
now in progress affords the Expectant Mother an unequaled opportunity to purchase Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists at greatly
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21-23 W. 38th St.

GET A CAR FOR THE SUMMER.
The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times has many used cars to suit all pockets. Hoon for moderate purses. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Store Open All Day Tomorrow, Saturday

"Calling the Roll" in $20 Suits at Saks

¶ WE can't call them all off—we'd need three times the space. We'll just shake up the assortment and take one from here and there.

A Blue Serge—Lean in the blades, just right at the shoulders, with patch pockets in just the proper proportion—not the windowpane variety, that look as if they're an afterthought.

A Smart Overplaid—A two-button sack suit that should be in the $25 grades according to some clothing announcements, but it's quite at home in our $20 selections. Just right for the conservative man.

Cheviots—Can't pick just one, there's so many that are far and away above the average. Solid colors in beautiful shades and striped effects that are a lesson in color harmony. In single and double breasted models with pockets aslant, slightly curved or regular. A "treat" in models and patterns which young New Yorkers will relish with delight.

Belted Models—Lean of line and trim of arm. They have all the "pep" and individuality young chaps like.

¶ We could keep up this "cataloguing" for some time, but we think you now have a faint idea of Saks $20 suits. New models and fabrics are added almost daily—and a good many new customers.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

6,000 Men's Shirts
Actual values $1.25 and $1.50
87c

The manufacturers of the high grade OSTEND Shirt have devoted part of their great plant to the making of war supplies for the U. S. Government. (Khaki Shirts, knit underwear, etc.)

To rid themselves of a large quantity of shirtings they had on hand, the makers agreed to turn them into OSTEND Shirts. They must have done so at a loss, surely at no profit, for the fabrics and general workmanship are beyond anything we have seen at 87 cents this year.

Woven Madrases, Printed Madrases, Corded Madrases, Percales, Crepe Weaves, Repps, and other popular materials. All made with soft turnback cuffs (can be laundered at home, which means quite a saving in Summertime). Patterns run the entire gamut between "conservatives" and "radicals," with a majority of designs that belong to neither group—somewhere in between. *They're S-o-m-e Shirts!*

The man who doesn't buy enough for the season doesn't know quality.

Gimbels—Main Floor, Broadway and 33rd Street Corner

2,800 Men's and Young Men's Suits
Ready for July 4th
At $15

22 Styles 50 Patterns

Just to give you an idea of the vast variety and suitable selection you will find at GIMBELS, we call attention to your possibilities here at $15. Although, as a matter of fact, the range from this price up to $50 is comparatively as good. Just about every style, shade or fabric a man wants is here at $15.

—And Here Are Other "Plums"

White Flannel Trousers, $5
Just a new narrow model, and well tailored for the seashore or tennis.

Sport Coats, $6.75 to $12.50.
Flannel—Knitted. Plain blue, Oxford grays, heather mixtures.

Men's Tan Auto Duster, $2.95. Double-breasted. Patch pockets.

Men's Gray Auto Duster, $5.00
Double-breasted. (Belt back.)

Men's Gray Cotton Duster, $3.50
Double-breasted. Big pockets.

Men's Dark Gray Mohair Dusters, $6.75
Big roomy model. Double-breasted or Raglan model.

Genuine Palm Beach Suits at $5.75, $8.75 and $10.

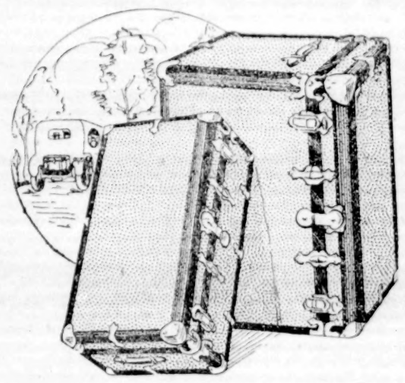
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor—Broadway.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

EVERWEAR

FIBRE TRUNKS
At Noteworthy Reductions

Regarding this sale of Everwear Fibre Trunks there are three important factors that spell SUCCESS with capital letters. One is the opportune moment at which it appears—in time for the "4th." The remarkable reductions is another. Third—the fact that they're EVERWEAR Trunks.



$12.75 to $14.50 Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks $9.75
Square corner model; reinforced and protected by hardwood slats and steel railings; full linen lined; deep tray; dependable lock and brassed hardware. Several sizes to choose from in either style.

$16 to $18 Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks $12.00
Round edge model; powerful but not heavy; protected by massive cold rolled steel hardware; full linen lined; extra tray in dress style. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.

$18.50 to $22.50 Fibre Dress and Steamer Trunks $15
Round edge model; extra strong reinforcements, extra strong protections; fully riveted; full linen lined; extra tray in dress style. Several sizes in each style.

GIMBELS TRUNK DEPARTMENT—Fifth Floor—Rear

B. Altman & Co.

REMARKABLE VALUES
are offered in a special sale of
Men's Real Shantung Silk Suits
(two-piece model, with Norfolk or sack coat) made from superior-quality silk imported direct from China by B. Altman & Co.; extraordinarily priced at
$18.50

Men's Straw Sailor Hats
(sennit braids) are on sale at the greatly reduced prices of
$1.85 & $2.85

(This Sale is being held on the First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Wear—
Will they wear well? Many men ask that—and we reply YES, because of what we know about the fine quality of materials and workmanship used in making "Supre-Macy" Shoes for Men.

Men's Tan Cordovan Oxfords at $6.94
Good looking shoes, of genuine horse-hide leather, made on a smart last, with medium toes, broad heels and Goodyear welted soles.
Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House but for Cash Only.

In Good Form And Going Strong
That describes White Flannels, which are gaining in popularity as the summer advances. Of course, you will pay less for them here than in any other good store in town.

Outing Trousers at $4.75
We are showing a good assortment of Flannel Trousers in plain white and stripes. They look well with almost any dark coat. Others at $3.96 to $10.75.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Sport Coats
Smartly fashioned coats that fairly invite you to slip into them. Pinch Back and belted models with patch pockets—carefully tailored. Of brown or blue flannel, and brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics $9.50. Still others of tan gabardine, $12.75 and $14.75
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Men's Belts, 94c
Two good styles at this price, each fit to be seen when you toss aside your coat. One, of black calfskin, tubular style, with buckle to match, the other of genuine pigskin with brass finished buckle. Sizes 30 to 44.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Motor Dust Coats For Men
Save your clothes and save money at the same time by selecting your duster here. Double-breasted, button-to-neck model with belted back, cut full. Excellent for the man who drives his own car. $4.96. Same model in tan linen $3.96.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Shoes and Sneakers
Whether you prefer calf oxfords or the light weight canvas shoes you can buy them here at a considerable saving.
Tan Calf Oxfords, with leather inner soles, blind eyelets, rubber soles and heels. $5.49
White Canvas Oxfords, leather inner soles, rubber soles and heels, $3.96; Canvas Sneakers, 79c and $1.24; Bals, 89c & $1.49.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Socks for Soldiers
Sound Feet are essential to a successful army. Soldiers of long experience declare wool socks, to be best. Imported Seamless Wool Socks broad ribbed, in gray, brown or heather green. 79c.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Is Your Watch Keeping Good Time?
If it is not running correctly, accurately, let us look it over, clean it, and regulate it.
Macy's—Jewelry Repair Dept., Main Fl. Balcony, 34th St.

GIVE NEW ROSTER OF PLATTSBURG CAMP

New York Regiment Reorganized Owing to Departure of Engineer and Artillery Men.

NOW HAS 13 COMPANIES

Nine of Them Infantry, One Cavalry, and Three Field Artillery—Present Organization Permanent.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 28.—The revised roster of the New York Regiment, resulting from the reorganization of the Officers' Training Regiment and the departure of the Engineer and Coast Artillery candidates for Southern camps on June 16, was made public today by the regimental adjutant, Captain Sebring C. Megill, C. A. C. With the exception of reserve officers, who may be assigned from time to time to other companies, and men who are detailed to aviation schools, the present organization will remain intact until the end of the camp, in the middle of August.

The New York camp now consists of nine infantry companies, one troop of cavalry, and three batteries of field artillery. Each unit is practically a skeleton regiment of future line officers who will have command in the division of the national army which will be called out about Sept. 1 at Yaphank, L. I.

The mail for the students is sent to the Plattsburg Barracks branch post office. To insure quick delivery it is desirable that students' addresses include their proper organization, for mail so addressed is sent to the men's barracks. The following is the official roster of the New York camp:

First Company.

Reserve Officers—D. G. Harris, W. W. Metcalf, R. Goelet, S. Purcell, C. I. Williams, Jr., A. K. Atkins, S. G. Cogswell, R. M. Cooper, L. Cox, S. Cutler, A. W. Gardner, N. R. Johnson, T. M. Marshall, J. S. Shaw, T. Achelis, J. H. Acheson, O. Allen, W. C. Allen, T. D. Avenius, F. Ayres.

A. C. Appleburg.

J. G. Baliff, S. Barlow, E. E. Barrett, G. W. Beeman, M. Benedette, W. F. Berggren, J. P. Blair, Jr., W. C. Boehm, J. A. Burchell, F. P. Buckhorn, L. Burke, H. Burnham, J. Burrell, W. S. Byrne, E. D. Bradley, R. I. Brown.

G. R. Campbell, R. L. Carman, H. Carnahan, C. Christman, A. M. Clark, G. Clokey, H. A. Colin, H. G. Cole, C. L. Colt, M. Cordusan, A. Coster, N. C. Cottone, J. J. Curry, W. L. Custer.

M. F. Deagueroo, Jr., A. B. Delacy, J. L. Delliq, G. J. Denzler, H. W. Denniston, Jr., W. E. Dodge, J. C. Donovan, J. W. Donoghue, F. Doudera, J. Dowdall, E. V. Downey, R. W. Drouillard, R. M. Dwyer.

H. M. Eisner, H. Ewen.

H. J. Fee, G. Finnie, Jr., F. A. Forster, M. L. Fulcher, B. Fox.

A. E. Garnsey, R. N. Gildersleeve, J. R. Gibson, J. Goldsmith, W. H. Griffin, J. P. Guiler.

E. Hackett, H. Harrington, J. L. R. Harris, W. C. Hatch, M. P. Heilman, E. S. Hemphill, A. P. Henderson, R. Hodges, E. C. Horan, F. M. Hourigan, M. W. Howe, T. V. Hynes.

N. T. Kenyon, E. L. Killion, G. Kingston, S. K. Kinnard, M. Knapp.

P. S. Lee, K. Lenahan, J. R. Lowry, E. A. Lawrence, W. F. Livingston, Jr.

P. McAllister, F. M. McKnight, J. B. McLean, E. Macht, S. Mackellett, J. Mann, W. B. Mendes, J. F. Milde, J. C. Millard, C. D. Miller, W. Mittleman, J. H. Moores, L. Morey, H. Morrison, J. S. Morrison, V. V. Munger, T. S. Murray.

C. F. Newman, R. H. Newton, A. A. Nerling.

E. P. O'Connor, S. W. Oppenheimer, J. M. O'Shea, C. B. Overton.

F. Palmer, D. A. Park, C. D. Parkhill, Jr., B. Platon, E. O. Power.

M. T. Quigg, C. G. Quinlan.

R. H. Randel, D. Remer, J. P. Richardson, C. G. Roth, R. Rothschild, R. Russell.

H. F. Samberg, H. C. Sampter, S. A. Sands, F. J. Scheid, C. B. Schiff, J. F. Schneider, R. T. Scott, H. Shurtleff, F. Simmons, A. V. Smith, G. P. Southworth, M. Steinhardt, T. W. Sweet.

C. S. Tator, F. B. Tiebout, M. J. Troy, A. W. Treadly, P. L. Thorne.

A. G. Vanderpool.

S. A. Walsh, Jr., F. L. Wilkinson, A. L. Wolfe.

W. H. Young.

Second Company.

Reserve Officers—C. W. Ball, J. T. Linney, H. C. Woodward, W. H. Beers, J. G. Fogarty, J. H. Mallory, P. St. G. Bissell, J. H. Bladgen, O. H. Brandt, W. H. Casey, Jr., C. C. Corse, P. L. Crosby, W. H. Draper, Jr., W. P. Foss, Jr., R. L. Gardner, R. D. Grout, R. S. Heyenor, R. V. Leslie, Jr., J. Henderson.

M. V. Aldridge, H. P. Appleton, J. C. Andes, E. L. Assam, T. W. Avery.

A. Barber, D. C. Bartholomew, F. A. Bates, T. Beebe, H. Beatty, W. C. Beach, H. Beverly, R. O. Bondurent, W. H. Bradshaw, A. M. Boughton, G. T. Brown, L. S. Brown, R. J. Brown, E. Butts, Jr.

H. W. Carter, D. Campbell, T. M. Carnegie, J. E. Cates, J. F. Catlin, A. J. Cherrive, P. St. G. Cooke, E. J. Connelly, W. C. Cooke, A. R. Cooper, A. J. Cordier, P. Costers, Jr., J. W. Crumney, W. G. Cullen, G. A. Currie, J. J. Courtis.

L. H. Davidow, C. De Rham, Jr., W. K. Doggett, J. H. Duffey, F. M. Duquot.

H. M. Eaton, B. M. Egerton, C. E. Ednie, G. H. Ellison, J. H. Efee.

F. J. Felbel, W. B. Field, J. A. Fish, Jr., W. Plato, M. Foley, R. C. Fowler, G. A. Freund, W. M. Fridlander.

R. C. Gallagher, J. E. George, F. Gillette, M. G. Gilmore, J. E. Gladu, C. W. Gleason, H. B. Clever, W. H. Grover, B. E. Goodman, E. Goodwin, P. Graf, C. E. Graefmuller, H. W. Graham, B. Greider, G. J. Griffin, E. A. Griffiths, H. Groesbeck, Jr.

L. H. Rasfund, E. M. Haight, A. D. Hammett, J. F. Hanrahan, A. H. Hansen, L. Harrington, E. S. Heeley, W. J. Rever, J. L. Hubbell, Jr., P. J. Husband, C. L. Hunt, R. Johnson, J. C. Jones.

J. E. Kelley, D. C. Kerr, P. J. Kingsley, A. E. Kupfer.

R. D. Lapham, J. M. Loughborough, M. G. Lowry, K. Lucas.

D. T. McFarland, R. G. McKay, J. B. McLoughlin, S. C. Markoe, J. J. Mason, Jr., C. R. Meredith, Danforth Miller, H. H. Miller, C. A. Minton, G. A. Mulliner, H. P. O'Brien, F. R. Otte, A. E. Peterson, H. F. Pete.

T. J. Quinlan.

W. P. Rauch, Warren Rice, P. A. Riesser, A. F. Robinson.

L. B. Sargent, W. W. Schachtel, I. Schlechter, W. H. Schoeler, K. E. Schuyler, R. Shearman, H. Silliman, O. L. Simpson, W. Skelly, F. A. Sloane, Jr., H. V. Smith, R. H. Staats, A. J. Staub, E. L. Steckler, P. Stern, F. P. Sturges.

A. L. Tait, A. W. Thomas, J. M. Thomas, L. McC. Thomas, C. H. Thorlie, E. B. Towns, G. A. Turley, W. E. Tuttle.

E. Von Wenig.

M. I. Waite, G. H. Warren, Jr., W. M. Washburn, S. C. Webster, E. B. Wells, R. H. Whiton, G. H. Williams, J. D. Williams, M. A. Willment, B. Wilson, W. C. Wren, G. L. Wrenn.

C. P. Young, D. Young.

Third Company.

Reserve Officers—Delancy K. Jay, H. E. Montgomery, 2d, F. A. Taylor, H. M. Wolff, T. M. Yeder, A. R. Crippen, C. J. Goldsmith, C. F. Johnstone, J. K. Olyphant, C. L. Slocum, R. F. Crandall, W. Drefus, T. P. Durell, H. B. Hollander, H. A. Hornbeck, C. G. Kimball, G. H. Lamm, M. C. Lorini, G. Myratt, J. N. Stone, E. Vaughan.

R. L. Aitken.

G. W. Bacon, G. L. Ball, F. A. Ballard, J. M. Battle, H. W. Bergman, J. Birmingham, A. C. Blanchard, J. F. Bart, F. Boyle, B. Bulger, F. Bull, G. Burns, J. C. Butler.

H. W. Cargill, A. B. Clayton, J. H. Cleveland, S. L. Cooney, F. N. Countiss.

W. A. Darcey, J. Demarest, J. L. Dias, V. L. Dinel, J. H. Donaldson, A. DuBois.

J. T. Eagleton, H. W. Eldred.

W. V. Flynn, J. L. Foreman, H. E. Foster, J. H. K. Frane.

E. P. Glover, R. Grisewood.

A. Haas, M. J. Hayes, N. A. Hayner, W. C. Hecht, J. L. Hegarty, N. T. Heller, F. R. Herten, J. L. Hicks, J. L. Hoare, F. J. Hoffman, E. H. Holden, D. R. Holliday, C. D. Hood, J. W. Howe, R. G. Hurley, K. Huttlinger, S. W. Hyde.

T. J. Jackson, D. L. Joscelyn, E. A. Judge.

R. Kenny, R. C. Kipp, J. H. Kohlberg, R. L. Klugescheid, A. P. Kurtz.

F. R. Lathrop, H. J. Latau, J. E. Lawyer, H. W. Lehmkuhl, S. M. Lee, M. C. Lefferts, C. V. Leonard, C. L. Leslie, L. Lockwood, F. M. Long, E. O. Lothrop, C. A. Ludlum, Jr., L. Lytle.

C. R. MacLennan, J. J. McAleer, J. McBurney, H. F. McElroy, M. E. McGarvey, Jr., J. J. McGoldrick, J. W. McGowen, J. McGunnigle, C. R. McGuire, J. A. McKeon, F. McLaughlin, P. H. McNulty, H. J. McTeague, W. J. Machbeidt, G. F. Marshall, G. R. Mayborne, G. R. Meehan, F. A. Melly, V. J. Meloy, E. K. Metcalfe, W. Michaelis, G. Miller, S. Minot, H. T. Moore, G. H. Morgan, O. W. Morris, C. P. Morrison, C. V. Morton, E. C. Mueller.

C. I. Naylor, L. G. Neff, E. H. Nicoll, E. R. Norris.

P. J. O'Connell, T. F. O'Conner, Jr., E. F. O'Dougherty, E. Oldham, T. C. O'Sullivan.

J. F. R. Packard, J. O. Parisette, N. S. Pearsons, N. Poe, M. R. Powell, E. J. Price, C. Ragus, L. P. Reed, R. A. Reese, C. H. Reimerth, J. J. Riordan, C. E. Roach, C. S. Roome, K. Roosevelt, P. K. Roth, E. W. Ruscher, J. K. Rutherford.

E. E. Sawyer, Jr., F. I. Schechter, R. Schmidt, W. M. Schwenker, W. E. Seibert, R. B. Sewell, H. M. Simon, J. Simons, C. C. Smith, J. B. Snow, F. L. Soule, R. W. Stevenson, N. L. Stone, F. F. Sutherland, W. J. Sutherland.

A. G. Thatcher, R. Thomas, G. Tiene, T. E. Tuthill.

S. B. Waite, H. Webbe, R. E. Weeks, H. Welsch, Jr., G. R. White, W. White, F. L. Whitmarsh, A. S. Wiener, P. K. Wiggins, T. J. Winant, W. H. Wright.

F. H. Young.

Fourth Company.

Reserve Officers—J. P. Drouillard, F. C. Rich, S. F. Weaver, P. M. Glesh, E. Marshall, A. B. Proctor, R. J. Sprague, W. Eastman, G. L. King, B. Schapiro, J. Stillwell, H. W. Arnold, W. F. Britten, J. H. Church, C. K. Higgins, T. W. Kenyon, K. McIntosh, J. K. Meem, A. A. Oppenheim, C. M. Robertson.

J. G. Affleck, Jr., P. R. Annes, L. J. Arata, J. B. Baldwin, F. V. Barkelew, J. W. Barney, C. Baskerville, Jr., J. B. Behrend, C. Belknap, H. A. Bissell, H. A. Blackham, M. Blumenthal, E. Boothe, F. A. Bowen, C. Boyce, F. P. Brophy, T. A. Bryant, C. W. Butler, S. Butler, C. M. Bull, Jr.

W. S. Gallagher, M. Cobb, A. F. Cohn, S. Cole, W. A. Coleman, L. G. Collins, H. Conklin, G. Crane, C. J. Curran, B. P. Currier, J. S. Curtis.

P. H. Daniels, H. W. Davis, M. De Vita, F. M. Dielman, W. M. Donahue, A. R. Dowd, R. W. Deye, F. E. Duffy, F. G. Dumont, E. J. Griffith.

G. P. Egbert, G. Elkin, B. Ellsworth.

H. N. Fairchild, J. M. Faust, J. P. Feeney, J. D. Filley, Jr., C. M. Fink, E. J. Fitzhugh, B. A. Flood, E. Foster, C. G. Frick.

E. M. Gardner, M. E. Gates, Jr., J. M. Gesner, Jr., W. H. Gilman, J. H. Gordon, J. B. Graham, R. C. Graves, G. C. Gregory, J. F. Griffith.

P. E. Hassinger, J. R. Hay, S. P. Hebard, L. L. Heller, A. P. Hess, E. S. Hewitt, S. J. Hirsch, S. V. Hirschman, J. K. Hoyt, Jr.

C. A. Jacob, Jr., D. B. Jarvis, C. A. Johnson.

J. R. Keiper, H. Knaack, A. C. Koch.

R. P. Lawrence, H. B. Lever, O. Levine, R. MacDonald, Jr., J. F. Meany, L. J. Merkle, F. R. Miller, C. H. Mills, L. A. Mitchell, E. J. Mooney, W. H. Morris, J. Morschauser, Jr., P. S. Mortenson, E. Muller, J. Murphy.

N. M. Nelsen, W. Nicoll, H. E. Noble.

J. L. Olsen, J. S. O'Neale, Jr., W. H. Osborn, A. C. Otto, Jr., G. H. Otto.

J. J. Pavell, G. G. Peck, J. Perry, C. E. Pickard, C. V. Pickering.

L. C. Quackenbush.

C. V. N. Radcliffe, H. S. Rade, B. C. Reece, A. Rentz, A. J. Rivers, J. F. Roberts, F. W. Rourke, H. E. Russell.

F. D. Sanford, L. W. Sellers, G. E. Shaw, W. D. Sherman, S. O. Shotter, J. H. Shuttleworth, A. Simmons, H. Speakman, M. G. Spooner, H. A. Stevens.

H. H. Taylor, H. D. Thirkield, R. W. Thompson, A. Tinker, J. F. Trounstine, R. L. Turner.

C. W. Van Cortlandt, A. Vandeventer, Jr., R. J. Van Epps, L. B. Vanscoy, G. Villaret, Jr., E. C. Vollmer.

J. M. Walker, E. S. B. Walker, P. F. Walsh, J. B. Warner, J. S. Warren, W. E. C. Washburn, E. M. Wigton, A. Wiley, A. R. Williams, W. F. Willis, S. J. Wilson, B. I. Winn, F. R. Wolff.

H. O. Young, T. Young.

Fifth Company.

Reserve Officers—A. F. Nathan, J. B. Brandreth, F. E. Dawson, W. D. Harrigan, T. W. Hastings, W. E. Hoyer, J. S. S. Richardson, H. T. Spooner, J. Sproul, W. F. Sheldon, H. P. Twombly, J. Wadsworth, Jr.

F. J. Allen, J. Allen, Jr., C. Appleton, J. G. Balliff, S. Barlow, E. E. Barrett, G. W. Beeman, M. Benedette, W. F. Berggren, J. P. Blair, Jr., W. C. Boehm, J. A. Burchell, F. P. Buckhorn, L. Burke, H. Burnham, J. Burrell, W. S. Byrne, E. D. Bradley, R. I. Brown.

G. R. Campbell, R. L. Carman, H. Carnahan, C. Christman, A. M. Clark, G. Clokey, H. A. Colin, H. G. Cole, C. L. Colt, M. Cordusan, A. Coster, N. C. Cottone, J. J. Curry, W. L. Custer.

M. F. Deagueroo, Jr., A. B. Delacy, J. L. Delliq, G. J. Denzler, H. W. Denniston, Jr., W. E. Dodge, J. C. Donovan, J. W. Donoghue, F. Doudera, J. Dowdall, E. V. Downey, R. W. Drouillard, R. M. Dwyer.

H. M. Eisner, H. Ewen.

H. J. Fee, G. Finnie, Jr., F. A. Forster, M. L. Fulcher, B. Fox.

A. E. Garnsey, R. N. Gildersleeve, J. R. Gibson, J. Goldsmith, W. H. Griffin, J. P. Guiler.

E. Hackett, H. Harrington, J. L. R. Harris, W. C. Hatch, M. P. Heilman, E. S. Hemphill, A. P. Henderson, R. Hodges, E. C. Horan, F. M. Hourigan, M. W. Howe, T. V. Hynes.

N. T. Kenyon, E. L. Killion, G. Kingston, S. K. Kinnard, M. Knapp.

P. S. Lee, K. Lenahan, J. R. Lowry, E. A. Lawrence, W. F. Livingston, Jr.

P. McAllister, F. M. McKnight, J. B. McLean, E. Macht, S. Mackellett, J. Mann, W. B. Mendes, J. F. Milde, J. C. Millard, C. D. Miller, W. Mittleman, J. H. Moores, L. Morey, H. Morrison, J. S. Morrison, V. V. Munger, T. S. Murray.

C. F. Newman, R. H. Newton, A. A. Nerling.

E. P. O'Connor, S. W. Oppenheimer, J. M. O'Shea, C. B. Overton.

F. Palmer, D. A. Park, C. D. Parkhill, Jr., B. Platon, E. O. Power.

M. T. Quigg, C. G. Quinlan.

R. H. Randel, D. Remer, J. P. Richardson, C. G. Roth, R. Rothschild, R. Russell.

H. F. Samberg, H. C. Sampter, S. A. Sands, F. J. Scheid, C. B. Schiff, J. F. Schneider, R. T. Scott, H. Shurtleff, F. Simmons, A. V. Smith, G. P. Southworth, M. Steinhardt, T. W. Sweet.

C. S. Tator, F. B. Tiebout, M. J. Troy, A. W. Treadly, P. L. Thorne.

A. G. Vanderpool.

S. A. Walsh, Jr., F. L. Wilkinson, A. L. Wolfe.

W. H. Young.

Second Company.

Reserve Officers—C. W. Ball, J. T. Linney, H. C. Woodward, W. H. Beers, J. G. Fogarty, J. H. Mallory, P. St. G. Bissell, J. H. Bladgen, O. H. Brandt, W. H. Casey, Jr., C. C. Corse, P. L. Crosby, W. H. Draper, Jr., W. P. Foss, Jr., R. L. Gardner, R. D. Grout, R. S. Heyenor, R. V. Leslie, Jr., J. Henderson.

M. V. Aldridge, H. P. Appleton, J. C. Andes, E. L. Assam, T. W. Avery.

A. Barber, D. C. Bartholomew, F. A. Bates, T. Beebe, H. Beatty, W. C. Beach, H. Beverly, R. O. Bondurent, W. H. Bradshaw, A. M. Boughton, G. T. Brown, L. S. Brown, R. J. Brown, E. Butts, Jr.

H. W. Carter, D. Campbell, T. M. Carnegie, J. E. Cates, J. F. Catlin, A. J. Cherrive, P. St. G. Cooke, E. J. Connelly, W. C. Cooke, A. R. Cooper, A. J. Cordier, P. Costers, Jr., J. W. Crumney, W. G. Cullen, G. A. Currie, J. J. Courtis.

L. H. Davidow, C. De Rham, Jr., W. K. Doggett, J. H. Duffey, F. M. Duquot.

H. M. Eaton, B. M. Egerton, C. E. Ednie, G. H. Ellison, J. H. Efee.

F. J. Felbel, W. B. Field, J. A. Fish, Jr., W. Plato, M. Foley, R. C. Fowler, G. A. Freund, W. M. Fridlander.

R. C. Gallagher, J. E. George, F. Gillette, M. G. Gilmore, J. E. Gladu, C. W. Gleason, H. B. Clever, W. H. Grover, B. E. Goodman, E. Goodwin, P. Graf, C. E. Graefmuller, H. W. Graham, B. Greider, G. J. Griffin, E. A. Griffiths, H. Groesbeck, Jr.

L. H. Rasfund, E. M. Haight, A. D. Hammett, J. F. Hanrahan, A. H. Hansen, L. Harrington, E. S. Heeley, W. J. Rever, J. L. Hubbell, Jr., P. J. Husband, C. L. Hunt, R. Johnson, J. C. Jones.

J. E. Kelley, D. C. Kerr, P. J. Kingsley, A. E. Kupfer.

R. D. Lapham, J. M. Loughborough, M. G. Lowry, K. Lucas.

D. T. McFarland, R. G. McKay, J. B. McLoughlin, S. C. Markoe, J. J. Mason, Jr., C. R. Meredith, Danforth Miller, H. H. Miller, C. A. Minton, G. A. Mulliner, H. P. O'Brien, F. R. Otte, A. E. Peterson, H. F. Pete.

T. J. Quinlan.

W. P. Rauch, Warren Rice, P. A. Riesser, A. F. Robinson.

L. B. Sargent, W. W. Schachtel, I. Schlechter, W. H. Schoeler, K. E. Schuyler, R. Shearman, H. Silliman, O. L. Simpson, W. Skelly, F. A. Sloane, Jr., H. V. Smith, R. H. Staats, A. J. Staub, E. L. Steckler, P. Stern, F. P. Sturges.

A. L. Tait, A. W. Thomas, J. M. Thomas, L. McC. Thomas, C. H. Thorlie, E. B. Towns, G. A. Turley, W. E. Tuttle.

E. Von Wenig.

M. I. Waite, G. H. Warren, Jr., W. M. Washburn, S. C. Webster, E. B. Wells, R. H. Whiton, G. H. Williams, J. D. Williams, M. A. Willment, B. Wilson, W. C. Wren, G. L. Wrenn.

C. P. Young, D. Young.

Third Company.

Reserve Officers—Delancy K. Jay, H. E. Montgomery, 2d, F. A. Taylor, H. M. Wolff, T. M. Yeder, A. R. Crippen, C. J. Goldsmith, C. F. Johnstone, J. K. Olyphant, C. L. Slocum, R. F. Crandall, W. Drefus, T. P. Durell, H. B. Hollander, H. A. Hornbeck, C. G. Kimball, G. H. Lamm, M. C. Lorini, G. Myratt, J. N. Stone, E. Vaughan.

R. L. Aitken.

G. W. Bacon, G. L. Ball, F. A. Ballard, J. M. Battle, H. W. Bergman, J. Birmingham, A. C. Blanchard, J. F. Bart, F. Boyle, B. Bulger, F. Bull, G. Burns, J. C. Butler.

H. W. Cargill, A. B. Clayton, J. H. Cleveland, S. L. Cooney, F. N. Countiss.

W. A. Darcey, J. Demarest, J. L. Dias, V. L. Dinel, J. H. Donaldson, A. DuBois.

J. T. Eagleton, H. W. Eldred.

W. V. Flynn, J. L. Foreman, H. E. Foster, J. H. K. Frane.

E. P. Glover, R. Grisewood.

A. Haas, M. J. Hayes, N. A. Hayner, W. C. Hecht, J. L. Hegarty, N. T. Heller, F. R. Herten, J. L. Hicks, J. L. Hoare, F. J. Hoffman, E. H. Holden, D. R. Holliday, C. D. Hood, J. W. Howe, R. G. Hurley, K. Huttlinger, S. W. Hyde.

T. J. Jackson, D. L. Joscelyn, E. A. Judge.

R. Kenny, R. C. Kipp, J. H. Kohlberg, R. L. Klugescheid, A. P. Kurtz.

F. R. Lathrop, H. J. Latau, J. E. Lawyer, H. W. Lehmkuhl, S. M. Lee, M. C. Lefferts, C. V. Leonard, C. L. Leslie, L. Lockwood, F. M. Long, E. O. Lothrop, C. A. Ludlum, Jr., L. Lytle.

C. R. MacLennan, J. J. McAleer, J. McBurney, H. F. McElroy, M. E. McGarvey, Jr., J. J. McGoldrick, J. W. McGowen, J. McGunnigle, C. R. McGuire, J. A. McKeon, F. McLaughlin, P. H. McNulty, H. J. McTeague, W. J. Machbeidt, G. F. Marshall, G. R. Mayborne, G. R. Meehan, F. A. Melly, V. J. Meloy, E. K. Metcalfe, W. Michaelis, G. Miller, S. Minot, H. T. Moore, G. H. Morgan, O. W. Morris, C. P. Morrison, C. V. Morton, E. C. Mueller.

C. I. Naylor, L. G. Neff, E. H. Nicoll, E. R. Norris.

P. J. O'Connell, T. F. O'Conner, Jr., E. F. O'Dougherty, E. Oldham, T. C. O'Sullivan.

J. F. R. Packard, J. O. Parisette, N. S. Pearsons, N. Poe, M. R. Powell, E. J. Price, C. Ragus, L. P. Reed, R. A. Reese, C. H. Reimerth, J. J. Riordan, C. E. Roach, C. S. Roome, K. Roosevelt, P. K. Roth, E. W. Ruscher, J. K. Rutherford.

E. E. Sawyer, Jr., F. I. Schechter, R. Schmidt, W. M. Schwenker, W. E. Seibert, R. B. Sewell, H. M. Simon, J. Simons, C. C. Smith, J. B. Snow, F. L. Soule, R. W. Stevenson, N. L. Stone, F. F. Sutherland, W. J. Sutherland.

A. G. Thatcher, R. Thomas, G. Tiene, T. E. Tuthill.

S. B. Waite, H. Webbe, R. E. Weeks, H. Welsch, Jr., G. R. White, W. White, F. L. Whitmarsh, A. S. Wiener, P. K. Wiggins, T. J. Winant, W. H. Wright.

F. H. Young.

Fourth Company.

Reserve Officers—J. P. Drouillard, F. C. Rich, S. F. Weaver, P. M. Glesh, E. Marshall, A. B. Proctor, R. J. Sprague, W. Eastman, G. L. King, B. Schapiro, J. Stillwell, H. W. Arnold, W. F. Britten, J. H. Church, C. K. Higgins, T. W. Kenyon, K. McIntosh, J. K. Meem, A. A. Oppenheim, C. M. Robertson.

J. G. Affleck, Jr., P. R. Annes, L. J. Arata, J. B. Baldwin, F. V. Barkelew, J. W. Barney, C. Baskerville, Jr., J. B. Behrend, C. Belknap, H. A. Bissell, H. A. Blackham, M. Blumenthal, E. Boothe, F. A. Bowen, C. Boyce, F. P. Brophy, T. A. Bryant, C. W. Butler, S. Butler, C. M. Bull, Jr.

W. S. Gallagher, M. Cobb, A. F. Cohn, S. Cole, W. A. Coleman, L. G. Collins, H. Conklin, G. Crane, C. J. Curran, B. P. Currier, J. S. Curtis.

P. H. Daniels, H. W. Davis, M. De Vita, F. M. Dielman, W. M. Donahue, A. R. Dowd, R. W. Deye, F. E. Duffy, F. G. Dumont, E. J. Griffith.

G. P. Egbert, G. Elkin, B. Ellsworth.

H. N. Fairchild, J. M. Faust, J. P. Feeney, J. D. Filley, Jr., C. M. Fink, E. J. Fitzhugh, B. A. Flood, E. Foster, C. G. Frick.

E. M. Gardner, M. E. Gates, Jr., J. M. Gesner, Jr., W. H. Gilman, J. H. Gordon, J. B. Graham, R. C. Graves, G. C. Gregory, J. F. Griffith.

P. E. Hassinger, J. R. Hay, S. P. Hebard, L. L. Heller, A. P. Hess, E. S. Hewitt, S. J. Hirsch, S. V. Hirschman, J. K. Hoyt, Jr.

C. A. Jacob, Jr., D. B. Jarvis, C. A. Johnson.

J. R. Keiper, H. Knaack, A. C. Koch.

R. P. Lawrence, H. B. Lever, O. Levine, R. MacDonald, Jr., J. F. Meany, L. J. Merkle, F. R. Miller, C. H. Mills, L. A. Mitchell, E. J. Mooney, W. H. Morris, J. Morschauser, Jr., P. S. Mortenson, E. Muller, J. Murphy.

N. M. Nelsen, W. Nicoll, H. E. Noble.

J. L. Olsen, J. S. O'Neale, Jr., W. H. Osborn, A. C. Otto, Jr., G. H. Otto.

J. J. Pavell, G. G. Peck, J. Perry, C. E. Pickard, C. V. Pickering.

L. C. Quackenbush.

C. V. N. Radcliffe, H. S. Rade, B. C. Reece, A. Rentz, A. J. Rivers, J. F. Roberts, F. W. Rourke, H. E. Russell.

F. D. Sanford, L. W. Sellers, G. E. Shaw, W. D. Sherman, S. O. Shotter, J. H. Shuttleworth, A. Simmons, H. Speakman, M. G. Spooner, H. A. Stevens.

H. H. Taylor, H. D. Thirkield, R. W. Thompson, A. Tinker, J. F. Trounstine, R. L. Turner.

C. W. Van Cortlandt, A. Vandeventer, Jr., R. J. Van Epps, L. B. Vanscoy, G. Villaret, Jr., E. C. Vollmer.

J. M. Walker, E. S. B. Walker, P. F. Walsh, J. B. Warner, J. S. Warren, W. E. C. Washburn, E. M. Wigton, A. Wiley, A. R. Williams, W. F. Willis, S. J. Wilson, B. I. Winn, F. R. Wolff.

H. O. Young, T. Young.

Fifth Company.

Reserve Officers—A. F. Nathan, J. B. Brandreth, F. E. Dawson, W. D. Harrigan, T. W. Hastings, W. E. Hoyer, J. S. S. Richardson, H. T. Spooner, J. Sproul, W. F. Sheldon, H. P. Twombly, J. Wadsworth, Jr.

F. J. Allen, J. Allen, Jr., C. Appleton, J. G. Ballif, S. Barlow, E. E. Barrett, G. W. Beeman, M. Benedette, W. F. Berggren, J. P. Blair, Jr., W. C. Boehm, J. A. Burchell, F. P. Buckhorn, L. Burke, H. Burnham, J. Burrell, W. S. Byrne, E. D. Bradley, R. I. Brown.

G. R. Campbell, R. L. Carman, H. Carnahan, C. Christman, A. M. Clark, G. Clokey, H. A. Colin, H. G. Cole, C. L. Colt, M. Cordusan, A. Coster, N. C. Cottone, J. J. Curry, W. L. Custer.

M. F. Deagueroo, Jr., A. B. Delacy, J. L. Delliq, G. J. Denzler, H. W. Denniston, Jr., W. E. Dodge, J. C. Donovan, J. W. Donoghue, F. Doudera, J. Dowdall, E. V. Downey, R. W. Drouillard, R. M. Dwyer.

H. M. Eisner, H. Ewen.

H. J. Fee, G. Finnie, Jr., F. A. Forster, M. L. Fulcher, B. Fox.

A. E. Garnsey, R. N. Gildersleeve, J. R. Gibson, J. Goldsmith, W. H. Griffin, J. P. Guiler.

E. Hackett, H. Harrington, J. L. R. Harris, W. C. Hatch, M. P. Heilman, E. S. Hemphill, A. P. Henderson, R. Hodges, E. C. Horan, F. M. Hourigan, M. W. Howe, T. V. Hynes.

N. T. Kenyon, E. L. Killion, G. Kingston, S. K. Kinnard, M. Knapp.

P. S. Lee, K. Lenahan, J. R. Lowry, E. A. Lawrence, W. F. Livingston, Jr.

P. McAllister, F. M. McKnight, J. B. McLean, E. Macht, S. Mackellett, J. Mann, W. B. Mendes, J. F. Milde, J. C. Millard, C. D. Miller, W. Mittleman, J. H. Moores, L. Morey, H. Morrison, J. S. Morrison, V. V. Munger, T. S. Murray.

C. F. Newman, R. H. Newton, A. A. Nerling.

E. P. O'Connor, S. W. Oppenheimer, J. M. O'Shea, C. B. Overton.

F. Palmer, D. A. Park, C. D. Parkhill, Jr., B. Platon, E. O. Power.

M. T. Quigg, C. G. Quinlan.

R. H. Randel, D. Remer, J. P. Richardson, C. G. Roth, R. Rothschild, R. Russell.

H. F. Samberg, H. C. Sampter, S. A. Sands, F. J. Scheid, C. B. Schiff, J. F. Schneider, R. T. Scott, H. Shurtleff, F. Simmons, A. V. Smith, G. P. Southworth, M. Steinhardt, T. W. Sweet.

C. S. Tator, F. B. Tiebout, M. J. Troy, A. W. Treadly, P. L. Thorne.

A. G. Vanderpool.

S. A. Walsh, Jr., F. L. Wilkinson, A. L. Wolfe.

W. H. Young.

Second Company.

Reserve Officers—C. W. Ball, J. T. Linney, H. C. Woodward, W. H. Beers, J. G. Fogarty, J. H. Mallory, P. St. G. Bissell, J. H. Bladgen, O. H. Brandt, W. H. Casey, Jr., C. C. Corse, P. L. Crosby, W. H. Draper, Jr., W. P. Foss, Jr., R. L. Gardner, R. D. Grout, R. S. Heyenor, R. V. Leslie, Jr., J. Henderson.

M. V. Aldridge, H. P. Appleton, J. C. Andes, E. L. Assam, T. W. Avery.

A. Barber, D. C. Bartholomew, F. A. Bates, T. Beebe, H. Beatty, W. C. Beach, H. Beverly, R. O. Bondurent, W. H. Bradshaw, A. M. Boughton, G. T. Brown, L. S. Brown, R. J. Brown, E. Butts, Jr.

H. W. Carter, D. Campbell, T. M. Carnegie, J. E. Cates, J. F. Catlin, A. J. Cherrive, P. St. G. Cooke, E. J. Connelly, W. C. Cooke, A. R. Cooper, A. J. Cordier, P. Costers, Jr., J. W. Crumney, W. G. Cullen, G. A. Currie, J. J. Courtis.

L. H. Davidow, C. De Rham, Jr., W. K. Doggett, J. H. Duffey, F. M. Duquot.

H. M. Eaton, B. M. Egerton, C. E. Ednie, G. H. Ellison, J. H. Efee.

F. J. Felbel, W. B. Field, J. A. Fish, Jr., W. Plato, M. Foley, R. C. Fowler, G. A. Freund, W. M. Fridlander.

R. C. Gallagher, J. E. George, F. Gillette, M. G. Gilmore, J. E. Gladu, C. W. Gleason, H. B. Clever, W. H. Grover, B. E. Goodman, E. Goodwin, P. Graf, C. E. Graefmuller, H. W. Graham, B. Greider, G. J. Griffin, E. A. Griffiths, H. Groesbeck, Jr.

L. H. Rasfund, E. M. Haight, A. D. Hammett, J. F. Hanrahan, A. H. Hansen, L. Harrington, E. S. Heeley, W. J. Rever, J. L. Hubbell, Jr., P. J. Husband, C. L. Hunt, R. Johnson, J. C. Jones.

J. E. Kelley, D. C. Kerr, P. J. Kingsley, A. E. Kupfer.

R. D. Lapham, J. M. Loughborough, M. G. Lowry, K. Lucas.

D. T. McFarland, R. G. McKay, J. B. McLoughlin, S. C. Markoe, J. J. Mason, Jr., C. R. Meredith, Danforth Miller, H. H. Miller, C. A. Minton, G. A. Mulliner, H. P. O'Brien, F. R. Otte, A. E. Peterson, H. F. Pete.

T. J. Quinlan.

W. P. Rauch, Warren Rice, P. A. Riesser, A. F. Robinson.

L. B. Sargent, W. W. Schachtel, I. Schlechter, W. H. Schoeler, K. E. Schuyler, R. Shearman, H. Silliman, O. L. Simpson, W. Skelly, F. A. Sloane, Jr., H. V. Smith, R. H. Staats, A. J. Staub, E. L. Steckler, P. Stern, F. P. Sturges.

A. L. Tait, A. W. Thomas, J. M. Thomas, L. McC. Thomas, C. H. Thorlie, E. B. Towns, G. A. Turley, W. E. Tuttle.

E. Von Wenig.

M. I. Waite, G. H. Warren, Jr., W. M. Washburn, S. C. Webster, E. B. Wells, R. H. Whiton, G. H. Williams, J. D. Williams, M. A. Willment, B. Wilson, W. C. Wren, G. L. Wrenn.

C. P. Young, D. Young.

Third Company.

Reserve Officers—Delancy K. Jay, H. E. Montgomery, 2d, F. A. Taylor, H. M. Wolff, T. M. Yeder, A. R. Crippen, C. J. Goldsmith, C. F. Johnstone, J. K. Olyphant, C. L. Slocum, R. F. Crandall, W. Drefus, T. P. Durell, H. B. Hollander, H. A. Hornbeck, C. G. Kimball, G. H. Lamm, M. C. Lorini, G. Myratt, J. N. Stone, E. Vaughan.

R. L. Aitken.

G. W. Bacon, G. L. Ball, F. A. Ballard, J. M. Battle, H. W. Bergman, J. Birmingham, A. C. Blanchard, J. F. Bart, F. Boyle, B. Bulger, F. Bull, G. Burns, J. C. Butler.

H. W. Cargill, A. B. Clayton, J. H. Cleveland, S. L. Cooney, F. N. Countiss.

W. A.

CHICAGO ALDERMEN CONDEMN THE MAYOR

Vote Formal Accusation and One Speaker Calls Him a Traitor to His Country.

MOVE TO SUPPRESS PAPER

Call for Action Against The Republican, Known as Mayor's Organ —Washington Denies Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—After Alderman A. A. McCormick had described William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, as a "coward and traitor to his country," and Alderman Kennedy had characterized the city's chief executive as "the worst double-crosser the city ever had, and the biggest hypocrite the city has ever seen," the City Council's Judiciary Committee by a vote of 13 to 4 passed a resolution accusing the Mayor of "arbitrarily and tyrannically seeking to thwart the City Council in the expression of its will" and censuring him for his conduct in declaring last week's meeting adjourned under the gavel.

The committee had a tumultuous session. The Mayor refused to appear, sending a letter and inclosing a copy of his statement of Wednesday, in which he promised an exposé of alleged acts of former Boards of Education.

"These statements of the Mayor are merely an effort to befog the issue," shouted Alderman McCormick. "We have given the Mayor two opportunities to appear here. He refuses. He simply is practicing the old methods of Fred Lundin, who, I am told, sits on a coal in a room in the Hotel La Salle, the uncrowned King of Chicago, and the Mayor and others go there to get their orders. When the Mayor was a candidate he announced he was going to drive the crooks out of Chicago. Instead, he seems to have most of them on the payroll.

"By his statement sent to this committee he shows himself to be a coward and a traitor to his country. On the very day the American Army was landed in France to fight for his country the Mayor gave out a statement which brands him as a traitor. He tried to blast the Liberty Loan and the draft, and the President of the United States was obliged to take out of his hands the naming of the draft exemption boards.

"There is not a public action of William Hale Thompson that does not show him to be a traitor to his country."

Federal authorities in Washington are said to have found a way to suppress The Republican, the City Hall paper and organ of Mayor Thompson, which has ridiculed the Government and attacked the wisdom of almost every move made by the President. As fast as copies of the paper got to the street they have been forwarded to Washington. It is said now that its future existence will be short, and that those who have been connected with it may find themselves in serious difficulty.

It is pointed out that the paper has evaded the laws regarding scurrilous attacks by a technicality. It has been the custom to print at the top of the sheet in small type the words "Message to Congress." Every citizen has a right, it is declared, to address as many messages to Congress as he wishes. The Attorney General, according to reports, has found a way now to get around this technicality and is about to order the paper suppressed.

It is said steps will be taken to establish the identity of the persons controlling and financing the publication and to bring them to account. The publisher of the paper is given as Virtus C. Rohm, City Purchasing Agent, and a relative by marriage of Fred Lundin, the "silent mayor."

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The report of action against Mayor Thompson of Chicago or the newspaper, The Republican, because of attacks on President Wilson was news to Department of Justice officials tonight. The officials declare that the only record of the The Republican had not been ordered from Washington. At the Department of Justice it was said there had been no report from District Attorney Coyne at Chicago in regard to the matter.

SUFFRAGISTS PLAN TO CONTINUE TROUBLE

Hope Their Banners Will Keep On Waving at White House Gates—Two More Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Two more militant suffragists were arrested this afternoon when they flaunted their banners in the presence of President Wilson, while he was attending the unveiling of the Emmet monument in the New National Museum Building. Those arrested were Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant of New York, and Miss Iris Calderhead of Wichita, Kan. Armed with a suffrage banner in a bundle, the women gained admission to the museum building, where they began to unwrap and display the bunting when they were arrested.

The suffragists plan to continue their demonstrations before the White House or places that President Wilson may visit, despite the arrest of twenty-five women and the jailing of six in the last week. Miss Alice Paul, head of the woman's party, announced today that the campaign would be continued, and that hundreds of women had volunteered to come to Washington to help.

Pale from loss of sleep and nearly twenty-four hours' imprisonment, the six militants who were committed to the District of Columbia Jail for blocking the White House sidewalks held an impromptu reception for their associates at liberty, who thronged the matron's room at the jail from 9 o'clock this morning until after noon. The imprisoned militants were determined and cheerful, but failed to conceal the fact that they disliked the prison smells, diet and beds. Nevertheless, they did not openly complain.

The liberation of the six militants will be marked by a public breakfast under the auspices of the National Woman's Party, tomorrow. Early today Miss Alice Paul, at militant headquarters, began planning for the breakfast to be served at historic Cameron House at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the six militants expect to be liberated.

Outside two policemen will watch over the breakfast. Visitors attending the breakfast will be shown two storerooms filled with more than 1,000 purple, yellow, and white banners, a great pile of posts, yards of muslin, and cans of paint—the materials for future demonstrations.

Police officials explained today their purpose in arresting women suffragists is as much to protect them against violence of hostile crowds attracted by the propaganda banners as to prevent gatherings which might become unmanageable.

No date for trial of the nineteen women against whom charges are pending has been set. If greater numbers of arrests are made during the Summer, the police officials said they would urge imposition of heavier penalties than the nominal three days' jail sentence given the first six women convicted.

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YALE STUDENT wishes Summer music pupils, vicinity Washington Square. H 58 Times.

SOCIALIST UPSETS RECRUITING RALLY

Agitator, Posing as Patriot, Takes Platform to Denounce America's Ways in War.

While the "Mid-day Minute Men," a volunteer recruiting organization of downtown business men, were holding their regular recruiting rally shortly after noon yesterday in their rooms at 57 Chambers Street, a young man arose in the audience and announced that he wanted to make a patriotic speech. He was promptly invited to the platform and told that he might have ten minutes.

The young man stepped up, looked somewhat nervously at his audience, and began: "As an American, I want to say that I am utterly opposed to this and the way it was brought upon the American people. If this is a democracy, why was there not a referendum——"

He got no further. The crowd, which had listened to his opening remarks in amazed silence, surged toward the platform with cries of "Put him out! Lynch him! Get a rope!" The speaker turned pale, and lost the thread of his discourse. The presiding members of the Minute Men, however, who had invited him to the platform under the colors which he had originally assumed, quieted the crowd with some difficulty, and succeeded in getting him out of the hall with a whole skin.

The young man said he was Samuel Finkelstein, 18 years old, an international socialist. From some things he said it is believed that he is one of a body of youthful socialists who have organized on their own responsibility, for the purpose of attending recruiting meetings and interrupting them with speeches for their own propaganda and against recruiting.

There were perhaps 600 men in the hall when Finkelstein began to speak, but although most of them showed their patriotic resentment of his views by joining in the cry of "Lynch him!" only five of them carried their patriotism so far as to respond to the appeal of the other speakers and enlist in the army. The Minute Men altogether enlisted twelve men during the day.

Recruiting throughout New York yesterday continued to lag far behind the daily quota needed to fill New York's contingent for the regular army by Saturday night, only 197 men being obtained toward the 600 it was hoped to get. Most of these men were brought in by the two flying squadrons of motor buses furnished by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which have been touring the city with two bands and a contingent of pipers under command of Sergeant John Hafner and General McInomy.

In addition to these forces, Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting in New York, yesterday sent out an "army horse," a huge motor tractor which is driven with reins like a horse. This machine was sent lumbering up and down Broadway, and attracted much attention. It is used for dragging transport wagons, heavy guns, &c.

100 MILES AN HOUR UP ATLANTIC COAST

Army Flying Patrol Goes from Newport News to Mineola Before Breakfast.

Two United States Army aviators left Mineola Aviation Field yesterday morning on their return flight to the Aeronautical Experiment Station at Newport News, Va., after having flown from there to the Mineola field in four hours, at an average speed of 100 miles an hour. They were Captain J. B. G. Barthelf and Lieutenant Stevens, using a regulation Army Curtiss biplane.

They left the Hampton Roads field at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, and it was just 8 o'clock when a biplane descended on the Mineola field and the two aviators introduced themselves to the officers in charge there. The line distance from Newport News to Mineola is 382 miles, but Captain Barthelf and Lieutenant Stevens got lost in the fog over Philadelphia and made a detour which lengthened their flight by more than twenty miles.

Therefore they made more than 400 miles in the four hours of flying from Hampton Roads to Mineola. The aviators made the trip at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, crossing Chesapeake Bay just above Cape Charles and following the coast line.

Captain Barthelf and Lieutenant Stevens said that they made the flight as the first of a series of such journeys by army aviators to acquaint themselves with flying over the Atlantic Coast.

The two aviators were the guests of the officers at Mineola at the Garden City Hotel on Wednesday night, and left on their return trip shortly after 9 o'clock.

WOMAN TEACHER SLAIN.

Two Others Wounded and Man Associate Surrenders.

LACONIA, N. H., June 29.—Miss Alice Black Richards, head teacher at the school for feeble-minded here, was found early today in a cottage on the shore of Lake Winnisquam dead from a cut in her throat. In the same cottage, Miss Elizabeth Suess, assitant matron at the school, and Miss Dorothy Davis, a teacher, were found suffering from severe wounds.

The tragedy was discovered when Morris P. Bradford, a manual training teacher at the institution, walked into the police station and told the officers they had better lock him up. Bradford was held, pending an investigation.

The only explanation Bradford would give for his words was to "call up Dr. Baker." The police at once got into communication with Dr. Benjamin W. Baker, Superintendent of the school, and learned that Bradford had telephoned him and told him to go down to the cottage owned by the school on the shore of Lake Winnisquam. The police accompanied the Superintendent to the cottage, where they found Miss Richards dead and the other two women cowering terror-stricken in one corner of the room suffering from the effects of a murderous assault.

Bradford, the police learned, had invited the women to have supper with him at the cottage. What happened after that the officers had difficulty in learning owing to the condition of the injured women and the excited state Bradford appeared in. It came out, however, that Bradford had paddled two miles up the lake to this city, had stopped at the railroad station to telephone Dr. Baker, and then had walked into the police station.

Bradford is 28 years old. Miss Richards was 32 years old.

CLEMENCY FOR SLAYERS.

ALBANY, June 28.—Governor Whitman today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon William McNamara, convicted of the murder of Gregorio George at Dobbs Ferry in January, 1916. McNamara was hired to do the killing by George's wife, who promised to pay him the husband's life insurance.

The Governor also commuted the death sentence of Elias Jazra of New York, convicted of the murder of Raffor Khayat, April 15, 1916. It was shown at the trial that Khayat had betrayed Jazra's sister-in-law and that Jazra had slain him after he had refused to marry the young woman.

THOUSANDS STIRRED BY PATRIOTIC PLEA

Carnegie Hall Filled with a Throng Interested in New Service League.

HOOVER APPEALS FOR AID

Letter Read by Ex-Judge Parker Demands Sacrifice—Jas. M. Beck and President Marks Speak.

In spite of the heat, Carnegie Hall was crowded last night with men and women interested in the organization of the Seventeenth Congressional District as a unit of the Patriotic Service League, which is expected soon to have branches in every district in the United States and form what has been termed the country's "third line of defense." Already the Nineteenth New York District has been organized as a model for the rest of the country. The Seventeenth unit is the second to be formed in New York City.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker presided last night. The other speakers were James M. Beck, Marcus M. Marks, and Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University. Professor Stowell conceived the idea of creating in the country a great chain of patriotic organizations modeled somewhat after the Committees of Correspondence of the American Revolution organized by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and other great figures of that crisis, and it was through them, Mr. Beck pointed out, that the justice and right of the Revolution was brought to the knowledge of the people of the thirteen original States.

The great war, and the part that America is to play in that struggle, was the keynote of the speeches delivered by ex-Judge Parker and Mr. Beck, while the food problem, as it effects the war from the point of view of the Allies, was the subject of a letter sent to the meeting by Herbert C. Hoover, selected to head the food administration of the Government.

Judge Parker emphasized the great issues which were at stake in this war and for the preservation of which the United States had entered the war on the side of the Allies. He said there could be no doubt of the fact that America was destined to bear her full share of the responsibilities of the struggle.

Mr. Hoover's Letter Read.

Judge Parker read the letter from Mr. Hoover which follows in part:

"The Allies, whose cause is our cause, and whose struggle is our struggle, are fighting a terrible foe at the front and the spectre of hunger at home. Their men face death in the trenches without fear, but tremble when they remember the narrow margin of safety from starvation of their mothers and wives and children. But now that America has joined in their great struggle for world liberty they feel a new stimulus of strength and a reassurance of victory. For if America will not let them be weakened for lack of food and will be generous in their women and children at home. That is what they say to themselves.

"But will America do this? Or with the best will in the world can we do this? There is no doubt of the answer. We will and we can. But neither feeling this nor saying this, alone, will do it. We have real work before us, unusual work and quick work. We have to save food as we have never saved it before, and send food as we have never sent it before.

"We must make a surplus, where normal food use would leave none. We must lessen our consumption. We must cut out all waste. We must use food differently. We must use every means that our ingenuity, our home knowledge, and our natural ingenuity can devise for the conservation of our food supply. We must increase our production. We must economize in the handling and transportation of foodstuffs so that neither money nor time may be lost. We must absolutely do away with food hoarding, speculation, manipulation, profiteering.

"The women of America have a unique and wonderful part to play in the work of war. For the saving of food and hence the insuring of a supply sufficient for us and for our refugees at home depends on the work of the women. When this war for liberty is won, the women of America can say: Our work helped in this winning; our work made this winning possible. He also fights who helps a fighter fight.

Mr. Beck referred to what he termed "the splendid manner in which the youth of America had responded to President Wilson's inspiring call to arms." He said that he had recently made a tour of the country as far West as St. Paul and that he was everywhere struck with the fact that the country was ready to back the President, although, he added, if this backing was to be of the right kind the people as a mass must be taught to realize and appreciate to the fullest extent the great vital issues which were the basis of the struggle which the Allies were now making in behalf of democracy and freedom. Mr. Beck said that he believed American citizens of German ancestry and birth were loyal. He added:

"I have no sympathy with that spirit which would discriminate against any American citizen of German or Austrian birth, and I am absolutely confident that not the least response will come from these citizens, so many of whom are descendants of the great German democrats of 1848. They will be loyal."

Praise for Youth of Country.

Referring to the response of the country's youth to the President's call to arms, Mr. Beck said that the Princeton of today reminded him of Oxford and Cambridge as he saw them in July of last year. He also praised the interest shown at other institutions of learning.

"I might multiply instance after instance to illustrate the splendid enthusiasm of the youth of America in this crisis, and I will cite one other," Mr. Beck continued:

"Shortly after the outbreak of war 140 splendid young men of Philadelphia volunteered for the naval patrol. They had a course of training in mine sweeping and other patrol work. They had enlisted for the home patrol and could not be called upon for foreign service. Recently their commander called these 140 boys together. He told them that men were needed for mine sweeping duties in British and French waters and asked if they would go. He told them that the average life of a mine sweeper is just seventeen days and that no man among them could be compelled to go. Every one volunteered."

Mr. Beck then referred to the work still to be done in this country to bring home to the people a correct realization of the vital issues at stake in this war. The people as a mass, he added, were not yet fully alive to the issues at stake in "the greatest crisis in the history of civilization."

"We must get to every individual American," said Mr. Beck," and teach him that his is a vital interest in this war and when the people realize this America will be a determining factor in the struggle."

Mr. Beck said that today he is not so optimistic as to the outcome of the war as he was a few months ago. If the Teutons should win he said the world would be turned back ten centuries.

Borough President Marks made a plea for the triumph of democracy.

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RECRUITING FALLS OFF; ONLY 1,220 ENLIST

Unless Improvement Comes in Next 3 Days, Army Ranks Will Have to be Filled by Conscripts.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Regular army recruiting fell off again on Wednesday despite the great drive being made to fill regiments to war strength. Only 1,220 recruits were obtained, New York State supplying 221 of this number.

Unless a better showing is made during the next three days it seems certain that the reserve for the regular army will have to be taken from men drafted for the national army. Officials hoped that the arrival of General Pershing's regulars in France would stimulate interest and bring a large number of volunteers to the colors during the next three days. It was said again today that men who join the regulars for the duration of the war can be certain of early action at the American front soon to be established in France.

The daily statement of recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained June 27.	Total to June 27.		Obtained June 27.	Total to June 27.
Alabama	13	1,344	Nebraska	10	2,926
Arizona	7	187	*Nevada	5	657
Arkansas	7	780	New Hamp.	20	922
California	52	4,420	New Jersey	64	4,170
Colorado	7	1,187	New Mexico	1	208
Connecticut	22	1,095	New York	221	13,717
Delaware	5	204	N. Carolina	6	969
Dist. of C.	5	289	N. Dakota	2	472
Florida	23	1,021	Ohio	52	5,773
Georgia	21	3,140	Oklahoma	12	1,083
*Idaho	14	725	*Oregon	15	2,344
*Illinois	72	12,394	Penn.	113	14,481
*Indiana	66	7,100	Rhode Isl'd	6	415
Iowa	26	3,419	S. Carolina	11	720
Kansas	15	1,805	S. Dakota	3	710
Kentucky	17	2,338	Tennessee	10	1,769
Louisiana	17	1,374	Texas	31	4,027
Maine	7	988	*Utah	4	1,272
Maryland	33	746	Vermont	3	79
Mass.	85	5,314	Virginia	8	1,613
*Michigan	34	5,675	Washington	6	1,499
Minnesota	16	2,627	West Va.	6	1,41
Mississippi	6	805	Wisconsin	2	1,524
Missouri	47	5,770	*Wyoming	9	454
*Montana	6	1,045			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 187,898.
Total obtained June 27, 1,220.
Total obtained since April 1, 129,020.

TEST FOR CAMP STUDENTS.

Madison Barracks School Undergoes a Rigid Medical Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., June 28.—The first of the high school youth who will spend their Summer vacations working in the mess shacks at Madison Barracks arrived here early this morning. The youngsters range from 14 to 18 years of age, and were selected from among hundreds who applied from many cities in the State. Besides receiving good sleeping quarters and plenty of wholesome food, the high school boys will have the opportunity of receiving military instruction from regular army officers who have volunteered their services.

Announcement was made today that the physical tests for the reserve candidates are now in order. Company B was the first candidate company asked to undergo this ordeal, spending the entire day at the post hospital, where Colonel Chamberlain and his staff examined the men. The reports of all examinations will be placed in the hands of the camp commander as soon as practicable.

The men were much amused this morning when a delegation of the W. T. C. U. from Watertown arrived at the camp. The fact of the matter is that the lid is on tight here and there is no need for reform. In a statement made today Colonel Sample said he was well satisfied with the conditions surrounding the camp.

A feature of the work today was the introduction of instruction in modern trench construction. Two companies set off for the new parcels of land near the camp and dug themselves in. The students displayed an aptitude with the trench tools which was considered remarkable. Some later showed blisters, but said they enjoyed the work.

To Study West Side Plan.

Arrangements have been made for daily conferences between the members of the joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate on the west side improvement. The committee met yesterday afternoon at the office of the commission, 120 Broadway. Commissioner Whitney and William L. Ransom, general counsel of the commission, were invited to take part in the talks.

The members of the joint committee are Public Service Commissioners Hodge and Hervey and Borough Presidents Marks of Manhattan, Connolly of Queens, and Van Name of Richmond. J. W. Adams, Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan, will act as Secretary of the committee.

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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
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Manta Rosa Face Powder
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JAS. A. HETHERINGTON'S DRUG STORE
(Opp. Grand Central Depot)
See Window Display of Our
75c Toilet Waters—Special, 2 bottles for 76c
Special—50c Perfumes, 2 bottles for 51c
Carista Perfume, $3.00 the ounce (cut glass bottles)
Special, 2 for $3.01

SENATORS CONSIDER NEW BOND ISSUE

Stone Proposes to Finance Committee That It Be Fixed at $500,000,000.

DISCUSS WAR PROFITS TAX

Manufacturers Oppose Repeal of Drawback on Raw Materials Used in Products for Exports.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—With revision of the War Tax bill virtually completed and now totaling $1,449,000,000, against the $1,800,000,000 levy of increased taxes adopted by the House, the Senate Finance Committee today considered authorization of additional bonds. Senator Stone formally proposed a bond issue of $500,000,000.

The committee plans to reach a decision tomorrow and to fix the rate to be imposed on war excess profits—probably 16 per cent. During long committee discussion of the bond question a large issue was not suggested, although with a half billion of bonds, Senator Simmons said, the bill still would fall short by $300,000,000, and probably more, of meeting the ensuing year's war expenses.

From excess profits the committee now plans, under its latest estimates, to raise $300,000,000. An amendment adopted today would exempt from the tax upon individuals "persons in office or employment, including that of a commercial traveler or agent whose remuneration consists wholly of a fixed and definite sum, irrespective of the amount of business done or any other contingency, and a profession the profits of which depend mainly on the personal qualifications of the individuals * * * and in which there is not required the investment of more than nominal capital."

Manufacturers and their representatives generally are opposing repeal proposed by the committee of the drawback by which they recover from the Government practically all duties paid on raw materials which enter into manufactured products which later are exported. In such cases the Government retains 1 per cent. of the duty paid as an administration charge.

Earl D. Bapst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, said the repeal of the drawback would be a shock to business men.

"The drawback device of providing free raw materials to American manufacturers for export purposes," he said, "is more than a century old and was supposed to be one of our business anchors which would not be pulled up, especially with our present export opportunity and obligation to our allies. The action of the committee places the United States at a disadvantage in the world's sugar market."

PLEADS FOR DAYLIGHT BILL.

Borland Cites Reasons for Putting the Clock Forward in Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In a speech in the House today Representative William P. Borland, a Missouri Democrat, advocated early action upon the Daylight Saving bill, which was approved by the Senate yesterday and was listed by Mr. Borland as a measure of pressing importance because of the existence of a state of war. The Daylight Saving bill is pending before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but no report has been made.

"One of the reasons which made this plan imperative in England make it equally necessary to the United States," said Mr. Borland. "We are at war with Germany, the same highly organized and scientifically efficient country which first adopted this plan, and it is imperative we bring the American business machine and the American human machine to the highest point of efficiency. Through the adoption of the day light saving plan by the great Continental countries of Europe we find ourselves completely out of step with the civilized world."

Mr. Borland said that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark, Iceland, Great Britain, Norway, Italy, France, Portugal, and the Australian Federation, and some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, had found it advantageous in every way to move the clock forward one hour in the Summer, and that in this country both capital and labor favored the legislation.

Watson's Paper Held Up In Mails.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 28.—Under the provisions of the new Espionage act, the local Post Office here today held up deliveries of Thomas E. Watson's weekly newspaper, which has been attacking the army draft law, pending a decision by the Post Office Department.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW. 50c to $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
EXTRA MAT., WED., JULY 4

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & July 4, 2:15.
Biggest Operatic Hit in New York
Next Shubert Production
MY LADY'S GLOVE
Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.
with CHARLES PURCELL. GREAT SINGING CAST. 100 PRETTY GIRLS.

ASTOR THEA. B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES.
HIS LITTLE WIDOWS

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w. 2:20.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music.
LAST 3 TIMES.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & July 4, 2:20.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13 th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w, July 4 & Thurs. Evs. 8:20.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tom'w 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout
YOU'RE IN LOVE
Last 3 Times

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & July 4, 2:15.
OH, BOY!
"Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45.
LAST 3 TIMES "Pists and Playwrights" "Another Way Out," & (new) "Pariah."

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:30.
WM. COLLIER
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Tom'w 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
THE BRAT
LAST 3 TIMES

CORT W. 48th St. Evs. 8:25. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success
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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.00. No Higher.
Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs
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ROOF After Performance at 11:30
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15
769 PEOPLE TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT.
"HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE, WITH
Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue
Wm. Rock and Frances White
Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni

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TWO BIG ATTRACTIONS
BENJAMIN CHAPIN In "THE CALL TO ARMS" and Three Lincoln Cycle features
Also WAR TANKS IN ACTION AT THE ANCRE

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METROPOLITAN AMBULANCE UNIT
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Friday Evening, June 29th, at 8 P. M.
Under the direction of R. H. Burnside.
PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE
Elsie Janis, Mrs. Leon Errol, Margaret Wycherly, Bernard Goldberg, Mana Zucca, Raymond Hitchcock, Adele Rowland, De Wolf Hopper, Julia Arthur, Mercedes, Allee Barbee, Fred Niblo, David Bispham, Stroud Trio, George M. Cohan, John Barnes Wells, William Collier, Reinald Werrenrath, Clifton Crawford.
University Glee Club, and others.
Tickets on sale at McBride's, Tyson's and the City Club, at Box Office prices.

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Frye, "Memories," Chinese Reserved
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Civic Orchestral Society, Inc. 2d Season.
St. Nicholas Rink Weds. and Sundays at 8:15 P. M.
Pierre MONTEUX, Conductor. Soloist July 1st, Mme. Claudia MUZIO, Soprano Met. Op. Co. Seats at box office, Wanamaker's, Gimbels', Kranich & Bach's, Abraham & Straus's, Tyson's, McBride's, 25, 50, 75c, $1.

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Every Aft. 2:15—Every Eve. 8:15
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DOORS OPEN 10 A. M. DAILY THIS WEEK.

STRAND B'way & 47th ST. MOON IS BLUE CHARLES RICHMAN & MARY FULLER in Sensational Play, "THE PUBLIC BE DAMNED" Arbuckle Comedy, Ladies Quartette, Orch.

81 LOUISE GLAUM in "Love or Justice?" Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. at St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96th ST. JULIA ARTHUR BERNARD GRANVILLE DOROTHY BOYE BERT FITZGIBBONS
New Mat. Today

BRIGHTON Florence Moore & Brother Frank, "For Pity's Sake," Laurie & Bronson, The Volunteers, others.
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GREATER THAN EVER! SURF BATHING
NEW SENSATIONS 7 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

COLUMBIA Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

LET REASON PREVAIL.

Senators are getting many letters and telegrams protesting against the prohibition amendments to the Food bill. These protests should be heeded so far as they refer to the willful throwing away of millions of internal revenue when the country is at war and the largest tax bill in its history is about to be enacted. They should be heeded so far as they are directed against the transformation of an essential act of legislation to conserve the food production of this country into special legislation for the enforcement of prohibition by means of a rider.

The Food bill must become a law with as little delay as possible. But, with a decent regard for right and a clear perception of the folly of needlessly increasing the taxation of citizens, the provisions for the restriction of the making of all liquors, spirituous or alcoholic, should be left to the discretion of the President and the Food Administrator. Absolute restriction will scarcely be needed this year. Grain that is needed for food should not be used for the manufacture of spirituous liquors. But the restriction should be reasonable. Let reason prevail in the Senate.

PRICE FIXING BY AGREEMENT.

"The possibility of disturbance to "business by ill-considered price fix-"ing is a repressing influence," says The Iron Age. The best remedy for that is discriminating observation of what is passing at Washington, drawing the line between the talk in Congress and the action outside Congress. The trade presently concerned is that in coal. An operator known throughout the country, and who is active in Washington, was quoted yesterday as saying there:

> We came here, in response to telegrams, expecting to be drastically treated, but we are fortunate in having run up against a broad-minded set of business men who are looking at things in a broad-minded way. I don't believe there is an anthracite operator who will not make a profit on the basis on which things have settled.

Trade Commissioner FORT, representing the other side of the negotiations, said

> the commission did not desire that costs should be figured down to a cent, or even to five cents, and declared that many operators failed to figure costs properly, and in some instances have been selling coal below cost.

The indications are that the coal trade will be regulated by co-operation between all parties in interest. There is nothing alarming about that. The new copper price to the Government is 25 cents a pound, if the Trade Commission finds that fair. The first price of 16 2-3 cents was found too low and was revised upward in accordance with the spirit of reasonableness dominating the actual regulators outside Congress. There is little reason to doubt that the iron prices will be settled in a similar way, approximating deliveries upon current contracts. They are far below the prices named to those who must have the material and who are not protected by contracts with the "trust" against the practices of the independents. For example, The Iron Age says that the "leading producer" provided half the nails for the army cantonments at $3.20, against $4 charged by the independents, who are taking what the market allows. The Iron Trade Review says that iron is shipped at $20 below the market quotations. There would be no hardship or calamity if the price-fixers should confirm present prices and stop extortions. On the other hand, there is no hostility to a fair profit, some proposals to waive profits not being accepted. The bakers of the country have adhered to the plans of Food Administrator HOOVER and are raising a fund of $100,000 for publicity respecting the standard five-cent loaf which is to replace the various higher prices. The dairy, poultry, and egg trades are taking similar action. These various movements in relief of consumers are assisted by the action taken under the license and embargo law now in force.

Congress is not satisfied with action of this kind. It prefers assertion of governmental authority to negotiation and agreement. It proceeds by specifying additions to the Food Control bill, such as iron and steel and their products, in particular farm implements, petroleum and its products, several fibres and their products, and so on. This authority is to be exercised apart from the trade organizations which are mentioned above as co-operating with regular agencies of government. Congress must produce something new or fade out of the picture.

A DRAGGING "DRIVE."

The "drive" for regular army recruits is conducted with energy, if not with a great deal of show. More money might well have been expended for parades and band music. Men generally have to be stirred into recruiting. The news of the actual arrival in France of a large contingent of American fighting men has appreciably increased enlistments in the last forty-eight hours. But the secrecy with which all our military operations are conducted acts as an obstacle to the efforts of the recruiting officers. This city has not yet furnished its quota of the 70,000 asked for to fill the regular army in the President's proclamation, but New York has done pretty well and will not be lacking in the final count. When we consider the large numbers of men enlisted in the navy, the naval reserve, the engineer regiments, the marines, and the National Guard, we have no reason to be ashamed of the response of our State or our city.

Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut have also done nobly. But, generally speaking, the less thickly settled States of the South and West have surpassed the Eastern States in their show of practical patriotism. Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming have given to the regular army their full quotas of men. Arizona and New Mexico have done much better than Vermont, the only State in the country which has given fewer than 100 men. Oklahoma has given five times more than New Hampshire. What ails New England?

The 70,000 recruits must be obtained. Nobody will believe that the men are not ready to serve their country in that branch of our great war army in which actual service will soon be assured to all. But there must be quick work to fill the rolls before tomorrow night.

PRESERVE THE PARKWAY.

In spite of the soundness of the arguments against encroachment upon the few park streets of Manhattan, the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate has reported in favor of permitting the extension of the tracks of the Eighty-sixth Street railway westward to Broadway. The matter will be brought up before a meeting of the board today. There are a few facts for the board to consider:

To lay railroad tracks through West Eighty-sixth Street will be to destroy utterly the character of that parklike street. The owners of the property between Central Park West and Broadway were assured when they began to improve it that the street would be preserved permanently as a parkway. The value of their property for residence purposes will be greatly reduced by the intrusion of a railway. The city will break its faith.

One of the first needs of this city is to establish neighborhoods and perpetuate them. In that way the other great cities of the world have been beautified and made habitable. There are always active forces working for destruction and change. Sometimes the change is inevitable. Old residents of New York have seen well-settled residence neighborhoods destroyed time and again for the good of the many. Often while the few have suffered severely the many have gained nothing. Protests have been in vain. In this case the destruction of the street will actually benefit nobody. The need of the railroad extension is doubtful, but if tracks are really wanted, they can be laid in other streets which will be benefited rather than injured by the increase of traffic.

The preservation of a street like West Eighty-sixth concerns not only its residents but every far-seeing citizen of Manhattan who resents the destruction of well-laid civic plans for the sake of commercial expediency. There is much talk of a City Beautiful. It must always be mere talk while public authorities are willing to exert their power to destroy the beauty of any well-settled neighborhood simply to follow the line of least resistance. The same forces that are continually striving to make use of park lands for other than park purposes are now working for this destruction of the quiet beauty of this parkway between Central Park and the Riverside Drive, with the poor excuse that people in Yorkville who want to get to upper Broadway must walk two blocks or so after they leave the western terminal of the cross-town railway. An omnibus line can be established, if necessary. To grant this permission to lay tracks in West Eighty-sixth Street will establish a bad precedent. A demand will surely follow for a railway in West Seventy-second Street. Such schemes appeal to a scarcely dormant savage instinct common in all democracies. A municipal Government that considers everything from the utilitarian point of view does not well serve the municipality. No destructive action that ever had the approval of New York politicians was less excusable than this. THE TIMES urges the Board of Estimate to reject the committee's report and act wisely and justly by preserving for all time the various parkways which articulate New York's park system.

ROBBERY AS A SCIENCE.

German thoroughness has been highly appraised since the war began, but it has not yet been fully appreciated. When Germany made its preparations to invade Belgium and France, and probably long before, it had recourse to the confidential files of the Schimmelpfeng Institute, which corresponds in Europe to Bradstreet's or Dun's Agency. There it learned the financial status of firms, corporations, and individuals in the countries to be invaded. As fast as Belgium and Northern France were conquered, the conquerors levied "contributions," or "fines," or "indemnities," or whatever might be the convenient term, and evinced an uncanny knowledge of what the traffic would bear. Wealthy firms were singled out and made to pay extra contributions. Every now and then, even today, when Belgium has long been conquered, we read of some new fine being imposed on some town, and we can surmise that an item in the confidential files of the Schimmelpfeng Institute had been re-examined, with the result of finding that the people in that partjcular town had got off with too light a fine the first time.

The Exporters' Review, from an article in which we learn this new proof of German efficiency, takes the view that the business of eliciting confidential statements from French and Belgian business men before the war was done with the war in view and for the purpose to which the information has now been put. If this is true, it further confirms the world's complimentary opinion of German efficiency and its less complimentary opinion of German ethics.

BUILDING ZONE LAWS.

Recent decisions are less prejudicial to the new building zone regulations than they seem. A case was reported yesterday which draws a distinction between the building laws and the regulations. An attempt to appeal from the restrictions of the regulations was rejected because it was not an appeal from the action of the Building Department, which has exclusive jurisdiction, including the zone regulations. That is to say, the decision was upon procedure, not upon the merits of the appeal or the validity of the regulations. The action must be taken through the Superintendent of Buildings, and not over his head or in neglect of his authority.

In another case there was a court decision voiding a contract of purchase and sale because of the restrictions of the zone regulations. But that was only because the regulations took effect between the time of purchase and the time of completing it. Thus the purchaser could not get what he contracted to buy, thinking himself free from the zone regulations, which were not then in effect.

That is very different from a decision that the zone regulations are unreasonable or confiscatory, as was argued by the plaintiff. The court declined to express any unnecessary opinion on that point. Another case dismissed a proceeding brought by a private party under the zone regulations because he had no special grievance. The regulations are for public benefit, and must be enforced either by the city or by some one showing special injury. In other words, the regulations cannot be made the vehicle for private actions which might prejudice the regulations themselves. In all cases the city must have opportunity to support the regulations as an interested party. Otherwise the regulations might be attacked, perhaps invalidated, by litigations for that purpose, rather than for the protection of public interests. Decisions like these strengthen the zone regulations and prevent their being misused for private ends.

WASTE IN THE FORESTS.

A thorough inquiry in Europe concerning the lumber industry there is to be made by a commission of five American experts chosen by examination and appointed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The expenses of four of the investigators will be paid by the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, and the examinations have been made under the supervision of the bureau, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Forest Service. European lumber markets from Norway to the Mediterranean will be studied by the Commission, together with the methods and requirements of builders. The purpose of this investigation is to increase our exports of lumber. Dr. PRATT, Chief of the Bureau, expects that before the end of the war enough information will have been obtained "to furnish a broad highway for "those American manufacturers who "are ready to move upon the Euro-"pean markets."

This is a commendable project. But it should not divert the attention of the Washington authorities from the enormous waste in our lumber industry, or delay action in response to the appeal of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers for permission to prevent this waste by a combination agreement. This appeal was addressed some time ago to the Federal Trade Commission, which assists in the supervision of the inquiry to be made in Europe. The greater foreign demand which is desired may cause greater waste in our forests, unless the lumbermen are allowed to put into effect their plan for reform. They fear that the proposed agreement would be regarded as a violation of the anti-trust law, because it would forbid the selling of lumber at prices below the cost of production.

Before we seek to increase our sales of lumber in Europe we should accept any just and reasonable plan for preventing the sacrifice of our forests by methods the use of which is due largely to trade practices that should be prohibited. Dr. PRATT hopes for the passage of the Webb bill, because it would allow the lumbermen to combine for trade abroad. It may be that he would advise the Federal Trade Commission to decide in favor of a lumbermen's agreement designed only to prevent waste at home.

THE RED CROSS SERVICE.

Our Government will not take the position that naturalized citizens of alien birth or American-born citizens whose fathers were of alien nationality shall be excluded from the Red Cross service of the United States. It cannot take that position. Mr. H. P. DAVISON has interested himself to obtain a modification of the French and British passport regulations in respect to such persons. He points out that, inasmuch as no such ruling will be applied against our troops fighting side by side with the Allies, it would be "peculiarly embarrassing to the work of the Red Cross" if so many Americans who have generously contributed to its support and have volunteered for its service should be discriminated against. Our Government cannot, of course, divide citizens of the United States into two classes, one eligible, the other ineligible, for Red Cross service. As a measure of prudence in time of war, it is imperative that safeguards be provided against the admission to this service of improper persons. If the Government will undertake to have due inquiry made in each case, sufficient to give full assurance of loyalty, we should suppose its representation to the Governments of Great Britain and France would bring about a modification of the present passport rules.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Independence, but with Co-operation.

Questions asked in Parliament as to the disposition to be made of American troops in France—under whose orders they were to serve, that is—remained unanswered there, and the inquirers were told that the matter was one to be disclosed as well as settled by the American Government. Of course that is true, but the War Department at Washington has hastened to clear up any uncertainty on the subject that might exist here or abroad, and it announces with something of emphasis that General PERSHING's control of his men will be complete and that he will not receive orders either from the French or the British Commander in Chief.

That will probably give much satisfaction to many people in this country, as they would consider it somewhat, or even seriously, objectionable if the destinies of American soldiers were to be determined by others than Americans, however friendly the others might be. And it must be admitted that if the case were to be different, jealousies and resentments might arise in this country, as has happened in Canada, when men from there, acting under English orders, bore the brunt of severe engagements.

But while General PERSHING will have a command actually as well as theoretically independent, it is to be observed that the department also announces its issuance of instructions to him to consult and co-operate with the French and British commanders, just as they do with each other, though neither takes orders from the other. Only in that way, naturally, could warfare be conducted with any hope of success by allies of different nationalities. But, however sincere and cordial may be such co-operation, it will necessarily lack something of the efficiency that comes from concentration of authority such as the Germans have. They, too, make use of diverse nationalities, yet there is no doubt as to the source whence comes the final and decisive word of command.

That is a real military advantage in more than a few ways, but not in all, for the obedience thus secured is not necessarily the product of thorough good-will. Be that as it may, the Allies must do without whatever help there is in unity of command. They do not consist of one master State, with the rest helpless vassals, and they will gladly take whatever may be the consequences of that fact.

Her Powers Went Unrecorded.

A new reason for criticising the blanks used in taking the recent State census of military resources has been revealed. Whoever it was that drew up the questions they bore, evidently he had forgotten, or possibly he did not know, that the "sphere of woman" has considerably, not to say enormously, increased of late years, with the result that not a few important activities once monopolized by men are now open to—and entered by—both sexes on about equal terms. At any rate, the inquiries he formulated for the women to answer, while recognizing the fact that they have gone into business and the trades, ignored the other fact that they are also to be found in all of the professions.

The results, in some cases, have been curious and amusing. For instance, one woman, who happens to be a doctor who has specialized with success as an alienist and psychiatrist, is recorded as in no business, but it is carefully set down that she can make garments and use a typewriter! She can, but as a measure of her abilities that might be called inadequate without incurring the charge of exaggeration. The inadequacy is a cause for real regret, as it well may be that in raising its new armies the Government will show the wisdom to utilize persons with her qualifications for the purpose of keeping the ranks free from men whose mental peculiarities, though undiscoverable by an ordinary physical examination, are sure soon to make them burdens on the fighting force.

The necessity for preventing the enlistment of men nervously unstable has become thoroughly understood abroad, and it is one of the lessons that we might learn from our allies instead of in the hard school of experience. The census blanks, therefore, should have provided questions for the professional woman as well as for the professional man. As it was, only business women and nurses were allowed—except when the registrars were more ingenious or less docile than was the one who "took" this woman doctor—to tell the Government what and all they could do for it in case of need.

This Protest Will Be Useless.

Probably the word "disembark" is now in such wide and common usage that to bar it from speech and print is impossible and the undertaking of that task would be a complete waste of time. Indeed, most of the dictionary makers have given up the task in despair and admitted the absurd term to full and unreproved standing among its shrinking and contemptuous neighbors.

Perhaps this was a pardonable weakness on the part of the lexicographers, for it is their duty to record linguistic facts, and to say what is, not what ought to be. Still, as everybody must see who gives the word even a little thought, "disembark" is a verbal absurdity and crime, fit only to associate with its close relative, "disassociate," and, though different from, no better than, "preventative," that other favorite of the careless and the—well, let it go at careless.

Why everybody isn't content to say or write "debark," or "disbark," when that is what everybody means, forever will remain beyond the comprehension of reasoning beings, though obviously there is no mystery about it for the numerous other folk. And what a lot of "disembarks" we are doomed to see in the months to come as our hundreds of thousands of soldiers sail across the sea and land on the other side! For those whom the word offends, the certainty of its innumerable appearances deepens the gloom of war and appreciably increases the horrors thereof.

THE REAL FRENCH SPIRIT.

Henry van Dyke Finds It In a Letter from a Frenchman.

Princeton, June 27, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call special attention to the "letter from a Frenchman" which Mrs. Morris has sent to you, and which you have printed in your issue of June 26. That letter states the facts and tells the truth in precisely the right way and tone. It is, therefore, more likely to do good than some of the lugubrious and despairing letters and speeches about France which have lately come to us in America.

France is not "bled white." France is not moribund, desperate, at her last gasp. I have recently come from Paris and from the forts and trenches of the Verdun fighting line. I know whereof I speak.

France has suffered and is suffering immensely. But her eye is not dimmed, nor her natural strength abated. Neither soldier, nor civilian thinks of failure or surrender, least of all does *la Francaise* admit such a thought. All are resolute, steadfast, calm, and determined upon ultimate victory.

"On les aura," said the soldiers of Verdun to me a few weeks ago. "We shall get them! It may be long, but we shall get them, all the same."

What we Americans must do is to keep it from being "long." We must put all our power into this war against war, as quickly as possible, not because we think that France is dying, but because we mean that France shall live with the fullness of her life. Every added month of her glorious sacrifice diminishes the remnant that will be left to her when the war ends. That diminution we must prevent, if we can, because it will impoverish the world.

France has still a splendid fighting force. We must put our men beside them in hundreds of thousands.

France has a fine new generation of children, made fatherless by the war. We must help to take care of these orphans, in order that they may keep their country alive and great.

Every ship, gun, aeroplane, dollar, and man that we can give must be given now.

Prepare for a long war if need be. But strike in a prompt war since need is.

Every blow that we can deliver now against the predatory Potsdam gang, "the enemy of mankind," is worth five times as much as a blow next year.

Think what we owe to France, our oldest ally! Think what France means to the world, the liberty-loving, light-giving nation! Make haste, America! Not to rescue France from death, for that is not impending. But to keep France from depletion, which would mean a loss to all mankind.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

The letter referred to by Professor van Dyke was read by Mrs. August Belmont at a recent Red Cross luncheon. It was received by Charles Robinson Smith and sent to THE TIMES by Mrs. Gouverneur Morris. It is here reprinted:

St. Just, April 29, 1917.

I also, dear friend, am happy to see that the United States have finally ranged themselves alongside of us; and what touches me most is to see that it is rather on our account that they do it. If those who have died could know of your warm friendship, they would be proud to have died in order to merit that friendship.

But the shadow of the picture, the practical shadow, is that you ask us to hold on. You ask us to wait for you—how long a time? We shall wait for you; that goes without saying. One can ask everything of our soldiers except not to get themselves killed; but if you delay longer, how many Frenchmen will there be left—old men like me, children of 15 years of age, and hardly these. Take care, lest the French nation be nothing but a remembrance, a glorious remembrance.

France will never perish; but the French, what of them? The blood of France is flowing in torrents. Oh, the killed, the mutilated, the wrecks due to German infamy! Certainly, I am aware of the great difficulties that exist in arousing a population that contains so many Germans and Austrians as the United States; and it shall be to the eternal glory of yourselves and of those who are like you to have given this impulse to your country. But hurry up!

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Food Very Scarce and the Middle Classes Discontented.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following excerpt from a letter just received by me from a relative in Holland might be of interest to your readers:

I was in Germany four weeks ago and visited Hamburg and Berlin. Food is so scarce that you can hardly believe it. Old and weak persons are dying by the hundreds, and the whole population looks underfed.

But still the junker party and their lunatic Kaiser and Crown Prince are keeping the people worse than it was in Russia. The whole press is (as all over the world) in the service of the Government.

But I have good hopes that they will kick the Kaiser out like the bloodhound Czar of Russia was kicked out. I believe that the Kaiser will be kicked out harder than the Czar. Where I was in Germany the bulk of the people I spoke to (the middle classes) were very discontented with the Government, and they hated that fool of a Crown Prince. So you see things are going in the right direction, and it is only a question of time when the most reactionary institution in Europe will belong to the past.

Allow me to add that the statements frequently heard in this country to the effect that the majority of the Dutch people favor Germany in this war are not in accord with the news I receive from home, and I believe that the Hollanders are decidedly pro-Ally.

RELA VAN MESSEL.

West End, N. J., June 26, 1917.

PROHIBITION OUT OF PLACE.

The People Not In Favor of Such a Sweeping Change.

New York, June 28, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fate of the prohibition feature of the Food Control bill is about to be decided in the Senate. In order that public opinion be properly focused on the proceedings of that body it is essential that certain points which are in danger of being forgotten shall be borne in mind.

The bill itself was passed by the House by a vote of 365 to 5; but in the preceding vote on a motion to reject the entire prohibition section that section was retained by only the narrow margin of 16 votes in a total of 288. A change of 9 votes would have reversed the result.

Regardless of the inherent merits of the policy involved, it ought to be clear to every right-thinking person that this mode of securing its adoption is nothing short of monstrous. No one can pretend that this extreme measure, revolutionary not only as regards a great body of economic interests, but also as affecting the daily habits of many millions of persons, was so clear and urgent a necessity of the war situation as to require its adoption as an essential part of that great, sane, and patriotic measure, the loyal acceptance of which by the practically unanimous vote of the House is a true index of the nation's sentiment on the subject. No one can pretend that the prohibition section would have had a ghost of a chance of adoption but for the power of the prohibitionist propaganda. It is utterly out of keeping with the character of the bill as a whole. It was not recommended by the President or by Mr. Hoover. It alone of all the sections of the bill fails to be marked by a single-minded purpose so to control the manifold elements of the food situation as to promote, with a maximum of effectiveness and with a minimum of disturbance, the great object of strengthening our nation and its allies in the prosecution of the war.

Had the question of regulation, including prohibition of the manufacture of drinks, been left to the discretion of the President, as was proposed in the original draft of the bill, there might have been murmuring and objection, but there could have been no opposition based on fundamental principles. The country would have taken it for granted that this power, like the other tremendous powers conferred upon the Executive under the stress of war, would have been exercised, as we all feel sure those other powers will be, with that discretion, deliberation, and wisdom which their stupendous importance demands. It would have been expected that in the exercise of this power he would have drawn the line at regulation, or limitation, or suppression, according as all the facts in the case dictated the one course or the other. And when he acted, his decision would have been accepted with cheerful loyalty, in the consciousness that it was taken in obedience to the same motives, and in pursuance of the same purposes, as those which dictate other great and unprecedented interferences with the affairs of individuals and corporations. How readily these are acquiesced in by interest after interest the news of every day makes gratifyingly evident.

To descend for a moment from these generalities, it ought to be particularly pointed out that the régime which will be introduced if this prohibition section stands is one of which we have had absolutely no experience, nor any approach to experience, in any of our great cities. The temper in which people go about their daily affairs cannot be estimated in calories or bushels, but is, nevertheless, an enormously important factor in the nation's condition. It is true that few Americans are so mean-spirited as to grumble at a deprivation far greater than the one proposed, if they feel that that deprivation has been determined upon as a clear national necessity after adequate and single-minded consideration; but in the absence of that feeling—and surely it will be absent if this prohibition is jammed through under cover of a general bill with which it is discordant—millions of people will inevitably harbor a sense of arbitrary injury.

Those Senators who may have the courage to oppose the prohibition section, or even to insist on a mitigation of it, will probably have to face not only the usual charge of being servants of the liquor interests, but also the charge of obstructing a patriotic measure. Of the first charge it is not necessary here to speak. But as to the second, it is manifestly and grossly false. Whatever obstruction, whatever delay, has taken place or will take place must be charged squarely to the prohibitionists. If their proposal was warranted on its merits, it should have been made in a separate bill. Nobody pretends that the matter is of such urgency as to require immediate enactment; but the general provisions of the Food Control bill really are of such urgency. To inject into that bill a scheme so radical and involving such peculiar and far-reaching consequences, a scheme to which none of the great nations of Europe have in all these years of war found themselves compelled to resort—to do this, and then charge those who will not swallow it upon demand with being obstructionists, is too preposterous for comment. If the prohibitionists want the food bill passed promptly, and if they are conscious of the merits of their own proposition, let them withdraw it from the food bill and make a square fight for it in honest parliamentary fashion.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

Get Out the Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After twenty years in the volunteers (now territorials) in London, I have, since being in this country, strongly advocated the appearance of the National Guard in the streets of the city for a "march out." It is the best and only way to obtain recruits. Now is the time. Your excellent article in today's issue is just what I have been hoping for.

A. C. HARTLEY.

New York, June 27, 1917.

A WOMAN SPEAKS.

Help me, O God, to keep before my eyes
The larger vision of this war; to be
Inspired each day by noble thoughts that rise,
Of Duty, Honor, Country and of Thee,
Lest I forget, and think of only one
Who goes from me, to see his duty done!

Help me to think of war as one vast Whole
Of Human Effort, struggling towards the Right,
Ever advancing nearer to the goal
Of Freedom from the Iron Rule of Might,
Lest I forget, and in my sorrow see
Only the face of him who goes from me!

Let me remember, on the fateful day
When women send their men across the sea,
That with brave smiles on trembling lips they say,
"God bless and bring you safely back to me!"
Help me, O God, in that black hour, I pray,
Lest I forget to be as brave as they!

H. H. P.

DANIELS TO MIDSHIPMEN.

Tells Graduating Class Democracy Can Wage War Efficiently.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 28.—America is demonstrating to the world that a democracy of 100,000,000 persons can wage war efficiently and with unity of spirit, Secretary Daniels declared today in a commencement address to nearly 200 members of the Naval Academy third-year class, whose graduation was advanced by a year to provide officers for fighting ships.

"Those who prophesied that America would not go whole-heartedly into this war have been discredited," said the Secretary. "The only divided councils have been as to the best method to be employed, and when the President and Congress have spoken their decision has been accepted.

"Our traditional policy has been against any but voluntary military service. When conditions demanded the selective draft it was written into the law. There were those who told us men of military age would not enroll and riots would mark the day of registration. Instead it was a day of consecration and the enrollment was larger than the census figures indicated.

"Congress authorized the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for war preparation. 'The bond issue will be a failure,' croaked a few pessimists. Their croaking was drowned by the multitude of voices offering hard-won savings as freely as surplus wealth.

"Upon the heels of this unprecedented investment the Red Cross Society launched a campaign to raise $100,000,000 for that beneficent world-wide work of mercy. 'It is impossible,' was the comment of a few. The faith of the noble men and women with vision was more than justified when more was given than had been asked.

"Congress is now engaged in writing a taxing bill. There is no division in Congress except as to the sources of taxation, and the people will pay without protest whatever it may cost to carry this war to a successful conclusion.

"In the navy and in the marine corps the chief problem has not been to secure the man power but rather have the navy's resources taxed to house and uniform and equip the thousands who flocked to the standard at the President's first call, and the army is securing all the men who can be trained.

"We are going to war without passion, without hatred, without lust for land, without a trace of vengeance. We do not hate the people we are to fight. We hate only the autocracy which harnesses them to the juggernaut. Our victory will not only make the world safe for democracy, will not only strengthen self-government and end the fiction of divine right, but it will also bring to the German people a new breath of liberty and hope for the day when they will govern themselves and be no longer the pawns of militarism."

WON'T DISCUSS PEACE NOW.

Federation of Labor Declines to Take Part In a Union Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The American Federation of Labor has declined to participate in the International Conference of Trades Unions called by the recent Stockholm Conference to meet Sept. 17 in Switzerland. President Gompers has telegraphed to President Lindquist of the Stockholm Conference that the American Federation "regards all such conferences as premature and untimely," and believes that they "can lead to no good purpose."

President Lindquist said the Switzerland conference was to be held "to discuss the demands of peace of the trades unions," and had been called by the Stockholm Conference, at which were represented Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Mr. Gompers's reply, sent at the direction of the Federation's Executive Council, said:

"We apprehend that a conference such as is contemplated would rather place obstacles in the way to democratize the institutions of the world and hazard the liberties and opportunities for freedom of all peoples. Therefore, the American Federation of Labor with its 2,500,000 members cannot accept invitation to participate in such a conference. If an international trade union conference is to be held it should be at a more opportune time than the present or the immediate future, and in any event the proposals of the American Federation of Labor for international conference should receive further and more sympathetic consideration. Shall be glad to continue correspondence."

The cablegram was also transmitted to Jouhaux of the French Federation of Labor, Appleton of the British Trades Union Congress, and Oudegeest of the Federation of Labor of Holland.

FRENCH PLANS FOR TOURISTS

National Office Created to Make Post-Bellum Travel Comfortable.

PARIS, June 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Americans who come to France after the war to visit battlefields and see the country will probably find more comfortable lodgings and better touring facilities than have been afforded heretofore. The Government has finally taken notice of the general demand for an organized effort in this direction.

A decree appearing in the Journal Officiel today creates a "National Office of Touring," attached to the Minister of Public Works, the objects of which are to centralize and put at the disposition of the public information of all kinds concerning touring, to study and seek out all appropriate means for developing touring in France, and to take measures tending to improve means of transportation, circulation throughout France, and the entertainment of tourists.

The Directors of Highways and Navigation, of Railways, of Communal and Departmental Administration, of Forests, of Architecture and Technical Affairs are members of the commission.

There is also instituted a Superior Council of Touring, comprising a number of members of Parliament and officials of departments interested in the question. It will co-operate with the National Office of Touring.

EMMET STATUE UNVEILED.

President Attends Ceremony in the National Museum.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A life-size bronze statue of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot and martyr, was unveiled here today in the rotunda of the National Museum.

President Wilson was present, and the character of Emmet was eulogized by Judge Victor M. Dowling of New York and Senator Phelan of California. Miss Alice O'Gorman, daughter of the former Senator from New York, unveiled the statue. It was accepted for the museum by Secretary Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution.

The big audience stood and cheered when John McCormack sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

END AMERICAN-CHINESE SUIT

Native Authorities Retain Title to Park for Foreigners Near Amoy.

AMOY, China, June 28.—An action brought by the United States Government against the municipality of Kulang-hsu in an effort to recover title to the public recreation grounds in this suburb of Amoy has just been settled. The municipality is to rectify technical violations of the deed and retain title to the property.

The recreation grounds were deeded in trust, in 1872, for the benefit of foreign residents, the title to revert to the United States Government if conditions were violated. The municipality claimed ownership to the grounds because of its long and undisputed possession.

MITCHEL THE CHOICE OF CITY DEMOCRACY

New Anti-Tammany Body of Independent Democrats Demands Mayor's Re-election.

HIGH PRAISE FOR HIS WORK

Called the Most Respected Figure in American Political Life After the President.

The City Democracy, the organization recently launched by independent Democrats to fight Tammany Hall in the municipal election this year, enthusiastically indorsed John Purroy Mitchel as its candidate for Mayor last night at a meeting at Grand Central Palace, attended by about 700 members. Every mention of Mayor Mitchel's name was applauded, and there was still greater enthusiasm when speakers such as Martin W. Littleton and Frederic R. Coudert compared Tammany to the German autocracy which is trying to overthrow democracy. The resolution declaring for Mayor Mitchel as its candidate this year was unanimously adopted and read as follows:

Whereas, the City Democracy has been organized for the purpose of securing responsible local party leadership and clean municipal government in the City of New York, and,

Whereas, the first opportunity to make this purpose effective will be afforded by the election for Mayor and other city officers which is to take place next November, and,

Whereas, the City of New York is now enjoying, under the guidance of that splendid, courageous, independent, and efficient Mayor, John Purroy Mitchel, the best municipal administration in its history, and,

Whereas, one of the most immediate and effective ways to accomplish the objects to which the City Democracy is pledged is to secure the re-election of this able and courageous official, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the City Democracy declares itself in favor of his re-election and authorized the Executive Committee to take all proper and necessary steps to have his name placed on the official ballot.

The meeting began with the appointment of permanent officers. Martin W. Littleton was made Chairman, and Joseph R. Truesdale, Secretary. Committees for the five boroughs were chosen as follows: Manhattan—Benjamin Patterson, Vice Chairman; Dr. Adolf Stein, Secretary; Kings—A. Augustus Healy, Vice Chairman; Thomas F. Reilly, Secretary; Queens—J. J. Kindred, Vice Chairman; J. Gordon Noakes, Secretary; Bronx—Thomas J. McGrath, Vice Chairman; Patrick J. MacMahon, Secretary; Richmond—Lester L. Callan, Vice Chairman; Howard Hillegas, Secretary. An executive committee to consist of sixty-three members was also appointed.

Declaration of Principles.

John A. Wilbur of Manhattan read a declaration of principles which were unanimously adopted. After declaring that Tammany Hall has not only repeatedly forfeited any claims to public confidence, but has fallen out of touch with the intelligent growth and honest thought of Democrats all over the country, the declaration continued:

With Woodrow Wilson translating for all mankind the loftiest ideals of a free constitutional republic; with John Purroy Mitchel leading our great city out into the light before all the world as an example of efficient, honest, and decent municipal government—each standing for and enforcing the highest principles of democratic service—this dull and selfish organization cannot, in silent and sullen rebellion against party progress, longer humble the pride, disappoint the hopes, and defeat the high purpose of genuine Democrats in New York City.

Among other things Chairman Littleton in his address said:

"How worse than shameless seems our spiritless submission to Tammany Hall and its selfish control in the light of the great deeds and sacrifices to which our young men are now summoned by the call of battle! How unheroic and craven seems that character now who, yielding to the prospect of personal advantage and fearing the power of an impudent and impotent body of men, would pick and choose his way through the political life of the city lest he offend the powers that rule!

"We begin tonight in a very modest way with the work of freeing ourselves and our city from the peril of a relapse into a bad and blundering Government. We are called upon to choose between the things which Tammany Hall can, from its record, promise us, and an administration conducted by patriotic men with expert knowledge of the city's needs and a proven purpose to conduct the city Government always in the interest of the city's welfare."

Frederic R. Coudert was loudly cheered when he declared that the City of New York "cannot afford to fall back at this time into the chaos and shame of municipal corruption."

Speaking of the present fusion administration, Mr. Coudert said:

High Praise for Mitchel.

"Our Mayor, perhaps the best known and most respected figure in the political life of the United States, after the President, is a Democrat. Yet the Democratic Party today in this city stands discredited, lame, impotent, almost ridiculous. Why such an anomalous situation? Why should the democracy of New York City, dominant in numbers, not hold the same place of honor and respect which it holds within the nation?"

Mr. Coudert summed up the answers to his questions as "Tammany." From habit and long continued usage, he said, the democracy has submitted to a leadership "which was purely personal and interested and to a system archaic and outgrown, which is in its essentials based upon predatory purposes rather than upon public policies." Cheers interrupted Mr. Coudert when he continued:

"If democracy is finally to destroy Prussianism abroad, it must be honest and efficient at home. A feeble, inefficient, or corrupt popular Government cannot contend with the unified efficiency of an arrogant but intelligent autocracy. Good government in the City of New York is a vital concern to the nation. It transcends all questions of politics or of party."

Other speakers were Lester L. Callan of Richmond,

ALLIES' ATTITUDE ON RED CROSS WORK

Restrictions Against Workers of Enemy Origin Apply Only to Civilian Representatives.

ARMY UNITS NOT AFFECTED

Loyalty of None Questioned by Our Government, Which Merely Conforms to Allies' Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State Department tonight issued a statement explanatory of the attitude of the Government toward the appointment for service in the American Red Cross in France, England, and allied countries of persons of enemy origin or parentage.

According to this statement, the restriction against persons of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth or parentage serving the Red Cross in Entente belligerent countries will not apply to those who go to England, France, or Entente countries as members of Red Cross units attached to the American army or in any way connected with the American army, but apply only to civilian representatives of the Red Cross. It was learned tonight also that it was France rather than England that made the most vigorous objection to persons of Teutonic connection entering France with civilian Red Cross units.

Here is the official State Department explanation of the matter:

"Concerning the Red Cross question of the appointment for service in the American Red Cross in France, Great Britain and Allied countries of German, Austrian or Turkish subjects or American citizens of German, Austrian or Turkish parentage or birth, the Department of State desires to emphasize the fact that the loyalty and good faith of American citizens referred to has been and is in no degree questioned by this Government.

"The Red Cross will operate with the American army, and under its control and direction and will also operate independent of American military control) with the armies and civilians of the allied countries and under their direction and control. Obviously it is necessary to conform to the views of those countries with whose armies and among whose civilians Red Cross units carry on their work. The question concerns only persons going to the countries named, and the civilian representatives of the Red Cross. There is no reference whatsoever to persons going to those countries for service in the army or in any way connected with the army. The conditions set forth to the personnel of the Red Cross units should not, therefore, be confused as applying also to the personnel of the hospital units of the United States Army.

"It should be observed that while the Red Cross has objected against the appointment for service in the civilian work in the allied countries of persons of German, Austrian, or Turkish birth, the department, with regard to persons born in the United States of German, Austrian or Turkish parents, merely called attention to the attitude of the foreign Government."

The use of military rank and uniform by representatives of the American Red Cross usually in foreign countries constituting the theatre of active war is to be authorized by the War Department. With the declaration of war by Congress, the Government automatically accepted the co-operation and assistance of the American National Red Cross in the prosecution of the struggle, the Red Cross to work with the land and naval forces of the United States, and to extend its humanitarian services to the armies and to the civilian populations of the countries now at war with Germany.

To facilitate their work Red Cross officials other than those incorporated in the Army Medical Corps to have an assimilated military rank appropriate to their title in the scheme of Red Cross organization. Commissions will be given to officials, warranted employes will receive non-commissioned warrants, and laborers, nurses, and privates certificates of identity as enlisted men. These commissions, warrants, and certificates of identity are to confer no military authority. The holder will incur no military obligations, but will receive any right to pay or allowances of his similar grade in the United States Army.

The right to an assimilated military rank will carry with it the privilege of wearing the uniform of the United States Army or a uniform to be prescribed by the Red Cross and approved by the Secretary of War. The purpose of conferring military rank is to indicate to members of the land and naval forces that the Red Cross works with the confidence of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army and of the American National Red Cross and that the authorities bespeak for them the co-operation, courtesy and respect due to persons designated for such important duties to humanity.

Appropriate insignia of title and assimilated rank with distinctive marks are to be provided. Titles with assimilated rank for appropriate duties are prescribed as follows:

Chairman of War Council to have assimilated rank of Major General; War Councilor and Vice Chairman of Executive Committee, to be Brigadier General; Director General in charge of civilian and military relief, Colonel; Assistant Director General, (Commissioner to theatre of war or bureau head,) Lieutenant Colonel; Director, (Bureau Chief, Red Cross representative at headquarters, camps, base hospitals, supply depots, &c.,) Major; Assistant Director, (Red Cross representative with any lesser army detachment,) Captain; Assistant Director, (storekeeper, adjutant, or quartermaster's aid,) First Lieutenant.

Other assimilated ranks are as follows:

Secretary, (clerical work,) Sergeant Major; and at base hospitals, corresponding to army grades for Red Cross Master Hospital Sergeants, Hospital Sergeants, Sergeants, First Class Sergeants, Corporals, cooks, privates, first class privates, and laborers.

The Greek cross in red enamel will be the predominating mark of the insignia prescribed for the several assimilated ranks.

RED CROSS HERE HAS MORE GIFTS IN SIGHT

Corporation Shareholders Asked Not to Delay Sending In Special Dividends.

The New York Committee of the Red Cross sent letters yesterday to hundreds of corporations that did not contribute to the $100,000,000 war fund, urging them to declare special dividends in behalf of war relief. Thousands of letters were sent also to shareholders in corporations that did assist, appealing to them not to delay assigning to the fund the extra earnings disbursed by the Directors while the campaign was on. From returns received up to last night at the New York headquarters it was apparent that there was a general disposition among shareholders to assign these dividends to the purposes intended, but it was considered wise not to permit others who were still to be heard from to forget the great humanitarian work to which the money was to be devoted.

Two of the business concerns that have made the best showing to date in the matter of accounting for special dividends are the Irving National Bank and the Crocker-Wheeler Company, electrical manufacturers. About 70 per cent. of the shareholders of each of these institutions had sent in the extra dividends by last night, one shareholder sending a check for $2,062. Several other sent in checks for $1,000 each, the others being for smaller amounts.

Between 600 and 700 corporations will be canvassed in the new campaign launched by the New York committee, and if a fair share of these respond in as generous proportion as the two companies mentioned above, no trouble is expected in bringing the city's total up to the desired $100,000,000.

Additional contributions yesterday totaling about $70,000caused a further shrinkage in the amount New York City was short when the campaign closed. Of this the Western Electric Company gave $25,000 through A. H. Wiggins's team. The New York Stock Exchange team, of which H. G. S. Noble was Captain, was credited with an additional $12,787.35 yesterday, $10,000 of this having been given by A. C. Gurnell. Smith & Lewis contributed $1,000. The team headed by James R. Sheffield brought in $1,280 during the day, $1,000 of this having been contributed by Alfred W. Kiddle.

Dorothy Bull sent to headquarters $10,000 in Liberty bonds and asked that it be credited to William B. Thompson's team. Through the mail the committee received nearly $9,000, exclusive of the $327 turned in by persons who had been soliciting at motion picture theatres, at the Polo Grounds, and at restaurants. Donation of $1,000 each also were received from Leon Israel & Brother of 101 Wall Street, and A. L. Newman of 222 Fourth Avenue.

The campaign to induce additional corporations to declare special dividends will be prosecuted vigorously, and will be assisted by the New York Stock Exchange, and the Exchanges of other cities. A letter to that effect, signed by Seward Prosser, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Finance Committee, and indorsed by H. G. S. Noble, President of the New York Stock Exchange, was sent to thousands of brokers and Stock Exchange houses yesterday.

Clarence, Ellen and John W. Mackay, the children of Clarence Mackay, gave the fund $1,000, their entire savings. The donation was credited to the team of which Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is Captain.

Attention also was called to the fact yesterday that of the total collected by the team of which M. Friedsam was Captain, $5,000 was contributed by the Stern Brothers' dry goods store.

The Colonial Bank, it was announced yesterday, had declared a special Red Cross dividend of 1 per cent., payable on July 1, next.

CO-ORDINATION PROGRESSES.

Judge Lovett for Red Cross Works on New Plan.

Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, appointed head of a committee to work out a plan of co-ordinating the war relief work of the Red Cross and a large number of other organizations, announced yesterday afternoon that he felt confident his committee would "work out a method of co-operation with most if not all" of the other relief associations. He made this statement after conferring with representatives of many of the organizations.

John Moffat, Secretary of the National Allied Relief Committee, stated yesterday that he was in favor of a centralized scheme of distributing war relief in the future, but said again that the identity of the various relief organizations should be retained. It was admitted by all that there were many difficulties in the way of getting the various societies together, but there seemed to be no reason to fear an effort was to be made to rob any of the relief organizations of their individuality. It has repeatedly been explained by the Red Cross that it did not desire to absorb the other associations, but to work with them in more complete harmony than heretofore.

Mrs. Lewis R. Stillwell, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Fund for French Wounded, said last night that her attitude toward the subject of co-ordination had not been correctly represented in the newspapers.

"The position of the American Fund for French Wounded is this," she said. "The American Fund for French Wounded recognizes the desirability of centralized administration of war relief work, provided this can be accomplished without adversely affecting sources of supply or the effectiveness of relief work as a whole. It recognizes also that the committee appointed to work out a plan of co-operation, under the Chairmanship of Judge Lovett, is endeavoring to develop a plan which will insure the maximum of relief in the most effective manner. The administration of the American Fund for French Wounded is desirous of co-operating with Judge Lovett's committee in accomplishing the results at which it aims, but, before reaching a conclusion or submitting any suggestions alternative to those which have been presented for consideration by Judge Lovett's committee, desires further information regarding the proposed administration and methods of the Red Cross organization which is to be in immediate charge of the preparation of specifications for supplies and the production and distribution of such supplies.

"The tentative plan of affiliation submitted by the Committee on Co-operation is not regarded by the American Fund for French Wounded as entirely satisfactory from its point of view. It is suggested that in view of the work which the American Fund for French Wounded and other war relief organizations have accomplished provision should be made for appropriate representation of these organizations in the recognized and extended administrative organization of the Red Cross."

Another plan suggested was the creation of a Federal Council of Relief with representatives of all relief organizations save the Red Cross, and that the future relief work be divided between the Red Cross and this council.

COFFIN CALLS ON BARKER.

Aeronautical Society President to Meet Aircraft Production Head.

Frederick W. Barker, President of the Aeronautical Society of America, intimated last night that a temporary truce had been declared between that organization and the Aircraft Production Board, of which Howard Coffin is the head. Speaking at a meeting of the society in the Engineering Building, Mr. Barker said he had been invited by Mr. Coffin to go to Washington and discuss aeronautical matters at first hand.

Mr. Barker, in addressing the society, intimated that he would recommend in talking with Mr. Coffin that the United States restrict itself to a large extent in building airplanes in which students could learn to fly, but not to fight. The question of military flying, Mr. Barker explained, could be met after the aviators reached the Continent.

Mr. Barker called for suggestions as to the manner in which training of aviators could be most expeditiously carried out, and an engineer announced that he had perfected a device by which an airplane could by mechanical means be elevated to a required height, sent a set distance, and returned to its starting point without effort on the part of the aviator. He was about to go into details, showing that the machine could also be used to drop bombs over an enemy city without endangering the life of an aviator, but Mr. Barker refused to listen and ordered him to sit down.

The inventor told reporters later that the devise was simple and included the principle of the gyroscope. By using it a machine could be made "final proof," he said, since it would prevent it from falling.

Leon Cammen, another engineer, asserted that the requirement of a college degree for men seeking to become aviators should be eliminated. Neither Orville Wright nor Glenn Curtiss, he said, had a college degree.

FAREWELL TO I. M. SPRAGUE.

Spuyten Duyvil Pays Tribute to Retiring School Principal.

The residents of Spuyten Duyvil filled the assembly hall of Public School 24, Bronx division, at Kingsbridge Avenue and West 232d Street, last night to say good-bye to Isaac M. Sprague, who is retiring after fifty-four years in public school work and fifty years as principal of School 24. Gilbert M. Johnson, Treasurer of Isaac G. Johnson & Co., presided, and speeches were made by Frederick R. Wilson, member of the Board of Education up to last January, and by Police Captain Matthew McKeon.

Then, in response to a unanimous call, Mr. Sprague arose to make a speech. He received an ovation, after which he proceeded to tell some of his reminiscences of a half century of school teaching on Spuyten Duyvil. He was deeply moved at saying farewell.

Everybody on Spuyten Duyvil turned out to honor the schoolmaster. There were the Home Defense Guards, the Boy Scouts, the Spuyten Duyvil Fife and Drum Corps, and delegations from all the other organizations of the neighborhood.

Weds Before His Service in Navy.

Owing to the fact that Douglas Murray will soon leave for service in the navy, his marriage to Miss Margaret Lemont Trausil, daughter of Mrs. Otto Johannes Trausil of 440 West End Avenue, took place on Tuesday at noon in Grace Church. The Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. There were no bridal attendants.

W. Willcox, Jr., Aviator, to Wed.

... and Mrs. John S. Jenkins of Norfolk, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther Jenkins, to Westmore Willcox, Jr. Mr. Willcox, who is serving in the navy aviation corps, was this year's class poet at Harvard, where he graduated with the class of 1917. He is a nephew of the late Price Collier. No date has been set for the wedding.

Schultz-Mahnken Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schultz of West Hoboken, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lulu May Schultz, to Walter R. Mahnken, an architect of this city. Mr. Mahnken is a graduate of Pratt Institute and the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the City Club and Architectural Society. No date has been set for the wedding.

H. B. PLANT MARRIES IN HASTE IN WAR

Ensign in Naval Reserve and Son of Com. M. F. Plant Weds Miss Amy Warren.

MISS MACKENZIE A BRIDE

Her Nuptial with G. P. McNear, Jr., of Engineers' Corps in Calvary Church—Dixon-Sprague.

Several interesting weddings were celebrated yesterday.

Miss Amy Warren, daughter of Charles Edward Warren of Brooklyn, and Henry Bradley Plant, son of Commodore Morton F. Plant of Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., were married at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, 825 St. Mark's Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank M. Townley, rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, in the presence of the immediate families and intimate friends.

The bride was attended by her sisters, Misses Emma and Helen L. Warren. Octave Blake of this city acted as best man.

The date of the wedding was advanced as Mr. Plant is an Ensign in the Naval Reserve Force. He has fifteen days' furlough for his honeymoon. His grandfather was H. B. Plant, founder of the Plant fortune, and he is seventh in descent from John Plant, who fought in King Philip's War.

Bride of George P. McNear, Jr.

The wedding of George Plummer McNear, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George McNear of Petaluma, Cal., and Miss Elizabeth G. Mackenzie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Clinton Mackenzie of 399 Park Avenue, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by the Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a draped white satin gown having a long court train from the shoulders. The corsage and sleeves were of old family point lace and a large rose point lace veil worn by four generations of brides was arranged in fan shape over her forehead. She carried lilies of the valley and wore a string of pearls and a diamond brooch.

Miss Frances N. Mackenzie, a young sister of the bride, was her maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Katherine Mattler, Mary H. Kittredge, Katherine Churchill, and Harriet W. McKim. The little Misses Carmella and Georgia Mackenzie, sisters of the bride, were flower girls.

Mr. McNear's best man was his brother, E. Dennison McNear, and the ushers were Walter G. Distler, George D. Kittredge, W. Roy Manny, and Joseph C. J. Straham. The reception followed at Sherry's.

Mr. McNear was graduated from Cornell in 1915, and is enrolled in the Engineers' Corps. Mrs. McNear has been engaged in work in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Wed in St. Thomas's Church.

John Watson Dixon of this city, a son of Mrs. S. L. Dixon of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Frances Sprague, a daughter of Mrs. Lewis W. Whitlock, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. H. Snedecker.

Mrs. Sprague, who walked up the aisle alone, preceded by her little daughter, Miss Frances Sprague, wore a blue afternoon gown. Nellie Lee Taylor, her sister, topped by a cloth of silver hat with white aigrettes, and carried orchids and lilies. As the bride reached the altar her mother, Mrs. Whitlock, gave her in marriage.

There was a special musical program, with T. Tertius Noble, organist; Miss Annie Louise David, harpist, and Florence Hardman, violinist.

Mr. Dixon had Colonel William Hayward of the Fifteenth Infantry, N. Y. N. G., and of the Public Service Commission as his best man and the ushers were A. Seton Post, Will Hartwell Lydord, George Townsend Adee and Morgan Singer. The wedding was followed by a small reception at the Ritz Carlton.

Mr. Dixon is a member of the Board of Governors of the Yale Club and Chairman of its House Committee. He is a member of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club.

Hall—Hopton.

Miss Jessie Elizabeth Hopton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Franklin Hopton of Binghamton, N. Y., was married at the Waldorf-Astoria at noon yesterday to Herbert William Hall, a lawyer of this city and a son of Dr. and Mrs. William T. Hall of Fort Myers, Fla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. J. Smith of the Church of the Holy Trinity. Miss Alice A. Hopton was her sister's maid of honor, and Dr. Arthur Davis of Hammond, Ind., was the best man. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the Astor dining room. Mr. and Mrs. Hall will spend their honeymoon in Maine.

Miss Rau Bride of J. S. Lipser.

Miss Helen T. Rau, daughter of Charles M. Rau of 622 West 114th Street, and James S. Lipser, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Fischer. Mr. and Mrs. Lipser have gone to Atlantic City on their honeymoon.

Charles S. Aronstam Marries.

Miss Cora Lee Lisso, daughter of Mrs. Paul Lisso of 309 West Ninety-ninth Street, formerly of Alexandria, La., and Charles S. Aronstam were married yesterday afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn in his office. Only the necessary witnesses and the parents of the couple were present. Mr. Aronstam was formerly County Chairman for the Progressive Party of Kings County. The couple left immediately after the ceremony for Canada, where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Dr. A. H. Judge Marries Miss Gilley.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide M. Gilley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gilley of Laurelton, L. I., to Dr. Arthur H. Judge of this city, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents in Laurelton. Only the nearest relatives and friends attended the ceremony.

ZIONIST GROUPS SECEDE.

Three Leave Baltimore Convention, but One Returns Later.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—Representatives of three Zionist societies, in a constitutional convention called by the Provisional Executive Committee for general Zionist affairs, seceded from the convention today.

While Justice Louis D. Brandeis, leader of American Zionism, watched from a box, the three groups arose and filed out. Later one of them, the Order of the Sons of Zion, headed by Josepf Barondess, Commissioner of Education in New York, came back, but announced that it would take no part in the legislation. The orders of Mizrachi, conservatives, and the Poale Zion, radicals, were the other secessionists.

The contest that led to this action was based on resolutions to provide an administrative committee. Mr. Barondess, representing the Sons of Zion, wanted representation for his order, but Louis Lipsky, the Secretary, ruled that the Sons of Zion were not a separate entity and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the Provisional Committee, sustained him.

Finally Mr. Lipsky moved that the proposition be laid on the table. Then came the other secessions. Rabbi Wise said:

"If these secessionists do not return, the orders which they represent will not sustain them. We have refused to tie the hands of the Provisional Committee or to say that certain groups shall have a certain place in Zionism. Zionism must come first and parties afterward."

Justice Brandeis was elected Honorary President of the Provisional Executive Committee tonight. Other officers chosen were: Chairman, Rabbi Wise; Vice Chairman, Dr. Henry Friedenwald of Baltimore; Treasurer, E. Lewin-Epstein of New York; Secretary, Jacob De Haas of New York; Members at Large, Judge Julian Mack of Chicago, Miss Henrietta Szold of New York, and Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia.

MR. O'CONNOR SEES MAYOR.

Irish Envoy Welcomes All Shades of Opinion on Home Rule.

T. P. O'Connor, senior member of the Irish Mission, which has come to America for the purpose of learning Irish-American sentiment toward the coming Home Rule Convention, and of informing Americans regarding the Irish problem, yesterday held out an olive branch toward the leaders of that element which is not satisfied with anything short of complete separation from Great Britain.

Mr. O'Connor was careful to avoid personalities when asked if he had seen certain prominent Irishmen who are supposed to be hostile to his views. One of these prominent men in New York Judge was mentioned. He said that he would be entirely willing to meet any one who honestly held different opinions from his own regarding the Irish question, and to talk matters over with them in a friendly and frank discussion.

Mr. O'Connor had been found by the reporter in his shirt-sleeves at the close of a busy day, yet full of energy and high good humor. He was not only in his shirt-sleeves, but was wrestling with an American typewriter and drinking tea.

Virtually his entire day, Mr. O'Connor said, had been spent in informal conferences on the Irish question with men in touch with the situation. He had given up a good part of the day, he remarked, to newspaper men. Mr. O'Connor, himself a distinguished journalist, did not approve of the off-hand methods of certain reporters, believing that shorthand accounts of what he said would insure greater accuracy. He went to Aldine House for luncheon, where he met Mayor Mitchel, with whom he expects to hold a conference before he leaves the city.

In an interview given out earlier in the day, Mr. O'Connor said that conscription in Ireland was a dead issue, had, in fact, never really been a live one; that Ireland just now was doing its part by furnishing food to England; that the Irish Convention was the only way to deal with the problem, and that he was very hopeful it would find a reasonable compromise which would satisfy all sane Irish opinion.

Theodore C. Eppig.

Theodore C. Eppig, prominent in the business and political life of Brooklyn and for many years general manager of the Joseph Eppig Brewery, established by his father, died on Wednesday in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I. Mr. Eppig was born in Brooklyn forty years ago, and after leaving college he entered the law office of Moffett & Kramer. Shortly after the death of his brother Mr. Eppig took his place as manager of the brewery.

Mr. Eppig was a former President of the Twentieth Assembly District Democratic Club and was a School Commissioner under Mayor McClellan. He was Vice President of the Hamburg Savings Bank and a Director of the Hamburg Savings Bank. His city home was at 28 Linden Street, Brooklyn, and he had a Summer home at Rockville Centre, L. I.

Obituary Notes.

J. OTIS AVERILL, Jr., a former football player at Amherst College, for which he was graduated six years ago, died in a sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, in his twenty-eighth year.

Dr. AUGUST S. ROSENBLOOM of 302 Central Park West died yesterday following an operation. He was a native of Fulton, N. Y., and was graduated from Cornell Medical College.

Mrs. MINNIE CECILIA D. EGAN, wife of Thomas F. Egan, an Inspector in the Five Prevention Bureau of the New York Fire Department, died in the Holy Family Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. She was 38 years old, and lived at 218 Emerson Place, Brooklyn.

CARL BEHRENS, 66 years old, retired, died at his home in Elmhurst, L. I., on Tuesday. Mr. Behrens had been a resident of that place for more than thirty years and is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. SILVIA HASKINS HAMILTON, widow of William Henry Hamilton, who was an officer in the United States Navy, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 200 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years.

JOSEPH V. KUNZE, a civil engineer and Vice President of the Pelton Water Wheel Company of San Francisco and New York, died in his fifty-fourth year on Wednesday at his home, 21 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Montauk, Engineers, and Machinery Clubs.

HENRY L. HALL, one of the Incorporators of the Northwestern Leather Company, died on Wednesday in Boston.

Professor GUSTAVE VON SCHMOLLER, the author of several works on political economy, is dead in Harzburg, Germany.

W. HOWARD SHAFFER, 77 years old, formerly head of the local railway system at Asbury Park and brother of John C. Shaffer, owner of The Chicago Evening Post and other Western newspapers, died at his home in Asbury Park on Wednesday.

RAPHAEL GRIEFF, Interpreter in the United States District Court, died on Wednesday at his home, 142 West 120th Street.

LOUIS CARVER, a dry goods merchant of Poughquag, N. Y., died on Wednesday from a heart attack while on the Hudson River Day Line steamer Washington.

Frau VON KUHLMANN, wife of the German Ambassador to Turkey, is dead in Constantinople from typhus.

WANTS A WAR COUNCIL SUPERIOR TO CABINET

Menken, as Head of Security League, Pleads for Efficiency to Make Democracy Safe.

In accepting election as President of the National Security League, at a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Bankers Club yesterday afternoon, S. Stanwood Menken advocated the creation of a war council to be superior to the Cabinet. Mr. Menken, who was the first President of the Security League and has been Chairman of the Executive Committee for the last year, succeeds Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who resigned as President to accept a commission as Major in the Quartermaster General's Department. He is now in France on the staff of General Pershing.

"It will be my purpose to aid in the continuance of the same aggressive work which has made the National Security League the pioneer in all sound preparedness," said Mr. Menken. "We have, with 280 branches, been able to arouse the country in part to its position. We have also founded ninety Home Defense bodies, held several thousand meetings and distributed 20,000,000 pieces of literature. The great work for America today in a military way is:

"First—Speeding up the war plans of the Administration. The motto should be Mr. Choate's last public utterance: 'For God's sake, hurry up.'

"Second—The centralization of the conduct of the war in a small War Board which shall have absolute power to forward the President's plans as to all war measures. This only will enable America to show that a democracy can be efficient.

Third—The enactment of universal service as the permanent basis of our military system.

"Fourth—The education of the people to war problems and the necessity of sacrifice to make 'democracy safe.' This latter phase, in all its import and its personal relations to each individual, must be understood. Knowledge by the people means national security.

"The proposed lecture system of the Security League is important and should be developed promptly at the Speakers' Training Camp to be held next week at Chautauqua. England found such a move necessary, with war at its doors and the Zeppelins above its homes. For America such work is most vital and each day shows the danger of delay."

One Year for Threatening President.

Adolph Swamor, who was arrested in April at Woodbine, N. J., charged with having threatened to kill President Wilson and who was convicted in May, by Judge J. W. Davis, was sentenced in Newark yesterday to one year and one day in the Penitentiary and fined $1. Atlanta Swimer was working as a farm hand when arrested but appears to be well educated.

James Monahan Dies at 110 Years.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 28.—James Monahan, who came to this country from Ireland in 1848, is dead at his home here at the age of 110 years. He was 41 years old when he came here.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WOOLF.—June 25, Newark, N. J., to Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Woolf, a son.

Engaged.

DAHN—KELSEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Kelsey of Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Mildred to Mr. J. Henry Dahn, son of Mrs. Augusta H. Dahn of Brooklyn.

PAPORELLO—BAUER.—Minnie Bauer to Louis Paporello.

PARSONS—SHAEN.—Ethel Shaen to Harold Parsons.

SMITH—PRESTON.—Helen F. Preston to Emil W. Smith.

Married.

DELLENBAUGH—GODDARD.—On Wednesday, June 27, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Howard L. Thomas, in Ridgefield, Conn., by the Rev. William L. Sullivan, Annie Celestine, daughter of the late Alfred and Mrs. Warren Norton Goddard, to Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, Jr.

GARVER—PINE.—In St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, on Wednesday, June 27, by the Right Rev. Charles K. Brewster, Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Pine, and Chauncey Brewster Garver of New York City.

GAYNER—DEVERET.—On Friday, June 22, at the First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, N. Y., by the bride's brother, Rev. Theodore L. Leverett, assisted by her father, Dr. J. L. Lawrence, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Josiah S. Leverett of this city and granddaughter of the late Rev. Peter Lockwood of Binghamton, to Rev. William Bishop Gates, son of Dr. Merrill E. Gates of Washington, D. C., former President of Amherst College.

HOVEY—DU TEMPLE.—Wednesday, June 27, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Alfred J. Sadler, Lucile Grant to Le Roy F. Hovey, Jr.

LITWITZ—KOCH.—Mrs. Jacob Koch announces the marriage of her daughter, Marion B., to Walter C. Litwitz of New York on June 28, 1917.

MURRAY—BARBOUR.—Miss Margaret Lemont Barbour, daughter of Mrs. Otto Johannes Transil of 440 West End Av., was married to Mr. Douglas Murray on Tuesday, June 26, at noon, at Grace Episcopal Church. The Rev. Cedric Charles Bentley officiated. Only members of the families were present. Mr. Murray leaves soon for service in the navy.

OVERTON—TOSTEVIN.—Thursday, June 28, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, by Rev. Charles Ackley, Ida Havard Tostevin to William Allen Overton.

RICE—SMITH.—Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, daughter of George C. Smith of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Hooper of Asbury Park, N. J., to Mr. George P. Rice, Jr., of Rutherford, N. J., at Calvary Church, New York City, on Thursday, June 28. Rev. R. S. Brown officiated.

VOIGT—REYNOLDS.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Northmore Levering, at Devon, L. I., by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Lorraine Reynolds, daughter of Mr. Charles Alexander Reynolds, to Owen Marlowe Voigt of New York.

WISNER—KIRKUS.—At Trinity Church, Wilmington, Del., June 25, by the Rev. Frederic M. Kirkus, father of the bride, assisted by the Right Rev. Fred. J. Kinsman, Harriet Kirkus to Paul Wisner of New York.

Brooklyn.

BALDAUF—REEVE.—June 27, Dorothy M. Reeve to Harry C. Baldauf.

CHILDS—BOUCHER.—June 27, Gertrude Boucher to Ensign Earle W. F. Childs.

GOULD—SCOTT.—June 27, Alice Scott to Willard C. Gould.

HASKELL—BETSCH.—June 27, Gertrude Betsch to William P. Haskell.

OSSMAN—TOMPKINS.—June 27, May Tompkins to John Ossman, Jr.

REHAGE—SIMPSON.—June 27, Mandelle Simpson to Francis Rehage.

Long Island.

KUNZ—DREW.—June 27, Flushing, Gertrude B. Drew to Jules F. Kunz, Jr.

LOGAN—CHURCH.—June 27, Westhampton, Marjory V. Church to William J. Logan.

ROBINSON—HUMPHREYS.—June 26, Flushing, Alice M. Humphreys to Chester A. Robinson.

Died.

AVERILL.—At Greenwich, Conn., on June 28, Ellis, son of Julia C. and the late J. Otis Averill, in his 27th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BARRE.—On June 27, 1917, Marie Antoinette Barre, widow of William Barre of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral private. Interment at Plainfield, N. J.

BARON.—On June 27, 1917, at his residence, Cedarhurst, L. I., after a lingering illness, Samuel, beloved husband of Malvina Baron and father of Mrs. Max H. Straus, Henry S., Albert, Hugo S., Max D., Ben V. and Leo A. Baron. Services Friday morning, the 29th, at 11 o'clock, at Salem Fields Chapel.

BELL.—At Fanwood, N. J., Wednesday, June 27, Frances E. Bell, widow of the late John Jay Bell and beloved mother of Mrs. A. W. Morley, Jr. Notice of funeral later.

CONBOY.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, Henry C. Conboy, beloved husband of Ellen Glennon, engineer of Engine Company 50, N. Y. F. D.; member of St. Joseph Council, K. of C. Funeral from his late residence, 104 Tinton Av., (165d St.) Solemn requiem mass at St. Anthony of Padua Church, 166th St. and Prospect Av., Saturday, June 30, 1917, at 10 A. M.

CONDICT.—On June 27, 1917, at her late home, 186 Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., Sarah Frances, daughter of the late Stephen Hays and Sophia King Condict of Newark, N. J. Funeral services private.

CORY.—At Rutherford, N. J., June 27, 1917, Francis G. Cory. Funeral services from his late residence, 193 Bedford Av., Saturday at 3 P. M.

DAVISON.—Nancy, on Wednesday, June 27, in her 77th year. For many years a faithful servant in the home of Mrs. Henry Mason Day, Greenwich, Conn.

DEUTSCHER.—William G., aged 29 years, beloved son of Marie S. Deutscher. Funeral services at his late residence, 103 West 118th St., on Friday evening, June 29, at 8 o'clock.

DUNHAM.—On Thursday, June 28, at his late residence, 2,474 Elm Place, Bronx, New York City, Lewis K., son of the late Albert R. and Margaret Dunham, in his 71st year. Services Saturday, June 30, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

EHRHARD.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, June 27, 1917, Louis Ehrhard, beloved husband of Mollie Ehrhard, nee O'Berry, at his late residence, 212 Brooklyn Av., in 41st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, 835 Sterling Place, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

FARLEY.—Annie G., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph F. Duffy, 55 Lee Av., Rockville Centre, L. I., on Thursday, the 28th inst. Funeral from St. Agnes's Church, Rockville Centre, Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

KERR.—At West Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, June 28, 1917, James C. Kerr, aged 70, of Sedgwick Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services and interment in West Stockbridge, Mass., Saturday, June 30, at 10 A. M. Glasgow (Scotland) papers please copy.

KOREF.—Ignatz, beloved husband of Luise Koref, father of Francis Koref, Olga K. Pryer, and Adele A. Switz.

KUNZE.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, after a short illness, Joseph V. Kunze, beloved husband of Janet Walker, in his 54th year. Services at his late residence, 71 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, June 29, at 8 o'clock. Interment private, Greenwood Cemetery. San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., papers please copy.

LEAKE.—At South Bound Brook, N. J., Thursday, June 28, 1917, Mary E., (nee Reanille,) widow of S. G. Leake. Funeral services at her late residence Saturday, June 30, at 7:45 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEGGETT.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, at 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, Charles F. Leggett, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral at Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., between Franklin and Bedford Avs., Brooklyn, Friday, June 29, at 8 o'clock P. M.

LINDSAY.—On Wednesday, June 27, 1917, Kate D. Lindsay, in her 78th year, at 1,786 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at Fairchild's Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

NEUGASS.—On June 27, in his 56th year, Morris, husband of Ida Neugass. Funeral from his late residence, 45 South West End Av., Rockaway Park, Friday, June 29, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Ahawath Chesed Cemetery, Linden Hill, L. I.

PLUMMER.—On June 28, at his residence, 729 Amsterdam Av., Albert John Plummer, beloved husband of Tamar Plummer. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROWLAND.—Entered into rest, June 27, 1917, Florida, wife of John Rowland. Service at her late residence, 43 Schenectady Av., Friday, June 29, 8 P. M. Ascalon Chapter, No. 230, O. E. S., requested to attend. Automobile cortege.

RYAN.—At her late residence, 209 Ridgewood Av., Glen Ridge, N. J., on June 28, 1917, Mary, wife of the late John Ryan. Funeral on Saturday, June 30, from the Sacred Heart Church, Bloomfield, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn. Automobile cortege.

SCHOELER.—Richard S. Schoeler of 227 East 124th St., on Wednesday, June 27. Funeral services, 2:30 P. M., Saturday, at the Apostolic Church, 102 West 116th St.

SIEGEL.—George M., beloved husband of Theresa Siegel, died Wednesday, June 27. Burial in Mount Judah Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

TAYLOR.—On June 27, 1917, at his late residence, Boonton, N. J., Rev. J. B. Taylor in his 84th year. Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Boonton, N. J., on Saturday, June 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. It is a special request of the family that no flowers be sent.

TEETS.—At Redding Ridge, Conn., June 27, 1917, suddenly, Joseph W. Teets. Funeral service at the Chapel of the New York and Woodlawn Cem

GIANTS, BACK AT THEIR NATIVE POLO GROUNDS, BEAT THE BRAVES

GIANTS BEGIN WITH A RUSH ON RETURN

Mark Homecoming by Disposing of Braves and Tightening Hold on League Lead.

SCHUPP'S NINTH VICTORY

Ferdie Holds Bostonians Hitless Until Eighth, While His Mates Fix Score at 3 to 2.

Back to their native heath at the Polo Grounds came the Giants yesterday, occupying the perch de luxe in the National League race, and made their grip on the top rung a bit more certain by trimming the Boston Braves 3 to 2. Back with the Giants came Manager John J. McGraw, proudly possessing a one-round decision over Umpire Bill Byron.

When the impulsive McGraw appeared on the coaching line at third base in the first inning he was loudly applauded by the fans who inhabit that territory. While walloping an umpire doesn't come under the forms of etiquette suggested by Lord Chesterfield, there are those who evidently believe that it is the proper thing to do.

Kid Lewis, the new welterweight champion, was also at the game, but his recent decision over Jack Britton didn't attract half as much attention as the McGraw knockout, so Lewis was rather overlooked in the admiration which the Giants' manager received. McGraw will shortly go into training again for another bout, which he is soon to have with the National League Directors.

A crowd of more than 8,000 persons saw the Giants give unusually brilliant support to Ferdie Schupp, the boy lefthander, and because of this air-tight support Ferdie was able to win his ninth victory of the season. Art Fletcher was the lad whose wonderful fielding enabled Schupp to deprive the Braves of hits up to the eighth inning. On two occasions when the Braves' batsmen tore white-hot drives straight through the infield Fletcher knocked them down with one hand grabs and threw runners out at first. Herzog and Heinie Zim also covered ground like shadows and robbed Boston batters of hits.

Schupp Mows Down Batters.

For seven innings only twenty-two batsmen faced Schupp, and all died easy deaths with the exception of Konetchy, the big Greek, who got a pass in the second and stole the middle station. All the rest of the time the Braves went out in one, two, three order. Then came the eighth, when Schupp lost all his cunning and Boston unwrapped a batting rally of a single and two doubles, which gave the Braves two runs and placed the Giants in serious danger.

Schupp was revived after he had experienced his narrow escape in the eighth, and came back in the ninth and pitched so well that the Braves succumbed as readily as they did before his eighth-inning upheaval.

Pat Ragan pitched for the Braves, and, as Pat hasn't won a game this season, the Giants went into the game without experiencing very much fright. Behind the bat was Tragesser, who has taken the place of lank Hank Gowdy, who is the first active major leaguer to don the khaki and join the colors. Lank Hank will soon be tossing hand grenades but will be used to toss the ball down to second.

In the first inning Fitzpatrick whisked a bouncer down the third-base line which looked good for a hit, but Zim got himself in front of it and threw out the runner at first. Sherwood Magee drove a hopper through second in the fourth, and Fletcher made a brilliant one-hand grab and got his man. This very same thing happened to Konetchy's grounder in the eighth, and with that sort of support it looked surely as if Schupp was going to join the ever-increasing ranks of no-hit pitchers.

Ragan walked a couple of Giants in the first inning when there were two out, but no damage ensued. In the third his walk to Burns was disastrous, for Herzog followed it up with a two-base clout to left which sent Burns home from first, during which time he covered a lot of ground. Burns fooled Magee on this play, for Sherwood never dreamed that he would go through, and he touched the ball to second instead of trying to get Burns at the plate.

Fletcher Hits Ball Hard.

The Giants got two hits in the fourth, but nothing eventful followed until the fifth. After Herzog fanned, Kauff got a pass and stole second. Zim was thrown out at first and then came Fletcher with a blistering two-bagger, which bounded off the left-field stockade and scored Benny, as Robertson got the batting fever, and plastered a two-base crack to right which sent Fletcher home.

All the Braves were mowed down serenely and with little fuss by Schupp up to the eighth inning. Konetchy was the first man to face him in that round, and he soaked a ripping grounder through second, which was miraculously corraled by Fletcher, and Konetchy was eliminated from Schupp's worries. Red Smith was the first Brave to smash Schupp for a hit, and he burned one down through Zim and Fletcher which hugged the greensward. That killed Schupp's hopes of a no-hit game, and Tragesser soaked a double to centre and scored Smith, while Maranville bounded a two-base drive off the right-field wall and scored Tragesser.

Rawling was sent in to bat for Ragan, and he filed to Burns, while Kelly's high floater was nipped by Kauff. In the Boston half of the ninth Herzog made brilliant plays on both Massey and Magee and prevented any further trouble for Schupp.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	0	4	0	Kelly,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	0	5	Massey,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Kauff,cf	4	2	1	0	0	Pittman'k,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Zimm'n,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Magee,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	0	4	Konetchy,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Roberts'n,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Smith,3b	3	1	1	1	0
Wolfe,1b	4	0	2	13	0	Tragesser,c	3	1	1	7	0
Gibson,c	4	0	2	1	0	Maranv'e,ss	3	0	1	0	5
Schupp,p	3	0	0	0	0	Ragan,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aRawlings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	11	Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	30	2	3	24	10

a Batted for Ragan in eighth.

Error—Maranville.

New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Herzog, Fletcher, Robertson, Tragesser. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Kauff, (2.). Double play—Fitzpatrick, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; Ragan, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 6 hits and 3 runs in 7 innings; Barnes, 1 and 0 in 1; Schupp, 2 runs. Struck out—By Schupp, 1; Ragan, 4. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 2.

Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
(First game.)

Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
(Second game.)

Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 2.
(First game.)

Boston, 5; New York, 0.
(Second game.)

Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 1.

Detroit, 6; Chicago, 5.
(First game; 10 innings.)

Detroit at Chicago.
(Second game postponed; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	36	21	.632
Philadelphia	36	23	.610
Chicago	38	31	.551
St. Louis	33	30	.524
Cincinnati	33	36	.478
Brooklyn	26	32	.448
Boston	22	33	.400
Pittsburgh	20	32	.339

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	42	22	.656
Boston	39	24	.619
New York	35	27	.565
Cleveland	33	33	.500
Detroit	30	30	.500
Washington	25	36	.410
St. Louis	24	38	.387
Philadelphia	20	38	.345

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45.)

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.

Washington at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Cleveland.

Detroit at St. Louis.

COBB MAKES NEW RECORD.

Detroit Slugger Hits Safely in 25 Games—Chicago Loses, 6 to 5.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Tyrus Cobb added another game to his season's record of hitting safely in consecutive games, when he shot a hot grounder toward Risberg in the first inning of today's game.

The ball took a bad bound over the shortstop's head and the official scorer recorded it as a hit. The Georgian now holds a record of hitting safe in twenty-five straight games, five of which were played in this series.

Veach's home run in the game from Chicago, 6 to 5, in 10 innings. Veach's home run in the ninth inning enabled Detroit to tie the score, and they won on Stanage's double, James's single, and a sacrifice fly by Bush. The second game was postponed on account of rain.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	5	0	3	4	4	Leibold,rf	5	1	1	3	0
Young,2b	6	0	1	2	4	Weaver,3b	5	0	1	3	3
Cobb,cf	4	1	1	3	0	E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	3	1
Veach,lf	6	1	2	3	1	Jackson,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Hellmann,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Felsch,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Burns,1b	4	1	3	11	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	1	1	Risberg,ss	5	1	1	2	6
Spencer	1	0	0	0	0	Schalk,c	4	1	3	7	2
R.Jones,3b	1	0	0	0	1	Russell,p	2	0	0	0	4
Stanage,c	5	2	3	5	1	cJ.Collins	0	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	3	0	0	0	3	Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss,rf,m,p	0	0	0	0	0						
bDyer	1	0	0	0	0	Totals	38	5	12	30	16
James,p	1	0	1	0	1						
Total	44	6	15	30	16						

a Batted for Vitt in seventh.
b Ran for Russell in eighth.
c Batted for Cunningham in eighth.

Errors—Vitt, Stanage, Weaver, Risberg.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	—	6
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Burns, Stanage. Three-base hits—E. Collins, Burns, Felsch, Weaver, Home runs—Veach, Stolen bases—E. Collins, Cobb, (2.) Veach. Sacrifice hit—Russell. Sacrifice flies—Russell, Bush. Double plays—Weaver, Schalk, and Weaver; Risberg and Gandil; Veach and Stanage; Young, Bush, and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 13; Chicago, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 1; Russell, 2; Williams, 1; James, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boland, 9 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings; Cunningham, 1 and 0 in 1; James, 2 and 0 in 3; Russell, 12 and 2 in 9; Williams, 3 and 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Cobb.) Struck out—By Boland, 2; James, 2. Time—2 hours and 19 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Moriarty and Connolly.

BROWNS BUSY WITH BATS.

Hit Boehling Hard and Take Last Game of Series from Indians, 5 to 1.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—St. Louis won the last game of the series here today, 5 to 1. Cleveland filled the bases in the first and second innings, but could not score. Sothoron then replaced Plank and held Cleveland safe. St. Louis hit Boehling hard.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sloan,lf	4	1	1	3	1	Graney,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Austin,ss	4	0	1	3	4	Chapman,ss	4	0	2	0	4
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	13	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Rumler,rf	4	2	2	1	0	Roth,rf	2	1	1	2	0
Pratt,3b	3	0	0	2	3	Wgans,2b	3	0	1	1	4
Severeid,c	3	0	1	2	2	Harris,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	4
Marsans,3b	4	0	1	1	4	Howard,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Plank,p	1	0	0	0	1	O'Neill,c	2	0	1	4	1
Sothoron,p	4	1	1	0	3	Boehling,p	3	0	0	0	1
						bOnslow	1	0	0	0	0
						Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						bDalton	1	0	1	0	0
						cAllison	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	12	27	17	Total	33	1	9	27	14

a Batted for Evans in eighth.
b Batted for O'Neill in ninth.
c Batted for Morton in ninth.

Errors—Austin, Roth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Rumler, Sisler. Three-base hits—Sothoron, Rumler. Stolen base—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Austin, Wambsganss. Sacrifice fly—Severeid. Double plays—Evans, Wambsganss, and Harris; Marsans, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6, Cleveland, 10. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; Sothoron, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 4 hits, 0 run in 2 innings; Sothoron, 5 and 1 in 7; Boehling, 12 and 4 in 6 1-3; Morton, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3. Struck out—By Sothoron, 1; Morton, 3. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Owens.

JOHNSON VERSUS JOHNSON.

Walter Outpitches Russell as Senators Beat Mackmen, 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Washington defeated Philadelphia today in the first game of the series, 4 to 3. Two Johnsons, Walter and Russell, were the opposing pitchers. Ainsmith scored the winning run in the ninth inning on his single and steal of second base and Judge's single.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	4	1	1	4	0	Witt,ss	5	0	2	3	1
Shanks,ss	6	1	1	5	3	Strunk,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Milan,cf	4	0	2	1	0	Bodie,lf	5	0	0	0	0
Rice,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Bates,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Leonard,3b	2	0	0	0	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	3	12	1
Menosky,lf	2	1	0	3	0	Gooch,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Murray,2b	2	0	1	4	2	Haley,c	2	0	0	2	1
Ainsmith,c	4	1	2	9	3	Schang,c	2	0	0	1	0
W.Johnson,p	4	0	0	0	3	Grover,2b	2	1	0	3	7
						R.Johns'n,p	3	0	1	1	3
						aB.Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	8	27	11	Total	35	3	9	27	16

a Batted for R. Johnson in ninth.

Errors—Shanks, Leonard, Murray, Gooch.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—	4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3

Sacrifice hit—Leonard. Sacrifice flies—Rice. Stolen bases—Bates, Grover, Ainsmith. Double play—Ainsmith and Murray. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 9. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off W. Johnson, 4; R. Johnson, 4. Struck out—By W. Johnson, 9; R. Johnson, 3. Earned runs—Off W. Johnson, 2; R. Johnson, 4. Time—1 hour, 58 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and McCormick.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—3	6	1
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1—6	12	1
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	8	2

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	.—7	11	3	
Montreal	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—3	10	0	

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	1	0	8	1	2	2	—14	17	4	
Richmond	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	1—	9	13	4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	38	23	.623
Baltimore	38	23	.623
Providence	38	25	.603
Toronto	35	29	.532
Rochester	32	30	.516
Buffalo	24	39	.400
Richmond	24	40	.375
Montreal	19	39	.328

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.
Buffalo at Providence.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 6; Worcester, 5.
(Eleven innings.)
Portland, 13; Hartford, 11.
(Ten innings.)
Springfield, 8; Bridgeport, 3.
New London,, 10; Lawrence, 2.

YANK HOPES FADE IN TWIN SETBACK

With Second Place in Sight, New York Drops Two Games to Champion Red Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—The Yankees tossed off the first game of today's doubleheader with the Red Sox through loose fielding, and followed up by dropping the second battle through the more approved system of meagre stick work. With the double trimming went the Yanks' last hope of climbing into second place during their stay in Boston, as victory in each remaining game of the series will not carry them there. The scores of the twin setback were 3 to 2 in the opener and 5 to 0 in the final.

Ray Fisher, who pitched the first game for Donovan's crowd, deserved a much better fate. He limited the world's champions to two singles, one by Hooper in the first inning and the other by Hoblitzel in the fourth. In each instance the hit was followed by a streak of wildness on Fisher's part, but not serious enough to toss off the game if he had received the kind of support his pitching deserved. The run scored in the first inning was earned by the champions, but neither of the two which arrived in the fourth carried a clean bill of health, and it was the fourth inning which settled the game in favor of the home club. Outside of the first and fourth chapters, the Red Sox did not get a runner to first base.

While the Red Sox were next to helpless in compiling hits off the Vermont schoolmaster, the Yanks were pecking away at the delivery of Leonard, and they surely grabbed off enough hits to win with such pitching as Fisher gave them. Leonard was reached for nine hits, including a d. uble, and he issued four passes, also made a wild pitch with runners on first and second bases in the seventh inning. Out of this mass of opportunity the Yankees collected only two runs. Their main trouble was that six of the hits and all four passes made their appearance after two were out.

Hooper opened up on Fisher with a single to right, Barry sacrificed, and both Hoblitzel and Gardner walked, filling the bases. Then came a squeeze play by Lewis, who died at first as Hooper raced over the plate. Hoblitzel tried to score on the same play, but was an easy out.

In the third inning the Red Sox won the game. Hoblitzel opened with Boston's second and last hit, Gardner walked, and Lewis bunted, Hoblitzel getting the decision on Nunamaker's throw to third. This filled the bases with none out. Walker filed to Miller, and the latter's throw to the plate had Hoblitzel out, but Nunamaker dropped the ball. Maisel grabbed Scott's drive and got Gardner at the plate, but when Scott started to steal second, Nunamaker threw into centre field and Lewis brought in the run which was the deciding count.

The Yanks, after threatening often, pushed over two runs in the eighth on Pipp's single, a double by Baumann, pinch-hitting for Miller, and a single by Baker. Nunamaker opened the ninth with a single, and advanced on Walters's out. After Hendrys popped out, Magee beat out a hot one to Deep Short, and Maisel, who ran for Nunamaker, tried to score from second when Scott threw to first. He was retired at the plate.

In the second game, the Yanks were helpless before Herb Pennock. Pennock allowed only four hits, three going to Lee Magee and one to Peckinpaugh. Lewis's single, Walker's sacrifice, Scott's safe bunt, Agnew's double, and a dropped throw by Baker, after Scott had been tripped off third, netted the Boston runs in the second inning. In the fourth Agnew walked, stole second, and reached third on Alexander's poor throw. He scored on Hooper's single to centre. Walker's pass, Scott's single, Pennock's pass, and Barry's single sent in two more runs in the eighth.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Hendryx,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Barry,rf	3	0	0	1	4	Magee,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	1	1	8	2	Maisel,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Pipp,1b	2	0	1	9	0
Lewis,lf	3	1	0	4	0	Miller,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Caldwell,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	2	2	Baker,3b	3	0	0	2	4
Agnew,c	2	1	0	7	0	Nunamaker,c	3	0	1	3	0
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	2	Fisher,p	3	0	1	1	2
						aBauman	1	1	1	0	0
						bRussell	0	0	0	0	0
						cWalters	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	3	2	24	12	Total	27	2	5	24	7

a Batted for Miller in eighth.
b Ran for Nunamaker in ninth.
c batted for Fisher in ninth.

Errors—Nunamaker, (2.)

Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2

Two-base hit—Bauman. Stolen bases—Scott, Baker. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Lewis, 2. Double play—Scott, Barry and Hoblitzel; Fisher, Pipp, Nunamaker, Baker and Fisher. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 4; Fisher, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 2 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; Leonard, 9 and 2 in 6. Struck out—By Leonard, 6; Fisher, 2. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Hendryx,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Barry,2b	4	0	1	3	3	Magee,lf	3	0	3	3	0
Gainer,1b	4	0	0	16	0	Maisel,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	6	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	10	1
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Miller,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Walker,cf	1	1	0	1	0	Baker,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Scott,ss	3	2	2	1	3	Nunamaker,c	3	0	1	7	0
Agnew,c	3	1	1	3	1	Alexander,c	1	0	0	0	0
Pennock,p	3	0	0	0	1	Caldwell,p	2	0	0	0	3
Totals	30	5	8	27	12	Totals	30	0	4	24	11

Errors—Gainer, Baker, Alexander, (2.)

Boston	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	.	—5	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Agnew, Magee. Stolen bases—Gardner, Agnew. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Walker, Scott. Double play—Barry and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 10; New York, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 5; Caldwell, 5. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 3 in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, (Gainer.) Struck out—By Pennock, 3; Caldwell, 4. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

CARDINALS DOWN CUBS.

Beat Them by 4 to 1 Score in Final Game of the Series.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—St. Louis bunched five of their seven hits off Douglas in the second and seventh innings, and took the last game of the series from Chicago, 4 to 1.

St. Louis won three games of the five-game series just concluded.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Smith,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Flack,rf,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	3	Mann,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	0	9	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Long,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Pipp,1b	2	0	0	9	0
Hornsby,ss	3	2	2	1	5	Merkle,1b	3	1	1	9	0
Cruise,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Williams,cf	2	0	2	1	0
Miller,1b	3	1	1	9	2	aZeider	2	0	0	0	0
Gonsales,c	3	0	0	6	3	Wolter,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Betzel,2b	3	0	2	4	3	Deal,3b	3	0	2	0	4
Packard,p	3	0	0	1	1	Wortm'n,ss	3	0	0	1	2
						Elliott,c	3	0	1	2	2
Total	28	4	7	27	15	Douglas,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Total	31	1	8	24	12

a Batted for Williams in sixth.

Errors—Deal and Wortman.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Douglas, Wortman. Double plays—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Doyle, Wortman, and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 1; Packard, 1. Earned runs—Off Douglas, 2; Packard, 1. Struck out—By Packard, 5. Time—1 hour 87 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 7; Harrisburg, 5.
Scranton, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Elmira, 0; Wilkesbarre, 0.
(Called 11th inning; darkness)
Utica, 3; Reading, 2.
(10 innings.)

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HALL GAINS FINAL ROUND.

Beats Binzen in Straight Sets in Metropolitan Tournament.

Walter Merrill Hall, tenth ranking player of the country two years ago, advanced to the final round of the Metropolitan tennis tournament at Bronxville yesterday, when he vanquished Elliott Binzen of Fordham in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. In earning the victory Hall was aided not alone by his own skill but by the fact that Binzen was not in condition to play his best tennis. Wednesday, in the Sunningdale tournament, Binzen was nearly in a state of collapse, as a result of the intense heat, and that he had not entirely recovered was evident in the match against Hall. There was not the usual dash to his game, which makes it of such formidable quality at the net, and this enabled Hall to obtain excellent results from his hard-driving game.

Binzen followed his service to the net, in an endeavor to play his recognized game, but there was a pronounced unsteadiness in his volleying that failed to finish off the points consistently. Either Binzen drove into the barrier or out of court, and this wildness aided Hall materially in establishing his victory.

For the most part, Hall played from the deep court. He was hitting hard and true, his placement shots scooting down the lines tantalizingly out of reach of the agile Binzen. His cross-courting drives were also played well, and Binzen was in difficulties before the contest had been very long under way.

The other semi-final-round match between Count Otto Salm and Allan Behr will be played today. Behr advanced yesterday by the default of Frederick B. Alexander, and afterward won a fourth-round victory over E. W. Putnam. Putnam did not put forth anything like the game of which he is capable, and was vanquished at 6—2, 6—1.

Four doubles matches were played during the course of the afternoon, Ralph Baggs and Fred Baggs proved that they "were down for the tennis" when they defeated Harold Taylor and Allen Tobey in three-set encounter at 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

The summaries:

Singles.—Third Round—Allan Behr won from Frederick B. Alexander by default.
Fourth Round—Allan Behr defeated E. W. Putnam, 6—2, 6—1.
Semi-Final Round—W. Merrill Hall defeated Elliott Binzen, 6—3, 6—3.
Doubles.—Second Round—Ralph L. Baggs and Fred L. Baggs defeated Harold Taylor and Allen Tobey, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; J. Hardy and F. T. Houck defeated W. H. Putnam and H. Burt, 6—4, 6—1; Count Otto Sahm and Allan Harman defeated E. W. Putnam and F. C. Zehrmann, 6—2, 6—1; J. L. Robertson, Jr., and A. W. Britton defeated E. Drummond and H. Suter, 6—1, 6—3.

BARTFIELD GETS A DRAW.

Brooklyn Welter Divides Honors of Bout with O'Dowd.

By a game rally Soldier Bartfield, the Brooklyn welterweight, pulled up on even terms with Mike O'Dowd of St. Paul before the final bell in their ten-round bout at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn last night and earned an equal division in the honors.

The contest was a slugging affair on the whole, although many of the blows aimed by both boxers went considerably wide of their marks. Bartfield showed unusual ability for taking punishment, and had his offensive efforts been slightly better directed, he would have earned the popular verdict.

LIGHTWEIGHTS BOX TONIGHT

Johnny Dundee and Willie Jackson Meet at St. Nicholas A. C.

A ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Willie Jackson, the Bronx lightweight who has the distinction of being the only boxer to score a knockout over

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD CUTS OFF 102 TRAINS

Company Releases Trackage and Locomotives to Provide for Government Work.

MAY DISCONTINUE MORE

Summer Schedules to Nearby Seashore Resorts Will Be the Same as Usual.

A general change in timetables on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be made on July 1, in connection with which a reduction in passenger train service will be made. Counting the changes on all divisions east of Pittsburgh, a total of 102 trains will be eliminated. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train-miles a year, or more than 6,500 train-miles every weekday. In accordance with previous announcement, this result will be accomplished, in part, by consolidating trains, thus making one train serve the purpose of two. In addition, a number of parlor cars, restaurant cars, sleepers, and club and observation cars will be discontinued.

The purpose of the restriction of passenger trains, as heretofore explained, will be to release trackage and locomotives, so as to provide increased facilities for the movement of troops, Government supplies, foodstuffs, and other necessary traffic. In preparing the new schedules, every effort has been made to protect, to the greatest practicable extent, the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, while at the same time meeting the necessities of the war emergency. The suburban service to and from larger cities will be preserved practically undisturbed for the present, although later some changes may be made in these trains.

The Summer schedules to and from seashore, mountain, and other resort points, which go into effect July 1, have been arranged practically on the same basis as in recent years. It has been possible to do this owing to the fact that these lines handle little freight and are not needed for extensive troop movements.

The Pennsylvania announces these restrictions in the service, effective on July 1:

"Four trains in the New York-Washington service will be withdrawn, and the run of one will be shortened, as follows: The 10:08 A. M. (weekdays) and 5:08 P. M. trains from the Pennsylvania Station, New York, and the 2:40 A. M. and 9:05 A. M. trains from the Union Station, Washington, will be eliminated; the 7:15 P. M. train from Washington will run to Philadelphia only.

Curtail Washington Service.

"Between Philadelphia and Washington six trains will be withdrawn, namely, those leaving Broad Street weekdays at 6:28 and 10:30 A.M. and 1:20 P.M., and those leaving Washington at 10 A. M., 12:40, and 3 P. M. The train leaving New York for Washington at 8:08 A. M. and at present stopping at West Philadelphia, will be run into Broad Street Station, leaving there at 10:30 A. M. The trains from Washington for New York leaving at 10 A. M., 12:30, and 3 P. M., as well as the Washington-Atlantic City Express leaving at 1 P. M., will stop at West Philadelphia to discharge passengers. The Federal Express, leaving Washington at 7 P. M., will accept passengers from that city, Baltimore, and Wilmington for Trenton, Newark, and New York, in addition to New England points, as at present.

"Club cars will be withdrawn from the trains leaving Pennsylvania Station, New York, for Washington at 1:08 P. M. and leaving Washington at 8 P. M. for New York, and from the Philadelphia-Washington train leaving at 8:32 A. M., as well as from the Colonial Express, north and south bound—the day train between Washington and Boston via the Hell Gate Bridge route.

"The night train, with through sleeper, leaving Philadelphia for Buffalo at 11:15 P. M., will be abolished. This train also carries a sleeper, leaving Washington at 10:45 P. M. and Baltimore 12:05 A. M., which will be discontinued. The night train from Buffalo leaving at 7:40 P. M., with sleeping cars for Philadelphia and Washington will be discontinued. The effect of these changes will be to reduce the through service between Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and Buffalo, to one day train and one night train in each direction, instead of one day train and two night trains, as at present.

"The morning train from Philadelphia to Buffalo, now leaving at 8:30, will be consolidated with the Philadelphia-Pittsburgh Express, leaving at 8:20 A. M., as far as Harrisburg. There will be no change in the leaving time for connections from Washington and Baltimore.

"The southbound train from Buffalo, leaving at 9 A. M., will run on its present schedule. The night train for Buffalo, leaving Philadelphia at 7:50 P. M., will leave at 7:10 P. M. on the new schedule. The leaving time at Washington will be 6:15 P. M. and Baltimore 7:05 P. M. respectively, instead of 7:05 P. M. and 8:10 P. M., as at present. The southbound night train, now leaving Buffalo at 10:45 P. M., will leave at 9:10 P. M.

"The train leaving Broad Street Station at 3:30 P. M., now running to Pittsburgh, will not run further than Altoona. The restaurant car on this train will be operated from Harrisburg to Altoona, instead of from Philadelphia to Altoona, as at present.

"The New York-Indianapolis sleeping cars, now operated on the train leaving New York for the West at 8:34 P. M., and on the train leaving Indianapolis for the East at 11:40 A. M. (Central time,) will be discontinued, as these trains will be withdrawn between Columbus and Indianapolis. No coach passengers will be carried by the Iron City Express, leaving New York at 11:30 P. M. for Pittsburgh.

Drop Some Sleeping-Car Trains.

"The eastbound train leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M. will be discontinued, and the Cleveland-Philadelphia and Cleveland-New York sleeping cars will be carried on the trains leaving Pittsburgh at 10:40 P. M. and 11 P. M., respectively. The New York Mail, now leaving Pittsburgh at 7 P. M., will discontinue carrying passengers.

"The local train leaving Kane, Penn., at 6:55 A. M., arriving at Erie 10:15 A. M., will be discontinued, and the Northern Express, running from Philadelphia to Erie, will make local stops between Kane and Erie, arriving at 10:20 A. M., instead of 9:10 A. M., as at present. The southbound local train leaving Erie at 5:50 P. M., and arriving at Kane at 9:05 P. M., will be discontinued. The Philadelphia-Southern Express will leave Erie at 5:40 P. M., instead of 6:45 P. M., as at present, making local stops between Erie and Kane."

Effective July 1, the following through sleeping car lines will be discontinued, and others may follow as the occasion may arise:

"New York-Cincinnati sleeping car, via Washington and Chesapeake & Ohio lines, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 8:08 A. M., (weekdays;) New York-Birmingham sleeping car, via Southern Railway, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 11:08 A. M.; New York-Charlotte sleeping car, via Southern Railway, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:08 P. M.; New York-Charleston and New York-Wilmington, N. C., sleeping cars, via Atlantic Coast Line, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 3:34 P. M.

"The observation car on the Southern Railway's 'New York and New Orleans Limited,' leaving Pennsylvania Station at 4:35 P. M., will be withdrawn. The New York-Winston-Salem-Jacksonville sleeping car, via Harrisburg and the Virginian & Western, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M. and the Philadelphia-Gary, W. Va., sleeping car via the same route, leaving Broad Street Station at 7:50 P. M. will be discontinued and a New York-Gary, W., sleeping car will be operated, leaving Pennsylvania Station at 5:30 P. M., and Broad Street Station 7:50 P. M.

"The midday trains operated in former years during the Summer months, between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and leaving in each direction at 1:10 P. M., will not be placed in service this season.

"The through sleeping car between Pittsburgh and Muskoka Lakes, via Toronto and the Grand Trunk Railway, will likewise not be placed in operation."

FIGHTING SOLDIERS IN COURT

Lieut. Hatch Taken Along to Court for Trying to Stop a Row.

Second Lieutenant Horace McK. Hatch, of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and Private James Kelly of his company, were arrested early yesterday morning as the result of a fight in the street. In the West Side Court later Magistrate Nolan discharged Hatch and suspended sentence on Kelly.

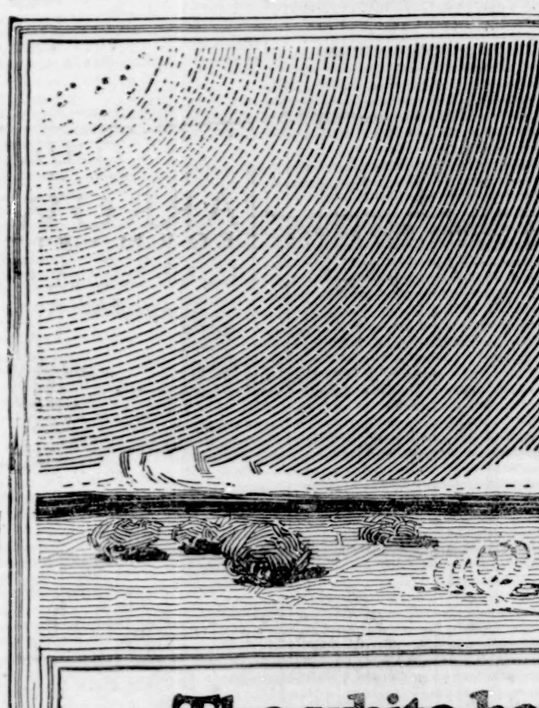
Hatch, who is a Yale graduate, the son of Horace Hatch of 50 East Sixty-fifth Street, told Magistrate Nolan he was trying to disperse some boisterous soldiers outside the armory when Campbell appeared and struck Kelly. He objected, he said, and was arrested.

Campbell and Patrolman Joffey heard sounds of strife in a block away, and Campbell told the Magistrate that he found a group of soldiers fighting and shouting. He attempted to disperse them, but Kelly, he said, refused to move away. Campbell denied that he struck him, but said Hatch interfered when he was arresting the private and he took him along also.

The courtroom was crowded with officer friends of Hatch and acquaintances of Kelly. Hatch said Campbell's conduct was "rotten," and declared that the patrolman struck Kelly in the face. Among those in court was Colonel Reginald Foster, commander of the regiment. He said nothing, but observed all that took place.

To Open Bronx Subway Connection.

The subway connection between the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines in the Bronx and the West Farms branch of the present subway will be placed in operation on Sunday, but regular trains will not be run until early Monday morning. The connection is expected to greatly relieve the congestion at the 149th Street station of the Third Avenue elevated line.



"MODERATION SERIES" NO. 6

The white hot sun of the desert kills every living thing

YET a little moisture would make it blossom in plenitude, so that a whole race might thrive upon its products. Thus it is with almost everything known to man. Moderation is the big word, as all men of wisdom know.

For 60 years Anheuser-Busch have been the brewers of Honest Old BUDWEISER—a brew of Barley-Malt and Saazer Hops—whose sales (because of its distinctive flavor) exceed all other brews by millions of bottles. When BUDWEISER is used with common sanity it quickens the spark of human geniality and friendship. BUDWEISER'S name and fame cover the civilized world.

Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant—covers 142 acres

ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

On Sale Everywhere. Families supplied by Grocers and Retailers.

Anheuser-Busch Agency, Distributors, New York
A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors, Brooklyn

Budweiser
Means Moderation

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CHASE'S.—Open for 1-inch black fur, last year's styles. I. & B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 37-45 West 20th. Chelsea 9840.

CHEVIOT.—Open to buy American's or Lymanville's pepple cheviot, 100 pieces. S 400 Times Downtown.

CLOTH.—Will buy 30-inch melton, navy, brown, or Oxford; submit swatches and prices. Box H 37 Times.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on children's and infants' coats; material supplied. Barnet Miskin, 133 West 21st.

COAT jobber placing orders on $6.75 to $15 coats. 5d floor, 36 West 20th.

CORDUROY.—Open for 613 corduroy, brown, navy, green; submit samples and best cash price. T 201 Times Downtown.

CORDUROY.—Narrow wale, all shades; must be cheap. Telephone 3989 Spring.

DRESSES, Skirts, Suits, Coats.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Lloyd open for jobs wash dresses, silk dresses, silk skirts, wash skirts, Palm Beach suits, linen suits, coats. Call, with samples, Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity of wash dresses; also jobs of crepe de chine and taffeta dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES AND WAISTS.—Knickerbocker Mail Order Company wants ladies' waists and junior dresses for Fall catalog. 5 West 19th St.

DRESSES.—Open to buy 1,000 cotton dresses; call with samples. M. Glassberg, 20 West 20th, 10th Floor.

DRESSES. — Jobber buying Fall dresses. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

FLANNELS.—Open for a quantity of green and red flannel. Call at once, Room 1006, 1,182 Broadway.

KERSEYS.—Open at all times for black, gray, blue, and brown; submit samples. Max Scott, 79 Fifth Av.

PLUSH.—Will buy Peco or H. & H. Telephone Chelsea 9724.

POIRET TWILL.—Tan shade, any quality. Posner & Marinace, 31 West 31st St. M. Sq. 478.

POMPOM.—Will buy all shades for cash. Max Scott, 79 Fifth Av.

POPLINS AND GABARDINES.—American 90,610 and Pacific's N. G. B. or N. D. A. Franklin 1775.

POPLINS, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, &c.; open for quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

POPLINS and men's wear serges; open to buy any quantity for cash. H 34 Times.

POM-POMS or BOLIVIA.—Must be cheap; also plushes. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

SERGE.—Botany 764; also Pacific, narrow width, 40-42 inches; quantity; all colors; write only; no attention paid to callers. N. Friedman, care J. Goldwasser, 153 West 27th St.

SERGES.—Open for quantity French serges, also Pacific, Whitman, Panama, Bedford Waist and Dress, 114 West 26th.

SERGES.—Open for any quantity F. S. G., F. S. W., W. F. 4059 and 4421; quote lowest prices; cash. H 20 Times.

SERGES.—Lightweight French serges, navy only, for spot cash. J. D. Booth & Son, 134 West 26th.

SERGE AND POPLIN, American 0936 and 9001; state price. X 344 Times Annex.

SERGE.—U. S. 838, or similar cloth; will pay cash. Phone Farr. 4923.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black, navy taffeta, any quantity, at a price for cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS.—Navy foulards, 100 pieces 24-inch and 40-inch, assorted dots. 1,231 Madison Square.

SILKS.—Open for lots of striped and plain silks. Trussel Waist Co., 139 West 25th St.

SPORT SHIRTINGS.—Cottons, close wanted. Call 98 Leonard St., Room 1005.

TAFFETAS.—Open for quantity of taffetas for cash. Redfern Costume Co., 6 West 20th. Chelsea 9350.

WASH DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs wash dresses; any quantity. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

WASH DRESSES wanted; 1,000. Call at Goldberg's, 6 and 8 West 32d St., 3d Floor.

WASH GOODS.—Will buy for cash unlimited quantity cotton piece goods, white or colored; will take garment manufacturers' surplus stock; submit samples and quotations. Box Z 450 Times Annex.

WHITMAN'S No. 94, 99, and 104. Write T. A., 142 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

BUTTONS.—Bar pants buttons, 100,000 gross; seconds cheap. Merchandise Clearing House, 621 Broadway.

BUTTONS.—2,000 gross ocean pearl buttons, Line 16, seconds. I. L. S., Spring 443.

COATS, all suits, ready; coats, immediate delivery; navies, blacks. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—All wool poplin coats, 48 inches long, full sweep, at the low price of $6.75 net; a wonderful value for sales. I. & B. Shapiro Cloak Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach silks and cloth to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, milanese, $4.75 up, immediate delivery. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

CORDUROY.—White, 36-inch, narrow and wide wale; act quickly. Simon Brothers, 340 Canal St. Tel. Spring 5020.

CORDUROY. White tub 613, Julliard. Lieberman, Horwitz, 45 West 27th. Farragut 4250.

CORDUROY.—White; special bargains. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and crepes; extra assortment of large sizes; special prices on quantity; lot $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—White and colored, exceptional values of high-class nets, voiles, organdies to close at low prices. The Little Duchess Dress Co., 115 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Closing out evening dresses; taffeta dresses for immediate delivery at low prices. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Bius taffeta, white voile, gingham, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 gingham to close out. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses to close out. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—400 washable, including stouts, to clear. Primo, 23 West 32d.

GABARDINES.—Poplins, serges; 5,000 pieces; well-known styles; will sell way below market price for cash. Madison Square 8305.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—300 pieces very heavy, or any part, in white; regular $1.25, for $1 net. Chelsea Silk Works, 203 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 8497.

GEORGETTE, wash satin, duchess; colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 9380 Madison Square.

HAIR NETS.—10,000 gross of hair nets, 750 gross of dress belting; fine assortment of sanitary goods, ribbons, 200 great gross snap fasteners, about 500 gross of fancy novelties. Call, 329 5th Av. Room 310, 10:30 A. M., Friday.

JERSEY CLOTH WOOL in all shades; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 5000, Extension 41.

KERSEYS. Poplins, astrachans, wool plushes, Rollinson's Fastex, very reasonable. Farragut 9812.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen on hand for immediate delivery in silks and cottons. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—An unusual chance to buy half-worsted shepherd checks, Priestly and others, at price below the market. X 327 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—Fancy silks and taffetas; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES to close out for cash. Klein, 10 Union Square.

WAISTS.—Georgette and cotton waists close out at low price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close out, cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS, better kind, to close out. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st.

WASH SKIRTS.—To close out, 6.50 doz. and up. Fishman, 289 Bleecker.

WASH DRESSES.—100 to close out. Bildmore Dress, 6 West 20th St.; Chelsea 2557.

WOOL JERSEY and wide-wale corduroy; off price. Phone Farragut 9090. Ralph.

WOOL JERSEYS in all colors. Chelsea 0486.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5½ per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday...5½ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Are "Some" Order Stuffers.

The tale about the waist salesman who clinched some business that depended on complete delivery being made at a certain time by solemnly declaring that his house always delivered 125 per cent. of his orders was somewhat put in the shade yesterday by one told by a man who had ordered some lace hosiery inserts from France. In this case the selling firm delivered 600 per cent. of the order, and in addition to this twisted the assortment all out of shape. The original order called for 100 dozen inserts, 75 per cent. of which were to be black. As shipped, the order contains 600 dozen, 75 per cent. white, which is claimed to be "some" order stuffing.

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Gray Goods Movement Fair.

With the end of the half year at hand and a mid-week holiday looming up, trading was not over-active in the local gray goods market yesterday. All things considered, however, it was a pretty fair day. Sales of 48-square four-yard sheetings were put through for July delivery at 12 cents. In the printcloths July 39-inch 68-72s sold at 12 cents; July-August 38½-inch 64-60s moved at 10¾ cents, and 64-56s in the latter width sold at 10½ cents for July-September shipment. Other sales of printcloth yarn and coarse yarn goods were made, but they were said to be more or less scattering. Prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	14¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	10¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	13½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10½c
39-inch, 68-72s	12c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	9¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	7¼c

*Asked.

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Advance Neckwear Sales Good.

While reports from different houses in the men's neckwear trade do not exactly agree concerning the volume of advance Fall business booked to date, the most pessimistic of them indicate that it is at least equal to that of 1916 in spite of the number of men who will be in khaki by early Fall and will have no need of fancy ties. A general range of goods is said to be selling, with the better grades of flat silks more in demand than heretofore. A better call for crocheted and knitted ties in the higher price ranges is also told of. Seasonable business could show improvement, but it is not bad by any means. Wash tubulars are moving, and there is also a call for foulards, wash crêpes, crêpe failles, and satin broché grounds in multi-color prints involving Prince of Wales feather, floral and Persian patterns.

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What Is Shown in Millinery.

According to the "official observer" of the Retail Millinery Association of America, these are among the things shown by exclusive Fifth Avenue shops: Street hats with satin crowns and pastel feathers or brimed hats trimmed with wheat and field flowers; large, all-white organdie mushroom hats with soft edges and crowns and trimmed with large white flowers; all-Georgette hats in pastel shades, with soft edges and floral trimmings; a draped tulle hat of orchid pink and rose, trimmed with a wreath of flowers, and black taffeta mushrooms with edges of white organdie and organdie draped around the crown. Among the trimmings are those listed white najoir and hackle pompons, white najoir breasts for use on Panama hats, white flowers, white birds (pasted) with outstretched wings, and fringed drapes and bands in various effects and colorings for use with Panamas.

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Raw Silk Prices Tend Upward.

The Yokohama raw silk market has again advanced in the last week, and is reported steady at the rise. Very little silk appears available for shipment earlier than August. Stocks on hand there are purely nominal, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., and contain no old silk fit for export to this country. The Canton market is reported by bullish reports concerning the third crop, which is said to be 50 per cent. lower than last year's. Holders are anticipating higher figures and are refusing, for the time being at least, to sell at any price. Shanghai continues very firm, with a moderate business doing in steam filatures at high prices. Tsatlees are scarce and offered sparingly. Tussah stocks are exhausted. Silver exchange has advanced to a new high record of four shillings, which is enormously increasing lay-down costs of China silks. Milan is higher and advancing. Local business has been active on the rise, with ready and nearby silks hard to get. Contracts have been booked for deliveries extending into the late Fall.

***

Small Wares Sales Show Well.

In spite of the dropping off in the sale of fancy goods, notions, and small wares generally, compared with last year, more than one firm in that field will go into the second half of the year with the business for the first six months showing a gain over that of 1916. In at least one instance the 1917 total for the first six months will be the largest in the history of the house, but the gain is due entirely to the remarkable increases shown in January, February, and March. Current business is none too active, though there is some run on garden sticks, with fabric or leather bags attached, for outdoor sewing purposes. Sweater bags are also in the running, their sale being helped by the increased vogue for knitting. Oriental cutouts, for pasting or sewing on to lampshades, boudoir, and bonbon boxes, &c., are selling, too.

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Social Connections a Factor.

In discussing the return goods evil, a department store executive gave some reasons why a merchant oftentimes has to deal leniently with offenders. Among them was the case where a woman has prominent social connections and is a "booster" for the store. To mete out the same action in her instance as in that of the customer who means nothing but annoyance to the store, would be, in the opinion of the executive, a poor policy. He said that, in addition to being courteous in all such cases, the merchant must use discretion in dealing with customers whose direct patronage may not be profitable but whose influence is decidedly valuable.

***

Pleating Remains Popular.

Even though the campaign for economy in dress has made a lot of progress in some directions, there are clear indications that, if anything, an increase in yardage will feature certain articles of feminine apparel next Fall. In dresses and skirts the tendency seems growing in the direction of pleated effects. Such a treatment of material naturally means that more cloth has to be used. According to the reports in the skirt trade, pleated designs should prove large sellers for the coming Fall.

***

Not Keen About Novelty Sweaters.

Although quite a business has been done and is doing on novelty sweater lines, the manufacturers in several instances have expressed themselves as not keen about such trade. While the smock design that has proved quite a fair seller is quite attractive to the eye, one mill agent said its disadvantage was that it had to be pulled over the head, and consequently mussed the hair. He added that it would be much better policy for the retailer to buy staple or semi-staple merchandise during this unsettled period, because value is always represented in such goods regardless of the changes in style or a slump in demand.

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No Silk Ordered for Airplanes.

Although the silk trade has been agog for the last week or ten days regarding Government orders on silk for manufacturing airplane wings, investigation yesterday unearthed no business of the sort. While well informed factors in the market were quite positive that no contracts had yet been placed they were of the opinion, nevertheless, that such orders would be given in the near future. It was pointed out, however, that the Government's purchase of silk should not cause much disarrangement of regular trade, for the reason that China silk will be required for the purpose, and this sort does not go extensively into regular channels. England, it seems, has been using Chinese and Japanese silks in airplane construction.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, July 17, 1917, for a contract for the construction of the Shandaken tunnel. The tunnel is part of the Schoharie watershed development for the New York City water supply, is 18 miles long, and will carry water from the Schoharie reservoir to Esopus creek. The finished tunnel will be 11 feet 6 inches high by 10 feet 3 inches wide, lined with concrete masonry, and will have 8 shafts.

The tunnel has been divided into two portions, to be known as the north and south portions, so that bids may be submitted for either portion or for the entire tunnel.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20) in cash or its equivalent for each set. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

MUST PAY HER HOUSEKEEPER

Servant Wins Suit for $12,572 Against Gen. Burnett's Widow.

By the verdict of a jury before Supreme Court Justice Platzek yesterday, Mrs. Agnes Suffern Taller Burnett, widow of the late General Henry L. Burnett, at one time United States Attorney for the New York district, must pay $12,572 to Julia Mulligan King, formerly her housekeeper. The suit was based on notes given by Mrs. Burnett to cover money borrowed and wages due to the housekeeper. One of the notes was executed in 1913, when the housekeeper demanded payment of the sums due her at the time Mrs. Burnett was receiving $20,000 in settlement of the estate of her grandfather, Thomas Suffern.

Miss King testified that she entered Mrs. Burnett's employ in 1888, when she was 18 years old, and remained there until 1912, when she left Mrs. Burnett's home at 7 East Twelfth Street. She contended that the money due her was borrowed and withheld as wages between 1902 and 1912.

Mrs. Burnett was in court yesterday, but did not testify. Her attorney contended that the final note on which the suit was brought was made by Mrs. Burnett when she was not in good health and without having any knowledge of the justice of the claims made against her by her housekeeper. Before the maid filed her suit Mrs. Burnett brought an action for an accounting and to restrain her from suing on the note, but the proceeding was not pressed. Mrs. Burnett is a sister of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston and of T. Suffern Taller.

Banker Damron Acquitted.

William C. Damron, who was President of the Home Bank of South Brooklyn when it collapsed in 1907, was acquitted of a charge of grand larceny in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last night, on his second trial. Mr. Damron had been convicted in January of 1913 of the appropriation of $2,500 of the bank's funds and had fought ever since for an acquittal.

Receivers Get $20,000 Each.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court yesterday allowed ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and Alfred C. Marling 20,000 each as part payment for their services as receivers of the American Real Estate Company.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

B. E. PEAKE & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benedict E. Peake, Isaac Cohen, and Max Edelstein, composing the firm of B. E. Peake & Co., manufacturers of children's clothing, 23 Waverly Place, by three creditors: M. L. Pelletier, $1,000; Fred R. A. Stiefel, $1,000, and Herman & Wolowitz, $50. Judge Manton appointed Asa B. Kellogg receiver in bond of $2,500. Liabilities are $25,000, and assets $6,000.

ISIDORE B. DERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore B. Derman, manufacturer and dealer in coats, 34 West Thirty-first Street, by these creditors: P. Blauner, $78; Harry Bell, $600, and R. Dunn, $324. Liabilities are $28,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Mayer appointed William J. Hefferman receiver in bond of $5,000.

AUGUSTUS ROGERS, 129 East Ninety-first Street, formerly a partner in the firm of Rogers & McManus, contractors, 103 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,702, and assets of $22.

PROCTOR'S RESTAURANT, INC.—John M. Quinn has been appointed receiver for Proctor's Restaurant, Inc., 5 Pine Street, in bond of $10,000. The assets above incumbrances will not exceed $32,805, and the liabilities are in excess of that amount.

POPE BROTHERS & CHEPPU COMPANY, LTD.—Henry B. Woods has been appointed receiver by Judge Manton of Pope Brothers & Cheppu Company, Ltd., stock brokers, 1 Wall Street. The assets consist of office furniture, $500, and accounts, $5,000.

ISAAC BLANCK, doing business as Charlotte Waist Company, 98 Fifth Avenue, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $13,012 and assets of $3,035, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $1,900; accounts, $700, and cash in bank, $35.

BRIDPATH COMPANY, INC., cafe, 1,476 Broadway, has filed bankruptcy schedules showing liabilities of $6,416, and assets of $179 in accounts.

CHARLES B. McBRIDE, dealer in paper stock, 34 Vandewater Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $7,983, nominal assets of $3,141, and actual assets of $2,126.

HARRY WISNER, housefurnishings, 1,064 Park Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $1,985 and actual assets of $922.

ROWORTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturer of medicated confections, 85 Maiden Lane, has made an assignment to Joseph H. San. Thomas Davis is President and Samuel Fischer, Treasurer.

HARRY DAVIS, manufacturer of skirts, 49 East Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Harry L. Herzog.

WILLIAM E. BURKANDER, Penson Place, Far Rockaway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,506.76; assets, $3,703.46.

JACOB FEINMAN, 168 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Jacob Kaplan, 291 Broadway, New York City.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 28.—John S. Powers, a grocer of Glens Falls, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $32,792, and assets of $27,712.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 28.—Abraham Frank of Pitcain, Penn., voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,426.66.

SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN, Pittsburgh, petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $24,058.58; assets, $75.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Crown Express Van and Storage Company, $5,625 Glenwood Avenue; voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $12,314, assets none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bruno, Nunzio A.—H. Hubbard	$1,168.02
Brunk, George J.—O. A. Marsh	129.85
Baldwin, Ernest L.—S. Van Rensselaer	392.20
Busch, August—M. S. Coan	271.41
Bogert, J. Calvin—Mrs. Saxe	1,677.98
Boquet, Gustave—R. V. Van Zanten	580.08
Bailey, Frederick B.—Mechanics Bank	379.34
Coleman, Clyde J.—Underwood Typewriter Co	120.58
Cacia Waist and Garment Co., Inc.—S. Elberger	1,283.88
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—H. Baer	570.48
Chisling, Louis—Mazo & Seidman, Inc.	224.37
Catholic Art Pub. Co.—H. Baer	255.03
Cohen, David—M. Schneider	523.31
Dunfee, Charles F.—Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co	380.30
De Jardiom, Hector—Petre Schmidt & Bergmann	172.24
Driscoll, Mary A.—M. K. B. Smith	237.91
Day, William H.—Black & Greamer, Inc.	150.91
Durant, Lawrence T.—H. M. Berger	109.00
Duze, Hyman, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c	500.00
Same—Same	1,000.00
Dowling, Frank P.—J. B. Coghlan	937.61
Dugan, John J.—R. B. Stearns	434.91
Dahl, Louisa—A. M. Lemcke Company	978.11
Dorfman, Charles S.—Al. Freeman	104.75
Elliott, Adelaide E.—Alfred et al.	240.51
Fink, Joachim, Nathan & David—J. Schwartz	609.88
Fisher, Louis H.—Royal Diamond and Watch Company	129.91
Fulton, Robert M.—L. K. Tuttle	185.91
Franklin, H. Kalbfleisch Co.—Stein, Hirsh & Co	5,689.17
Finkenstein, Ernest—J. Wolinsky	190.17
Graham, Henry—Emerson Phonograph Co., Inc	144.39
Goldberg, Regina and William—H. Flash	123.47
German Odd Fellows Home Ass'n of the State of N. Y.—Federal Motor Truck Co. of N. Y., Inc	180.90
Gilronan, Joseph—Lincoln Square Garage, Inc	160.75
Goodman Piano Co.—R. M. Lederer	1,574.86
Greenberg, Harris, and Morris Lipsman —L. Sparber	613.54
Hygeia Distilled Water Co., Inc., sued as American Distilled Water Co.—R. Guzzardi	9,471.15
Homzmann, Katherine F.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co	331.88
Hopkins, Peggy—H. C. Wilhelmy	243.41
Hurley, Wm. S.—American Surety Co. of N. Y	166.51
Heyman, Isaac G., ex'r—J. H. Emery	134.00
Haines, Chas. E.—A. Stein	570.98
Italian National Club Realty Corp.—M. Simmons et al	1,188.10
Imperial Trim Co., Inc.—W. Warren	128.24
Jacobs & Davies, Inc.—P. McCann	500.00
Kolofsky, David—Wilson & Co., Inc.	321.78
Koehler, John P., jr.—J. H. Hammond, Jr.	1,058.91
Koetz, Chas. T.—Schwartzberg Bros.	430.67
Loughlin, Martin—R. Alexander, costs	107.60
Lush, Joseph and Geo. H.—Marketable Title Co.	368.01
Lynch, Davis M. and Washington Place Building Co., Inc.—L. Soerber	862.56
Same—Same	335.63
Mothersell, Wm. G.—Everall Bros., Inc.	246.09
Munro, Ernest C. G.—E. D. Michaelis	1,099.71
Macquoid, James—J. R. Clarke	132.70
Malone, Dudley F.—Packard Auto Renting and Service Co	107.48
Murphy, Hattie—J. F. McGrath, costs	119.98
Murphy, William—Harlem Stable Co., Inc	187.91
Moore, Alice—L. Buitmeyer	112.67
New York Beverage Co., Inc.—M. Sha	230.76
New Amsterdam Casualty Co.—Doverfeigold Sailing Ship Co	1,082.58
Nassau Brewing Co.—H. V. M. Dennis, Jr., et al	1,160.30
Nibur Realty Co., Inc.—J. T. Bushong	246.28
Phillips, Fred—J. Held	124.65
Packard Acme Garage, Inc.—L. G. Reed	309.91
Perotty, John—Hencken & Willenbrock Co	265.15
Pines, Philip—Union Railway Co. of New York City, costs	127.88
Patrizio, Anthony—Master Builders Co., Inc	474.51
Perlman, Morris—L. Kaplan	214.65
Perelin, Samuel, and Samuel Weinstein—S. Wrstein	129.74
Regal Products Corporation—V. Prager	391.91
Robertson, Carroll M.—C.G. Benedict	11,830.00
Stern, Sidney F.—United Button Co.	200.66
Schertzer, Harry—S. Galewski	151.96
Solomon, Fred M.—A. Pearl	959.91
Singer, Alexander—H. Siegel	155.41
Sosky, Samuel, and Joseph Goshen—State Industrial Commission of the State of New York	192.20
Salbitano, Anthony or Antonio, and Pedro Zamadis—D. A. Dreyfuss	1,836.02
Tanenbaum, Hyman—Union Railway Co. of New York City, costs	122.00
U. S. Manufacturers Distributing Co., Inc.—G. F. Gregory	2,654.11
Underpinning and Foundation Co.—Strobel & Wilken Co., Inc	5,142.88
Verstondeg, Fredericka—L. Beck et al., costs	108.95
Teller, Samuel—A. M. Lovay et al	117.50
Teitz, Emanuel, and James Milaw—E. J. Dunbar	108.22
Wallace, Thomas—G. N. Ansell	118.91
Wolff, Gussie—S. Nyburg, costs	107.70

Exempt Your Investments from Taxation in New York State

For the convenience of investors we have prepared a pamphlet giving a digest of the new law signed by the Governor on June 1st, 1917. This booklet shows the provisions which must be complied with in making certain investments tax exempt in New York State.

As a feature of our service to investors we shall be pleased to attend to the necessary details in exempting your investments.

Send for tax pamphlet AG-123.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Municipal Bonds

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal bonds exempt by law from the Federal Income Tax which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

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Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks of the following well-known corporations can be obtained at prices to yield

7% or more

Northern States Power
Southwestern Power & Lt
Texas Power & Light
Utah Power & Light
United Light & Railways

An analysis of any of these issues will be sent on request.

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Investment Tax Law
[New York State]

Are you aware that this Law, which went into effect June first, permits you, upon payment of a nominal tax, to exempt your investments, as defined in the Act, from the Personal Property Tax in New York State, and that failure to comply with the requirements of the Law makes your Estate liable to a severe penalty through the imposition of an additional Inheritance Tax?

We have prepared a pamphlet giving both a digest and the full text of the Act, and upon request shall be glad to send you a copy.

Write for Pamphlet No. 1596
"Investment Tax Law"

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Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

4½% Bonds

Due Feb. 1, 1937

Principal and Interest Payable in New York City

Eligible to secure Postal Savings deposits at 90%.

Price 100 & Interest

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Shade Off and Sentiment Is Less Cheerful—Call Money Lower.

The stock market was irregular yesterday and closed lower, final prices being in most cases but little above the lowest for the day. Sentiment was generally rather bearish, despite easier rates for call money accompanied by more plentiful offerings. Most of the loans yesterday were made at 5 per cent., with offerings at 4 per cent. in the afternoon. It was the first session in two weeks that call money had not touched 6 per cent.

The motor stocks were again under pressure. Chandler dropping 4 points, General Motors 3½, Saxon 1½, and Studebaker 3%. There was a sharp drive at Industrial Alcohol, which carried the price down to 150, and the issue closed with a net loss of 7%. Distillers was sympathetically weak, going off 1¾. The oil stocks continued their decline. Mexican Petroleum losing 2¾, and Texas Company 2½. Steel common fell from its best price of the day, which was 131¾, to 129, closing at 129¾, off 1¼.

The market's uncertainty has been due very largely to the failure of Administration officials and producers to reach a mutually satisfactory basis for Government purchases of steel, copper, and other supplies now in urgent demand on a large scale. The agreement reached with the coal operators yesterday seemed to indicate that a settlement can only be effected by surrender of the producers to the Government demands. Meanwhile, the industrial situation is showing some signs of demoralization partly due to the industrious circulation of reports of wage reductions to follow price cuts.

It is a pity that anything should be allowed to interfere at this time with the maximum activity in all lines. The important thing right now is not what price shall be paid for steel, coal, or copper, but the necessity for getting these articles and a thousand others into use as rapidly as possible. Wall Street feels very strongly that the present is no time to haggle over prices, especially when industries are slowing down pending a settlement. It is not fair that industries should continue to earn any such percentage of profit as some of them have been reporting, but it is going after a remedy in the wrong direction when efforts are made arbitrarily to check the rise in prices on certain basic materials. It matters not at all what the Government pays for its steel while it has the power to take back from the manufacturers as much of the excess profits as it thinks advisable through the new taxes. As soon as the Government tries to say what is a fair price it is likely to check production. On the other hand, if it leaves prices to follow their natural course now that it can recoup itself through high business taxes it makes possible the utilization of every bit of capacity in the country's industrial field. The essential duty at the moment is to do everything in the national power to hasten the end of the war, and against the value of a day so saved, at a time when a human life is being destroyed every 20 seconds, the money saved by the forcing of lower prices upon producers is not worth much consideration. The copper output is being seriously reduced already through strikes based in part upon the expectation that wages will be lowered when producers are brought to the acceptance of a price under that which has obtained in the open market.

LONDON TRADING LIMITED.

Brokers, Preparing for Holiday, Cut Down Their Transactions.

LONDON, June 28.—In view of the holiday Saturday and Monday, the dealings narrowed down on the Stock Exchange today, although the tone continued cheerful, influenced by the war news. Argentine rails were well supported and foreign bonds were in good demand under the lead of Spanish and Brazilian issues, while shipping shares were the features in the miscellaneous section. Otherwise dullness prevailed. American securities barely moving from parity.

Money was in increased demand for month-end requirements. Discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 28.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 5 | Last 4
Low ..... 4 | Renewals 5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Thirty days	5	Thirty days
Sixty days	5	Sixty days
Ninety days	4¾@5	Ninety days
Four months	4¾@5	Four months
Five months	4¾@5	Five months
Six months	4¾@5	Six months

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4@4¼
Not eligible, 90 to 90 days ..... 4@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

20 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months ..... 5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 5¾@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	5.75⅜	..
Cables	5.74⅝	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	..
Rubles—				
Demand	23.10	22.85	23.00	..
Cables	23.20	22.95	23.10	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close, Demand or Checks.	Cables.
Sterling—		
60 days London	4.75⅜	4.76¼
8.1825 Paris	5.75⅛	5.74⅝
China—		
Hongkong	60.40	60.80
Peking	97.75	97.875
Shanghai	91.75	91.875
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.22	7.21
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18¾	41.31¼
51.85 Russia	23.00	23.10
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.95	29.10
Stockholm	30.30	30.55
Christiania	29.25	29.50
Spain	23.30	23.50
South America—		
42.44 Rio	27.25	27.37½
42.44 Rio	27.25	27.37½
5.1829 Switzerland	4.83¾	4.83¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 90 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $583,607,169; balance, $42,821,806; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $839,945; Federal Reserve credit balance, $849,631.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, up ⅛d; in New York, 78½c, up ¼c. Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,400,762	$222,664,810
Ord. int. rev.	57,569,256	450,252,206
Income tax	177,875,874	341,826,821
Total receipts	$261,249,411	$1,094,392,449
Total receipts	261,249,411	1,094,392,449
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	148,732,344	69,544,805
Excess of tot. receipts over tot. disburse.	78,498,529	63,653,297
Expenditures	117,517,066	1,024,848,143

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	737,356	561,642	253,579
Year to date	100,241,543	84,564,434	62,413,234

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5⅜	5¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5½	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
28½	28¾	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¾	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
85½	86	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	86	86	85½	85½	— ½
91⅝	92	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	93	93	91⅝	91⅝	— 1⅜
95¾	96	800	Am. Beet Sugar	96¾	96¾	95⅞	96	— ⅛
48⅝	49	1,500	Am. Can	49¼	49¼	48½	48½	+ ½
105	105	200	Am. Can pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
77	77½	8,400	Am. Car & Fdry	77⅝	78½	77⅝	77	— ⅝
14	14¼	300	Am. H. & Leather	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
26	28½	50	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
70	70¼	2,800	Am. Locomotive	71⅝	72	70	70	— 1¼
59½	60	2,287	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	— 1
106⅛	106¼	5,200	Am. Malting 1st pf	64	64	60	60	— 5
70	71	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107⅜	107⅜	106⅛	106½	— ⅞
119	120⅜	3,900	Am. Steel Fdries	73⅜	73⅜	70	70⅜	— 1⅜
37	38	6,700	Am. Sugar Ref	119	121	118⅜	120½	+ ⅝
122½	123	1,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	37	38⅜	36½	37⅝	+ 1⅛
52½	53	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	123¼	123½	122⅝	123	— ⅛
40½	41	500	Am. Woolen	53	53	53	53	— ⅝
30	31¼	400	Am. Writing Paper pf	42	42	41	41½	— ⅝
81⅝	82¼	5,900	Am. Zinc L. & Sm	30½	30¾	30	30	— 1
100⅝	100⅞	1,100	Anaconda Copper	83½	83½	81⅞	81⅝	— 1⅛
97⅝	99⅜	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
14	16	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98	98	+ 1
110⅜	111	2,000	At. Gulf & West I	115½	115½	115	115½	+ 1½
99	99¾	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	112	112½	110¾	111	— ⅝
70⅝	71	13,500	Baldwin Loco	69¾	69¾	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
73⅜	74	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅞	72	70	71	— ⅛
111	116½	100	Barrett Co	74½	74½	74	74¼	— ⅛
138½	138¾	32,000	Beth.S.class B	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
105	113	100	Bklyn Union Gas	141½	141¾	138¼	138⅝	— 2¼
11	12	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	105	105	105	105	— 9
40½	41	900	Butte & Superior	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
38	38½	300	California Packing	41	41	40½	40½	— ⅝
51	52	200	California Pet. pf	38	38½	38	38¼	— ⅛
158½	159	1,400	Canadian Pacific	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
93½	94	11,100	Central Leather Co	159½	159½	158½	159	— ½
35½	35⅝	100	Cerro de Pasco	95	95	93¾	93¾	— 1
84	86	600	Chandler Motor	36	36	36	36	— ½
60¼	60½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	85	85¼	84½	85	— ¼
11⅞	11½	600	Chi. Great Western	61¼	61⅝	60¼	60¼	— ⅞
109⅞	110¼	300	Chi. & Northwest	111½	111½	111¼	111¼	— 1
68	68¼	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. cf d. f.p.	111	111	110½	110½	— ...
37	37¼	1,400	Chi., R. I. & P. pf. w.i.	68¼	68¼	68	68	— ½
78¼	78½	800	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w.i.	37½	37½	37	37	— ½
69	69½	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78½	— ¼
21¼	21½	700	Chile Copper	69⅝	69¾	69	69¼	— ⅜
56	56¼	800	Chino Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
52	52¼	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	56½	56	56	— ⅜
40¾	40¾	900	Columbia Gas & El	52½	52½	52⅛	52⅛	— 1⅝
99¾	100⅞	900	Continental Can	41	41	40	40	— 1½
31⅝	32	4,400	Corn Products Ref	100	100⅛	100	100	— 1½
105¼	105½	500	Corn Products Ref. pf	32½	32½	31½	31⅝	— 1⅛
86⅛	86¾	54,600	Crucible Steel	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½	— ⅜
102	105	100	Crucible Steel pf	86¼	86¼	86	86¼	+ ⅛
42½	43	3,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	103	103	103	103	— ⅝
90	90¼	500	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	43	43¼	42½	42⅝	+ ¼
130	135	500	Cuba-Am. Sugar	90½	90½	90	90	— ½
99½	100	100	Deere & Co. pf	191⅝	191⅝	190	190	+ 1
114	114¼	400	Delaware & Hud	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅝
15½	16	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
124	126	100	Detroit Edison Co	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	— ⅜
20	20⅝	3,600	Distillers' Secur	21	21¼	19½	20⅝	+ ⅝
11	12	2,700	Dome Mines	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	— ⅛
36	37	200	Elk Horn Coal	36½	36½	36	36	— ...
29¾	29¾	1,900	Erie	29¼	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
36	36½	600	Erie 1st pf	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
29¾	29¾	300	Erie 2d pf	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
38⅝	39	1,300	General Electric	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	+ ¼
127	127	300	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	116¼	117	112¾	114	— 3½
84	86	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	50	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
107¼	108	500	Granby Consol	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
31⅝	32¼	1,300	Great Northern pf	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	— ⅛
40	41	700	Gt. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
125	127	300	Greene-Cananea	40¾	40¾	40	40	— 1
100	115	100	Gulf States Steel	127¼	127¼	127	127	— ...
39½	40	1,900	Gulf States S. 1st pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
62¼	62⅝	6,500	Haskell & Barker	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
54	54⅝	600	Inspiration Copper	63½	63⅝	62¾	62¾	— ⅝
27	27½	700	Int. Agricultural pf	55¼	55¼	54	54	— ⅛
82	82¼	3,300	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅜	27½	27	27	— ⅛
39¾	40	7,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	82	82	81	82	— ⅛
5,100	5,100		Int. Nickel	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
72	75	100	Int. Paper	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
22¾	23	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	37½	37¾	32½	35	— 2½
45¾	46	1,100	Kansas City South	72	72	72	72	— ...
44⅝	44⅞	2,200	Kelly Spring Tire	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
94½	95	2,700	Kennecott Copper	47¼	47¼	46	46	— ⅛
94½	95	200	Lackawanna Steel	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
17⅞	18	600	Laclede Gas	95½	95½	94	94	— ⅛
65	66	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
47	47½	2,800	Lehigh Valley	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
63	68	300	Maxwell Motors	66¼	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅝
29	30	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	47	48	46	47¼	— ⅝
31	33	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅝
54	55	5,900	May Dept. Stores	55	55	53	53	— 1
92	93	7,400	Mexican Petroleum	96¾	96	93	93¼	— 2¾
40¾	41¼	700	Mex. Petroleum pf	94	94	94	94	+ 1¼
41¼	41⅝	5,300	Miami Copper	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	— ⅛
18	18	300	Midvale Steel	62¾	63	62¾	63	— ⅛
61½	61⅝	300	Minn. & St. L. new	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
106	106	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
7½	7¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
31¾	32	5,300	Mo. Pacific w. i.	32¼	32¼	30¾	31	— ⅛
34⅜	35	100	National Acme	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
33¾	34	1,000	Nat. Conduit & C	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
28⅝	29	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
23½	23½	700	Nevada Con. Cop	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
24½	25½	400	N. Y. Air Brake	25	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
92	93	1,800	N. Y. Central	92¾	92¾	92	92	— ⅛
15	17	100	N. Y. Dock	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
37¾	38½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	— ⅛
23¾	24	1,000	N. Y. Ont. & West	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
124	125	3,600	Norfolk & Western	124	124	124	124	— ⅛
102½	103	900	Northern Pacific	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
99	101	300	Nova Scotia S. & C	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
28¾	28¾	31,100	Ohio Cities Gas	123¼	123¼	114½	114½	— 3⅝
101	102	400	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
53¼	53½	300	Pacific Mail pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
77¼	77½	1,000	Penn. R. R.	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
41	41⅜	800	People's Gas. Chi	78¾	78¾	77⅝	77¾	— ⅛
91	93	800	Pierce Arrow	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
55½	55¾	10,400	Pierce Arrow pf	98	98	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
90¼	100	100	Pitta Coal cfs of d	57	57⅜	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
34¼	35	6,000	Pitts. & West Va	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
64	66	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	32	33½	33	33½	— ⅛
72¾	74	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	64¾	65	64¾	65	— ⅛
100	101½	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	76	76	74¾	74¾	— 2¼
141	142	100	Pullman Co	101	101	100	100	— 1¼
1¾	2	200	Quicksilver	141½	141½	141½	141½	— ⅛
53¾	54	900	Railway Steel Sp	52	54	53	53¾	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
96	96¼	10,800	Reading	97½	97½	96	96	— 1
40½	42	100	Reading 1st pf	41	41	41	41	— ...
90¾	91	6,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¼	92¼	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
63¾	64	8,500	Royal Dutch 1 r.	94¼	95	93¾	94	— ⅛
17¾	18⅝	400	St. Louis-San Fran	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
100	100⅛	300	Savage Arms	100½	100½	100	100⅛	— ⅛
16¾	17	1,500	Saxon Motor	17½	17½	15½	16	— 1½
13½	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
28¾	31	200	Seab. Air Line pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— 2
170	180	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	168½	168½	168½	168½	— ⅛
26⅞	27	400	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
41½	42	22,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	41½	42	39¾	40½	— ⅝
59	59	100	Sloss-Sheff S. & I	59	59	57¾	57¾	— 2⅝
93¼	93¾	900	So. Pacific	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	— ⅛
94	94¼	600	So. P. R. Sug. rgts	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
27⅞	28	1,100	Southern Railway	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
67¼	67¾	41,600	Studebaker Co	70½	72	67	67¾	— 3⅝
92¾	97	200	Studebaker Co. pf	92½	94	92½	94	— 2
49¼	50	600	Superior Steel	50½	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
17¾	18	700	Tenn. C. & C	18	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
208½	209	1,300	Texas Co	209	210	208	208½	— 2¼
215	220	2,225	Texas Co. rights	215	215¼	213¾	213¾	— ⅛
161¾	162	600	Texas & Pacific	161¾	161¾	161¼	161¼	— ⅛
213¼	214	600	Third Avenue	213¼	213¼	204½	204½	— 1½
195	200	200	Tidewater Oil	194½	196	194½	196	— ...
195	200	75	Do. odd lots	198	198	196	196	— ⅛
58½	57	5,600	Tobacco Products	58	58	56	56½	— ⅛
46	46¼	100	Transue & Wms	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
95	98¾	100	Underwood Typew	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
90	90	100	Union Bag & P. new	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
136¾	137	1,600	Union Pacific	137	137	136¼	136¼	— ⅛
45¼	45¼	1,600	United Alloy Steel	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
104⅜	105¼	1,600	United Cigar Stores	105	105¼	104½	104½	— ⅛
133½	135	100	United Fruit	133½	133½	133½	133½	— 1½
27½	28¼	100	United Paper Board	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	5⅞	2,500	United Rys Invest	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
55	59	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
19	20	200	U. S. Express	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
158½	159	35,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	159	159	150	151¼	— 7⅝
60¼	62	1,400	U. S. Rubber	60¼	60¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅛
40	40	1,000	U. S. Sm., R. & F	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
121	121	5,600	U. S. Steel	131¼	131¼	129	129⅜	— 1¼
117¼	117¼	3,100	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	100	Utah Copper	110⅜	110⅝	110	110	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾	200	Utah Securities	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
71	71	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C	71	71	70	70	— 2½
12¼	13¾	100	Wabash	12¼	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
50¼	50½	1,800	Wabash pf. A	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
26¾	27¼	100	Wabash pf. B	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
21¼	22¼	200	Western Maryland	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	— 1⅛
45	46	100	Western Pacific pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
93½	94½	200	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
51⅝	51⅞	2,500	Westingh. E. & M	51⅞	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
15¾	15¾	800	Wheeling & L. E	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
69	70	5,200	Wilson & Co	71¾	71¾	67½	70	— ⅛
31½	32	5,100	Willys-Overland	32¾	32¾	31½	31¾	— ⅜
91⅞	92½	200	Willys-Overland pf	92¾	92¾	92	92	— ⅜
123	123½	400	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	126½	126½	123¼	123½	— 3¼

WILLYS IN CURTISS COMPANY

Elected a Member of Voting Trust in Place of James Imbrie.

As a step in the arrangements being made to co-ordinate the Willys-Overland and Curtiss Aeroplane interests, John N. Willys has been elected a member of the voting trust of the aeroplane company, succeeding James Imbrie, resigned. J. E. Keepperley, Vice President of Willys-Overland, was made a Director of the Curtiss company, succeeding G. Meyer.

It was announced at a meeting of the board that orders for new airplanes and motors amounting to $20,000,000 had been taken. To handle this business an increase in the capital stock has been made necessary, and the board authorized the issuance of 63,000 shares to be offered stockholders at $35 a share. The new issue has been underwritten by a syndicate.

EXCHANGE SEATS OFF $3,000

Sale of Two Memberships at $55,000 Each Announced.

Stock Exchange memberships are off another $3,000. Announcement was made yesterday of the proposed transfer of the seats of E. P. Campbell to Charles A. Burbank of James J. Mathews to Schuyler A. Orvis and of Charles M. Oelrichs to C. DeL. Oelrichs. The last-named was a family transfer, but the other two memberships each brought $55,000, as against $58,000 for the previous sale.

Marshall H. Russell, Lewis A. Williams, Jr., and Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley have been elected to membership on the Exchange. Edwin Posner and E. H. Wiener have been authorized to act as substitutes for Stock Exchange members absent on war duty.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay-able.	Hold's of Record
Am. Malt. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Am. Shipbldg.	1½	Q	July 20	July 5
Do.	3	Ex.	July 20	July 5
Anglo. Am. Oil	.15	..	July 18	..
Del. Tel. of Pa.	1½	Q	July 16	July 5
Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor pf.	3½	..	July 16	July 2
Del., Lack. & W.	2½	Q	July 20	July 5
Hamilton Woolen	3	SA	July 10	June 28
Inspiration Con.	$2	..	July 30	July 13
Inter. Buttonhole Machine	1	Q	July 16	July 2
Lehi. Coal & Nav.	2	Q	Aug. 31	July 31
Lukens Steel 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
N. J. Zinc	4	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Do.	4	X	July 10

Foreign Government Bonds

French 5s
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April oil exports and comparative Pipe Line statement for May.

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$17,522,909 EARNED BY CAR AND FOUNDRY

Company's Gross Profits for Last Year Show an Increase of Nearly 400 Per Cent.

NET INCOME UP $7,494,854

Experience Gained in Making Munitions Expected to Prove Valuable to Government.

The American Car and Foundry Company disclosed exceptional earnings in its report for the year ended April 30, which was issued yesterday. The gross profit before renewals and replacements had been offset amounted to $17,522,909, a total nearly four times as large as the preceding year's result. The net income of $10,310,872 was $7,494,854 greater than in 1916, and the balance of earnings available for the common stock, $8,210,872, was equal to slightly more than $27 per share on the $30,000,000 shares outstanding.

From the final balance of $6,260,872 the company made a reservation of $2,000,000 for improvements, a like amount as a reserve for future common stock dividends, and of $300,000 simply as a special reserve, carrying $1,010,871 to the profit and loss account. None of the reserves mentioned were made in the preceding year. The total surplus at the end of the fiscal period was $26,820,965.

W. H. Woodin, President, said in his statement to stockholders that the company was among the first offered to the Government for war work.

"The performance of the company in the production of munitions," he said, "has been gratifying not only as to quality, but also with respect to volume and speed of production, and has not been excelled by any other company in the United States. The representatives of the Government for which the company has been producing munitions have been unstinted in their expression of approval of its organization and methods. The experience acquired in this branch of industry will without doubt prove of very great value to our Government, enabling the company quickly and economically to meet what promises to be a very large demand for such supplies."

Mr. Woodin said that a fair share of the extraordinary earnings had come from the manufacture of railroad cars. High costs he expected to continue, and the cost of railroading, together with the inability to increase their revenues, he asserted, was making it difficult for the railroads to finance new equipment purchases. At the end of the year, the report showed, the company had more car orders on the books than twelve months before.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
May gross	$11,473,253	$10,291,713	$8,276,206
Net	3,179,800	2,855,411	3,181,405
5 mos. gross	49,897,573	45,282,958	36,014,408
Net	11,577,806	10,942,504	11,678,918

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

May gross	1,291,602	1,094,247	805,357
Net after tax	219,582	283,063	217,804
Sur. after chgs.	113,847	180,183	93,401
5 mos. gross	5,488,203	4,936,644	3,556,276
Net after tax	827,512	1,256,107	803,877
Sur. aft. chgs.	474,902	871,545	197,440

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

May gross	5,522,880	5,293,540	4,010,353
Net after tax	1,920,535	2,463,232	1,306,777
5 mos. gross	25,206,990	24,154,171	17,148,028
Net after tax	9,673,327	10,742,481	5,714,094

UNION PACIFIC for May—

Mileage	7,892	7,934	7,826
Total op. rev.	11,422,705	8,734,026	6,884,469
Total op. exp.	6,445,639	4,912,379	4,345,434
Oper. income	4,236,846	3,585,547	1,827,390
Five months:			
Total op. rev.	47,382,629	41,346,915	30,605,206
Total op. exp.	29,847,026	24,208,492	20,358,581
Oper. income	14,396,553	14,804,745	8,185,554

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. subsidiaries for May—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	$60,695	776,417	$4,279
Net earnings	344,732	338,794	5,938
12 mos. gross	10,756,714	9,816,750	939,964
Net earnings	4,715,251	4,521,765	193,486

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COS., net sales—

May	102,516	93,800	8,700
Eleven months	1,281,210	1,120,904	160,305

TWIN-CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.—

May gross	842,794	840,058	*1,292
Net after exp.	390,852	335,792	*23,059
Net after chgs.	159,894	188,586	*28,692
5 mos. gross	4,222,748	4,156,224	166,524
Net after exp.	1,456,915	1,525,052	*68,067
Net after chgs.	726,501	811,693	*85,104

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO. for the year ended April 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total profit	17,522,909	4,505,350	3,075,054
Net	10,310,872	2,816,018	2,330,936
Surplus	1,010,871	116,018	80,936
Prev. surplus	25,810,094	25,694,076	25,613,076
Total surplus	26,820,965	25,810,094	25,694,076

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Julia	.02
Alta	.00	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.12
Caledonian	.11	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Virginia	.25	Union Con.	.17
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.62
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	Goldfield Cons.	.52
Halifax	.25	Goldfield Merger.	.06
Jim Butler	.84	Great Bend	.06
McNamara	.26	Jumbo Extension	.50
Midway	.00	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mizpah	.08	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts	.08	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.20	Sparkler	.07
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.04
Tonopah Exten.	2.47½	Consolidated	.32
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.53
West End	.68	Union Amalg.	.16
West Tonopah	.18	White Caps	1.37½
		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Ajax	.08
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.24
Booth	.08	Packard	.32
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.50
Florence	.18	Round Mountain	.55
Fraction	.04	United Mines	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	5¾	Gold Sov.	3¾	5½
Dr. J'pot.	5	6	Isabella	9¾	10¼
Elkton	7¼	7½	McKinney	17¾	20
El Paso	30	55	Portland	145	150
Fanny R.	3	5½	Vindicator	76	79½
Golden C.	218	223	U. Gold M.	20	24
Granite	50	57			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	4.95	4.75
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.05	4.80
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.75	5.75
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.80
Chi., & N. W.	1917-'28	4½	4.80	4.60
Chi., St. P. & O.	1917-'28	4½	5.80	5.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.75	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.70
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.60	5.20
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.70
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	5.00	4.70
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.15	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.25	5.20
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.60	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Ft.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pac.	1917-'24	4½	4.95	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.30	4.90
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	1918-'27	4½	5.10	4.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	61.75	62.50	62.00	63.00
Lead	11.75	11.75	12.00	12.00
Spelter	9.25		9.37½	
Antimony	18.50	19.50	18.00	19.00
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*90.00	..	*90.00	..
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	49.75	50.75	48.75	49.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32½@33c, carload lots, spot delivery; 30¼@31c, third quarter; 28¾@29c, fourth quarter delivery.

	Yesterday. s. d.	£ s. d.	Wednesday. s. d.	£ s. d.
Copper, spot	120 0 0		130 0 0	
Copper, futures	129 10 0		129 10 0	
Tin, spot	245 15 0		244 0 0	
Tin, futures	240 15 0		239 0 0	
Spelter	54 0 0		54 0 0	
Lead	30 10 0		30 10 0	

THE COTTON MARKET

Rise Followed by Substantial Declines, Reflecting Hopeful View of the Crop.

The cotton market yesterday opened firm at unchanged prices to an advance of 26 points, and an early advance was followed by substantial declines. October contracts sold off from 26.85 to 26.15, and closed at 26.42. Trading was comparatively quiet during the greater part of the day, and the decline reflected a more optimistic view of crop prospects and less active demand from trade sources.

In the early trading, active months sold 20 to 30 points net higher. This seemed to be largely the result of covering, and it looked as though some of Wednesday's late sellers were disappointed over the failure of the weather map to show the showers privately reported in the Southwest.

Houses with Liverpool connections were also moderate buyers, but the demand was soon supplied, and the market turned easier. Private reports received here during the morning indicated beneficial showers in the Southwest, and there were a number of reports of more favorable crop progress. These features increased the tendency to take profits on long cotton, while selling for a reaction was also encouraged by the absence of trade demand. After showing a net loss of 32 to 43 points, however, the market steadied on covering, and there were rallies of 25 or 30 points in the late trading.

A private report issued before the opening made the condition 69.3, comparing with a preliminary figure from the same authority last week of 68.7 and last month's Government report of 69.5. This indicated less deterioration than some of the other private reports recently issued, and may have helped to create an impression that sufficient progress had been made in discounting a bullish July bureau report. Detailed weather reports showed showers at several points in Texas, the precipitation generally ranging from .02 to .70 in the Houston district, although Port Arthur reported 1.93. The more favorable average of crop advices was particularly noticeable in the case of reports from the Memphis district.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were 12 points higher to 25 points lower, generally unchanged to 25 points lower. Exports for the day were 9,368 bales, making 5,140,703 so far this season.

According to private cables the Liverpool futures market will reopen for business this morning. A committee has been appointed to fix prices each day before the opening, and the only new business permitted will be that originating with Lancashire trade interests.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
July	26.90	27.11	26.58	26.75 Bid	26.90
Aug.	27.05	27.10	26.60	26.78@26.83	26.90
Sept.	26.95	26.95	26.95	26.54 Bid	26.69
Oct.	26.85	26.85	26.15	26.42@26.47	26.58
Nov.	..	..	..	26.45 Bid	26.61
Dec.	26.90	27.00	26.30	26.53@26.62	26.70
Jan.	26.92	26.99	26.35	26.64@26.65	26.75
March	27.19	27.19	26.63	26.80@26.81	26.93
May	..	..	..	26.92 Bid	27.05

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower, at 27.15c.

Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 26c; Savannah, 26¾c; Augusta, 26.50c; Galveston, 26.50c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	9,677	7,985	13,843
Exports	93,454	97,570	154,965
Port stocks	798,257	820,210	809,757
New York arrivals	9,368	3,468	19,838
New York stocks	2,776	8,925	1,916

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand, at unchanged prices; middling upland, 19.45d. Sales, 7,000, including 5,000 American. Imports nil.

NEW FERRY ACROSS SOUND.

Boats Between Greenwich and Oyster Bay Start Tomorrow.

A new ferry across the Long Island Sound is to be opened tomorrow, running from Greenwich to Oyster Bay. The ferry was first dreamed of by Andrew Carnegie, when, twenty-five years ago, he wished to get across the Sound at this point and had to pay $250 for a steamer to transport him and a team of horses. The initial trip will be officially vouched for by Colonel Roosevelt.

This is the third ferry across the western end of the Long Island Sound, and has been a constant wish of automobilists ever since motors became so numerous. The trip across the Sound will take from thirty-five to forty minutes, and will start from Greenwich every other hour from 8 in the morning until 6 P. M.; from 9 A. M. the boat will leave Bayville Beach, Oyster Bay, every other hour until 7 P. M.

The first day's receipts are to go to the Greenwich Chapter of the American Red Cross Society. The official trips celebrating the opening will leave Greenwich at 2 and 4 o'clock and Oyster Bay at 3 o'clock. Passengers are to be carried for 15 cents, children for 10 cents, and car and driver for $2. Anyone in an army or navy uniform will be transported free of charge.

Plans for Cities Service Financing.

A committee of Directors of the Cities Service Company has recommended that ten shares of new common stock be exchanged for each $100 share now outstanding, the new shares to be without par value. Listing on the Stock Exchange was also proposed.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	35	37	Iron C pf.	10¾	..
Bay S G.	8	9	Iron Blos.	1	1½
Bingham	12⅞	13	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	40	43
Bost Ely	43	48	Mex Met	26	27
Bost & M.	60	61	Mojave T.	44	48
Butte & C.	12	15	New Jiall.	1¼	1½
Butte & D.	45	55	Nev Doug.	1¼	1½
Bost & Ar.	1⅛	2⅛	N U Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3¾	4	Nixon	45	48
Chief Cons	1¼	1⅝	N Cornelia	18¾	19
Crown Res.	28	82	N Z & L.	70	71
Con Ariz.	2⅛	2⅜	Oneco	60	70
Cortez	20	30	Ohio Cop.	1⅛	1¼
Champ C.	6	7	Onondaga	36	45
Cal Corb.	1½	2½	Pion Con.	1½	1⅝
E & B B.	2⅜	2⅝	Rhia	2	3
Earl Eagle	18	20	Ray Herc.	3¾	4
Fortuna	8	9	S W M.	2	2⅜
Gold Lake	5	6	S W M.	2	2⅜
Houghton	90	99	Truro	1⅝	1⅞
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅝	U V Exp.	28	38½
Humboldt	90	96	Yukon G'd.	1⅞	2⅛
Iron Cap.	17	17⅝			

•Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Food Control bill, which is expected to dominate the future of the wheat market, is still before Congress, and definite information regarding the means to be employed in regulating the distribution of wheat are not yet known. In consequence the whole wheat market was in a state of nervous expectancy and both buyers and sellers are inclined to be very cautious about making contracts. The undertone of the market was heavy and crop accounts were highly satisfactory. Yields are turning out better than expected in the Ohio Valley and conditions in the Spring wheat region continue favorable. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.31, free on board, to arrive.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.41, cost, insurance and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.01⅛	1.99	2.00	2.00	1.01⅝
September	1.82	1.80	1.81¼	1.83	1.05⅞

CORN.

Reports of rains in Kansas caused an early decline in the corn market, but subsequently prices rallied and the close was steady, with prices net unchanged to ¼c higher. Shipments from Argentina were expected to be larger this week, but were said to be at the expense of private stocks. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.85, cost, incurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57¼	1.55½	1.56⅜	1.56⅜	75⅝
September	1.49¾	1.46	1.47½	1.47¾	73⅞
December	1.09¾	1.07¼	1.09¼	1.09¾	62⅝

OATS.

The oats market was active and strong, closing with net gains of 1⅝@2¼c. There was a good demand from commission houses and shorts were disposed to cover. Crop accounts were favorable, with the exception of a few complaints of lodging. The local cash market was stronger; standard quoted at 75½@75¾c; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 74¾@75¼c; No. 4 white, 74¼@74¾c; fancy clipped white, 76@77c; ordinary clipped white, 75@76c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	64¾	63¼	64¾	63¼	39
September	55	53	54¾	53	38¾
December	57	54½	57	54½	40¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was easy early under scattered selling due to reports of a less active cash demand, but subsequently a firmer tone prevailed with a more active demand from packers and final prices were firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000, estimated for Friday 15,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 15,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	21.27	21.15	21.25	21.22	13.12
Sept.	21.52	21.40	21.50	21.47	13.35
Ribs—					
July	21.62	21.55	21.62	21.60	13.65
Sept.	21.75	21.65	21.72	21.67	13.77
Pork—					
July	..	..	..	39.35	38.30	25.10
Sept.	39.62	39.40	39.55	39.50	24.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive and easy, closing with net losses of 3 to 8 points. Total sales were 15,200 barrels. The weakness in cotton and dullness in the crude position served to discourage buying. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.12@	16.20
July	16.20	16.15	16.15@16.17	16.18
August	16.20	16.15	16.12@16.15	16.20
September	16.16	16.08	16.10@16.14	16.14
October	16.09	16.00	16.04@16.06	16.11
November	15.82	15.77	15.77@15.81	15.86
December	15.80	15.72	15.74@15.77	15.81
January	15.80	15.75	15.75@15.80	15.81
February	..	..	13.77@15.83	..

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was less active with the tone steadier, following the deputation incident to the expiration of July contracts. Prices opened unchanged to 2 points lower, and closed net unchanged to 4 points higher. Sales were reported of 12,750 bags. The local spot market was dull and practically nominal at 9¾c to 9¼c for Rio 7s and of 10c for Santos 4s. Sales of Rio 7s were reported in the cost and freight market at 8.05c, American credits. Santos 4s were said to be offered here at 9.50c, London credits. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.45@7.46	7.43
July	7.45	7.45	7.45@7.46	7.53
Aug.	..	..	7.55@7.56	7.62
Sept.	7.64	7.60	7.64@7.65	7.62
Oct.	..	..	7.68@7.69	7.66
Nov.	..	..	7.71@7.72	7.69
Dec.	7.75	7.72	7.73@7.76	7.73
Jan.	..	..	7.80@7.81	7.78
Feb.	..	..	7.83@7.86	7.84
March	7.89	7.89	7.89@7.90	7.89
April	..	..	7.94@7.95	7.93
May	7.99	7.99	7.98@8.00	7.98

SUGAR.

The futures market opened firm, 1 to 8 points higher and later worked to still higher levels, Cuban interests buying the September position, and Wall Street supporting December, with the selling from scattered trade interests. The spot market developed firmness and with a strong market for refined sugar the general situation was much improved, which led to a good demand for contracts. The market closed strong, 12 to 14 points net higher, with sales of 20,250 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.57@5.58	5.26
July	5.36	5.27	5.37@5.38	5.29
August	5.47	5.40	5.47@5.48	5.33
September	5.55	5.49	5.54@5.55	5.40
October	5.55	5.49	5.55@5.56	5.42
November	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.57	5.43
December	5.45	5.35	5.43@5.44	5.29
January	5.14	5.08	5.13@5.14	5.01
February	..	..	4.94@4.96	4.80
March	4.95	4.91	4.94@4.96	4.80
April	..	..	4.97@4.99	4.83
May	..	..	4.99@5.01	4.85

The local market for refined sugar was strong again following the advance in raws and the Federal and Howell advanced prices to the basis of 8c for fine granulated. Arbuckle and Howell were out of the market and the American was said to be taking small orders at 7.50 for fine granulated. There was a good business reported, and it was rumored that 5,000 tons of refined were sold for export at 6.75. Trading in raw sugar was again active, and business was brought to the extent of 40,000 bags Cuban, in bags in the various positions at advanced prices. Early there was a sale to a local refiner of 18,700 bags Cubas, clearance July 30th at 5 5-16c, cost and freight, and 15,000 bags Cubas, second half July shipment, at 5⅜c, cost and freight. Later refiners bought 8,500 bags prompt Cubas, at 5 5-16, cost and freight, and 10,000 bags Cubas, middle of July shipment, and 8,000 bags Cubas, middle of July loading, both at 5⅜c, cost and freight. There was also a sale of 10,000 bags Colombian sugar, in port, at 5¼c, cost, insurance and freight, the equivalent of 5⅝c, cost and freight. At the close there were buyers at 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.39 for centrifugal and 5.51 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 14,464 packages. There was very little change in the demand, and, with regular jobbers holding off, the market developed further weakness, prices declining ¼@½c on creamery, with the tone unsettled at the close. Demand declined to about 87c for the fanciest goods. Ladles and packing stock holding up well. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 88¼@88½c; extras, (92 to 92 score,) 87½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 86¾@87¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 85¼@86¼c; thirds, 84½@85c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 89½@90c; extras, 88½@88¾c; firsts, 87½@88c; seconds, 86@87c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 87½@88c; good to prime, 86@87c; common to fair, 83@85½c; renovated, extras, 87c; firsts, 86@86½c; lower grades, 83@85c; imitation creamery, firsts, 85@86c; ladles, current make, firsts, 83½@84c; seconds, 82c; lower grades, 81½@82¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 82½@83c; No. 2, 82c; lower grades, 80@81½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 21,083 cases. There is still a comparatively light offering of high-grade fresh-gathered eggs, prices for which hold firm, with a fair demand. Lower qualities are of very irregular value, but stock showing any quality is cleaning up a little better than heretofore. Near-by white eggs in fair supply, and a good many receivers have accumulations on hand, but chiefly of grades below extras. Yesterday's receipts were moderate, and values are fairly well sustained, but the demand is selective and chiefly for the finest goods. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 36@37c; storage-packed firsts, 34½@35c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 34½@35c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds and poorer, 29@30c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 23@27½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@27½c; undergrades, 23@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@41c; ordinary to good, 38@39c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@39c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@37c.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and probably Sat.; gentle to moderate, variable winds.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. fair; gentle, variable winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle, variable winds.

Tenn.—Probably fair in w., showers in e. Fri. Sat. fair.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.; gentle w. winds.

Ohio—Fair Fri. Sat. fair and warmer; gentle to moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich. and Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer, gentle w. shifting to s. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably showers in e. w.

Ark. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat. fair, probably becoming unsettled by night.

Mo., Minn. and Iowa—Fair Fri., probably becoming unsettled Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Unsettled, with probably fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Fair Fri., followed by showers at night or Sat.; cooler Sat.

Kan.—Fair Fri., probably showers at night or Sat.; cooler by Sat. night.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, June 23, 1917.

Cash action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding June 16	$602,903,500.00	$36,701,000.00	$4,279,400.00
Net decrease	5,000,000.00	*4,800,000.00	..
Outstanding June 23	$597,903,500.00	$41,501,000.00	$4,279,400.00
Cash balance	6,327,003.47		
Net obligation	$591,576,496.53		

*Increase.

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SHIFT IN ROCK ISLAND BOARD

Fred W. Scott, Beman G. Dawes, and James A. Patten Elected.

Fred W. Scott of Richmond, Beman G. Dawes, and James A. Patten of Chicago have been elected Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, succeeding Seward Prosser, Charles G. Dawes, and S. Davies Warfield, resigned. B. G. Dawes, James A. Patten, E. K. Boisot, and James E. Gorman were elected members of the Executive Committee and James Speyer and F. W. Scott were made members of the Finance Committee.

Howard Elliott, former President of the New Haven and now a member of the Committee of Five in control of the war operations of the railways at Washington, has been elected a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Pacific. Mr. Elliott resigned the Presidency of this company to succeed Charles S. Mellen on the New Haven.

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98	99	4s, registered, 1925	105½	106½
2s coupon, 1930	98	98	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, registered, 1918	98¼	99¼	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¼	99¼	2s, Panama, '25, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1940	85	90	4s, Panama, 1961, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1940	85	90	4s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day.	Wednes-day.	Bid.		Yester-day.	Wednes-day.	Bid.
6s Sept., 1917	*100	*100¼	101	4s Nov., 1918	99⅛		99⅝
4½s June, 1965	102¼	104	102	3½s Nov., 1954	83	86	82⅝
4½s Mar., 1965	102¼	103	102	3½s May, 1954	83		82⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	102	103	101¼	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s May, 1957	102	103	101¼				
4½s Nov., 1917	99¾		99⅝	4½s 1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97¾	98⅛	97¼	4½s 1918-1823	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s April, 1963	97½	98⅛	97¼	4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s Mar., 1964	97½	98⅛	97	4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s Mar., 1962	97¼	98⅛	97¼	4½s April, 1920	4.50		4.50
4½s Sept., 1960	97¼	98⅛	97¼	4½s 1918-1919	4.50		4.50
4s May, 1950	94½	95⅛	95	4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s Nov., 1958	94½	96	95	3s 1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s Nov., 1955	94	95½	94	3½s 1940-1955	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s May, 1936	95	98	95	3½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4s May, 1919	99⅛		99⅛				

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing—Asked.
675 Cities Service	285	279	280	281
610 Cities Service pf	86⅞	85½	85¾	86
600 Cities Service new	29¼	28⅝	28¾	28⅞

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Miss. River Power	10	12
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	74	75	Miss. River Pow. pf	32	34
American Gas	115	120	New Eng. Power pf	100	105
Am. Gas & Electric	116	117	New England Co	50	53
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	49	50	New Eng. Co. 1st pf	99	99
Am. Light & Traction	318	322	New Eng. Co. 2d pf	63	69
Am. Light & Trac. pf	110	111	Northern Ohio Electric		35
Am. Power & Light	67	69	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	76
Am. Power & Light pf	89	90	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf	61	65
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68	Northern States Power	95	97
Am. Water W. & Elec.	8	9	Northern States P. pf	97	99
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	78	80	North. Texas Elec. pf	78	82
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	23	26	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Carolina Power & Light	36	37½	Pacific Gas & Electric	87½	88½
Carolina P. & L. pf	99	101	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89	90
Cities Service, new	29½	30	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	97	100
Colorado Power	30	31	Puget Sound Trac. pf	71	73
Colorado Power pf	99	102	Puget Sound Trac. pf	71	73
Columbus Electric pf	79	83	Republic Ry. & Light	35	37
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	68	69
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78	Southern Cal. Edison	88	90
Conn. Power pf	92	97	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	105
Consumers' P. pf	93	97	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Dayton Power & L. pf.	85	88	Stand. Gas & Electric	11	12
Duluth Edison		80	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	82	86	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric R. & S. pf.	99½	100	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	5½	6½
Electric Properties	63	66	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	27	29
El Paso Electric	104	108	Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
El Paso Electric pf	95	98	Tri-City R. L. pf	90	94
Empire Dis. Elec. pf	87	91	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	United Gas Improve	89	89¼
Federal Light & Trac.	10	11	United Light & Rys.	38	41
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	43	47	United Lt. & Rys. pf.	69	70
Galv.-Houston Electric	20	25	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
Galv.-Houston Elec. pf.	75	85	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	45	46
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	Western Power	14½	16
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100	Western Power pf	55	56
Interstate Elec. Corp	32	42	West. Penn. P. pf	98	106
Interstate El. pf	90	93	Wisconsin Ed	99	101
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	101

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col.	5s	70	73	Nat. Sec. Income		10	13
Appa. Power 5s	1932	76	80	New Eng. Pow. 5s	'31	97	100
Cent. Ill. Lt. 1st 6s	'51	98	98	No. O. L. & P. 1st 6s	'51	80	86
Central Ill. Light 5s		96½	98	Nor. States P. 6s	1926	97½	98¾
Cin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s	1956		99	Nor. States P. 5s	1941	93	94
Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	'27	97	89	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s		88	88
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s	'27	80	83	Ohio Gas 1st 5s	1939	100½	101
com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s	1944		97	Omaha & Council B. 5s		90	95
Conn. River P. 5s	1927	95	99	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s	'31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s	1942		94	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s		99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	1945	101¼	102	Puget Sd. Trac. notes		98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s	'42	89	92	Seattle Elec. con. 5s		88	91
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s		94	97	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes	1935		96
East. Ohio 1st 5s		99	102	Twin States Gas & El. 5s	1950		88
East. Tex. Elec. 5s		80¼	92½	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s	1932		85
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s		87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s	1926		97
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s		90	93	United Util. gen. 6s	'43	95	98
Gt. West. Pow. 5s	'46	84	86	U. S. R. & M. 6s	'26	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 6s	'25	97	99	U. S. R. & M. ds.	'26	90½	91½
Ken. Gas 1st 5s	'54	89	90	Utah Sec. 5s		90½	97¼
Knox. Gas 1st 5s	'36	88	93	W. Ill. Light 6s	1925	97	99
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s	'41	90	96	Western Power 1st 5s		96	98
Mich. Light 5s	1946	97¼	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s		91½	93½
Middle Ga. 6s	25	96¼	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s	'46	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s		99¼	100	Wis. Edison 6s	1924	93	97
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s		60	69¾	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.		85	87
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s	'22	85	90	Nat. Sec. deb.		48	53

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Balt. Tube	94	94	94	48 Monon. V.Tr.pf.	78	78	78
5 Balt. Elec. pf.	42	42	42	10 Nat. Ex. Bank	158	158	158
320 Cos. & Co. ctfs.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	25 W., B. & A.	15½	15½	15½
250 Cos.O.& G.ctfs.	11¾	11¾	11¾	50 Do pf	40	40	40
120 Do pf. ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾				

Bonds.

$1,000 Atl.-Char. 5s	98	98	98	$5,000 Elkhorn 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000 Balt. Trac., N.R.Div.5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1,000 Kirby Lumber 6s	100	100	100
5,000 Cos. Oil & G. notes ctfs.	100	100	100	12,000 United Ry.4s	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
60 Ahmeek	99	99	99	20 Michigan	3	3	3
60 Allouez	62¾	62½	62¾	105 Mohawk	94	93½	94
200 Am. Zinc	31½	30½	30½	290 New Arcadian	2¾	2¾	2¾
70 Ariz. Com'l	14½	14½	14½	190 New Idria	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Butte & Sup.	40½	40½	40½	20 Nipissing	7½	7½	7½
350 Cal. & Ariz.	79	77¾	77¾	105 North Butte	17	17	17
9 Cal. & Hecla	537	537	537	30 Osceola	92¾	91¾	91¾
250 Copper Range	62	61½	61½	65 Pond Creek	23¾	23¾	23¾
600 Dom. Daly	5¾	5½	5½	15 Quincy	86½	86½	86½
135 Daly-West	2¼	2	2	80 Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
325 East Butte	12¾	12	12	600 Sup. & Bos.	4¾	4¾	4¾
120 Island Creek	72	70¾	70¾	65 Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼
20 Keweenaw	1¼	1¼	1¼	30 U.S.Sm.pf.	51	51	51
10 Lake	12¼	12¼	12¼	225 Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
20 Mason Val.	7¾	7¾	7¾	20 Utah Con.	16	16	16
315 Mass Con.	13	12¾	13	25 Utah Metals	4¾	4¾	4¾
50 May.-Old C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	5 Wolverine	44¾	44¾	44¾

Railroads.

6 Bost. & Alb.	156	156	156	25 Mass. Elec.	8	8	8
23 Bost. & Low.	106	106	106	102 New Haven	37½	37	37¼
10 Bost. & Me.	30	30	30	15 Ver. & M.	102	102	102
2 Bos. & Sub. pf.	9	9	9	50 W.E.St.R.R.	49	49	49
1 Fitchb'g pf.	60	60	60				

Miscellaneous.

15 Am. Ag. Ch.	92½	92	92	1,180 Mass. Gas.	97¾	97½	97¾
20 Do pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	10 Miss.R.P.pf.	32½	32½	32½
110 Am. Sugar	121½	121	121½	30 N. E. Tel.	114½	114	114
52 Do pf.	118¾	118	118¾	20 Nova.S.Steel	101	100	101
90 Am. T. & T.	123¾	123¾	123¾	80 Reece Fold.	3½	3½	3½
21 Am. Woolpf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	150 Torrington	65	65	65
1,446 A. G. & W. I.	112½	110	110	52 United Fruit	135	134½	134½
129 Island Creek pf.	72¾	70¾	70¾	73 Un. Sh. Ma.	49	49	49
20 Keweenaw pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	50 Ventura Oil.	6¾	6¾	6¾
10 Lake pf.	12¼	12½	12½	20 Western Un.	93¾	93¾	93¾
20 Mason Val.	7¾	7¾	7¾				

Bonds.

$1,000 A.T.& T. 4s	87	87	87	$3,000 C.J.& S.Y.5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000 C.B.& Q.Jt.4s	95½	95½	95½	1,000 Mo. ac. 5s	69	69	69
4,000 Am. Ag. Ch. 5s, 1924	100	100	100	7,000 New Riv. 5s	80	80	80
2,000 Do 1925	100	100	100	1,000 U.S.Steel 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
				2,000 U. S. Sm. 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
725 Am. Shipbldg.	90	89	89½	249 Prestolite	139	136	138¾
450 Booth Fish.	114	114	114	15 Pub. Serv. pf.	98½	98½	98½
60 Do pf	97½	97½	97½	300 People's Gas	78¾	77	78¼
5 Chi. Ry. Ser. 2	15	15	15	6 Quak. Oats pf.	105	105	105
645 Cudahy	120¾	120	120	3,093 Stewart-War.	64	58¾	61½
1 Com. Edison	122	122	122	1,175 Swift	154½	151¾	152
7 Deere pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	19 Union Carb.	198½	197	197
66 Diam. Match.	119¾	119	119	210 Do rights	16½	16	16
810 Lindsay Light	31¾	30	30	1,010 Wilson	72	68	70
50 Do pf	12	12	12	50 Mitchell Mot.	44	44	44
110 Mont. Wd. pf.	115½	115¼	115¼	10 Mdw. Util. pf.	71	71	71
85 Page Wire	9	9	9	199 Cuba pf. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛

Bonds.

$1,000 Booth Fish. 1st 6s	91¾	91¾	91¾	$3,000 Cudahy Pack. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½
8,000 Chi. City & Ry. 1st 5s	92½	92¼	92½	5,000 S.Side El. 4½s	84	84	84
8,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2,000 Swift 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
				5,000 Wilson 1st 6s	101	100⅝	101

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
8 Am. G., N.J.	114	114	114	352 Phila. Elec.	29¾	29¼	29¼
10 Am. Rys. pf.	91	91	91	40 Phila. Co.	33	33	33
10 Elec. Stor.	61	61	61	13 Phil. Co. pf.	39	39	39
26 Ins. N. A.	25¾	25¾	25¾	1,490 P. R. T.	36	36	36
50 Keyst. Tel.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	750 Ton. Bel.	4¼	4¼	4¼
310 Lake S. Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	1,075 Ton. Min.	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Leh. Nav.	77½	77½	77½	25 Un. Trac.	42½	42	42½
295 Leh. Val.	66¾	66	66	330 Un. G. Imp.	78¾	78½	78¾
272 Penn. R. R.	53¾	53¼	53¾				

Bonds.

$5,000 Am. G. & E.	5s	92	92	92	$3,000 P. G. M.	4½s	95¼	94¾	94⅝
8,000 Bald. L.	1st 5s	102	102	102	20,000 P. E. 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000 E. & P. T.	4s	78	78	78	1,000 P.W.& B.	4s	99¼	99¼	99¼
2,000 Lib. L.	w.	100	100	100	5,000 S. G. & E.	6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000 Leh. V. C.	4s	84	84	84	1,000 W. C. tr.	5s	98	98	98
4,000 P. Co. C.	5s	90	90	90	2,000 Y. R.	1st 5s	95	95	95

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.
Anglo-Am. Oil	19	19¼	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	45	50
Atlantic Refining	900	925	Prairie Oil & Gas	500	510
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	Prairie Pipe Line	270	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	Solar Refining	325	340
Cresc. Pipe Line Co.	390	410	Southern Pipe Line	195	197
Colonial Oil	50	70	South Penn Oil	283	288
Continental Oil	490	510	Southwest. Penn.	108	113
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	Standard Oil of Cal.	258	262
Cumberland P. L.	153	163	Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	510
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355
Galena S. Oil pf.	139	142	Stand. Oil of Neb.	505	520
Illinois Pipe Line	208	213	Stand. Oil of N. J.	585	593
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	280	285
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440
National Transit	14	14	Swan & Finch	95	105
N. Y. Transit	185	190	Union Tank	92	94
Northern Pipe Line	96	99	Vacuum Oil	350	360
Ohio Oil	338	343	Washington Oil	30	34

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Renewed weakness in Russian ruble exchange, together with talk about the possibility of national prohibition, had a bearish effect in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market, as a whole, weakened in the later dealings. Studebaker went into new low ground for its recent downward movement, selling as low as 67½. United States Steel common, with a sales total of about 47,000 shares, was the most active stock. Crucible Steel was prominent for a time because of its exceptional firmness.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Alaska Gold	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	150 Midv. Steel	62	61⅝	61⅞
10 Allis-Chalm.	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	30 Nat. Enam.	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
100 Am. Beet Sug.	93	93	93	10 N. Y. Cent.	92	92	92
200 Am. Can	49	48¾	48¼	850 Ohio Cit. Gas	122¾	117	117½
300 Am. Car & F.	78⅜	76¾	76¾	100 Pac. Mail	29¾	29	29¼
150 Am. Loco	72	70	70	20 Pennsylvania	53	53	53
500 Am. Sm. & R.	107⅝	106¼	106⅝	120 Pitts. Coal trust rec'ts	56⅜	55¾	55¾
120 Am. Sugar	120⅜	119¼	120⅛	10 Ry. Steel Spgs.	54	54	54
440 Anaconda	83¼	81¾	82	100 Ray Con.	28½	28⅜	28⅝
150 A., T. & S. Fe	100⅝	100½	100⅝	410 Reading	97¾	96½	96¾
30 A., G. & W. I.	111¼	111¼	111¼	150 Rep. I. & S.	92	90½	91
3,250 Baldwin Loco.	72¾	70	70½	1,550 Sinclair Oil	42	39¾	41½
50 Balt. & O.	74½	74	74	5 S. S. & S. & A.	58¾	58¾	58¾
1,250 Beth. Steel B.	141¾	138¾	139½	50 South. Pac.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
800 Cent. Leather	96	93¾	93¾	320 Southern Ry.	27¾	27¾	27¾
50 Ches. & Ohio	61⅝	61⅜	61¼	4,150 Studebaker	72¼	67¼	67⅝
30 Chile Cop.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	340 Union Pac.	137¼	136½	136⅝
10 Chino Cop.	56	56	56	6,500 † Mohican C.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Col. Fuel & I.	52½	52½	52½	7,150 U.S. Ind. Alc.	158½	150½	151
310 Corn Prod.	32¼	31½	31½	50 U. S. Rub.	39¾	39¾	39¾
3,750 Crucible Steel	88¾	86¼	86¾	47,255 U. S. Steel	131¼	129	129½
150 Cuba C. Sug.	43¼	42¾	42¾	150 Utah Cop.	116¾	110	110
150 Dist. Secur.	21¼	19	19½	110 Whouse Elec.	51¾	51¾	51¾
340 Erie	26⅞	26½	26⅝	500 Willys-Over.	32¾	31	31½
1,510 Gen. Motors	116⅜	112¾	113	MINING STOCKS.			
10 Gt. Nor. Ore	32½	32½	32½	800 Atlanta	10⅝	10½	10½
100 Inspr. Cop.	63½	62½	62½	1,000 Cashboy	.08	.08	.08
20 Int. Mer. Mar.	27⅞	27	27	500 Consol. Va.	.26	.26	.26
350 Do pf	83	82¾	82¾	900 Jim Butler	.83	.80	.83
100 Int. Nickel	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜	1,200 McNamara	.23	.22½	.23
10 Kennecott	47	47	47	900 Man. Con.	.30	.30	.30
100 Lack. Steel	95⅜	94¾	94¾	2,300 Morn. Glory	.25	.22	.25
10 Lehigh Val.	66	66	66	1,400 Res. Eula.	.22½	.22	.22½
20 Maxwell Mot.	47¾	46	47¼	400 Savage	.09	.09	.09
500 Mex. Petrol.	96	93	93½	1,000 Tono. Ext.	2.47½	2.32½	2.47½
10 Miami Cop.	41	41	41	150 Tono. Min.	6.25	6.25	6.25
60 Mo. Pac., w.i.	31¾	31	31				

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	†Aetna Expl.	4½	4⅜	4¼
300	†Air Reduc.	85	84	84
300	Am. Tin. Corp. ($50 paid.)	52½	51¾	52½
100	Am. W. Pap.	3½	3½	3½
60	†Carbon Stl.	105	104	105
100	†Car L. & P.	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,200	Carwen Stl.	12¼	12	12¾
500	†Central Fdy.	37	36	36
200	†Cl. Fdy. pf.	53	54½	54½
1,700	Chev. Motor.	102⅝	99	100
1,500	†City Ser. w.i.	29	28⅝	28⅝
3,000	Curtiss Aero.	41	39¼	39¼
1,700	†East. Aut. Chem.	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
250	Emer. Phon.	6¼	6	6
100	Ever. Heaney, Inc.	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Int'e't'l Rub.	11½	11½	11½
300	†Int. Trad'g Corp.	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	†Int. Trad'g Corp. pf.	1	1	1
600	Manh. Trans.	¾	¾	¾
200	Marlin Arms v. t. cfs.	105	104	104

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,400	Ang.-Am. Oil	19⅜	19¼	19¼
15	St. O. of N. J.	590	590	590

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

7,600	†Allen Oil	65	63	64
2,400	†Am. Ven. Oil	19	18	18
1,000	†Am. O. & G.	2¾	2½	2½
6,000	†Bost.-Wyo. O. (a pros.)	18	16	18
200	†Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	55	52	52
1,000	†Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	†

[Charter No. 2370.]
Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$189,255,148.76
Acceptances of other banks discounted	1,190,675.82	
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	835,259.94	
Total loans	$200,781,084.52	
Less acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	2,583,813.35	
		$198,197,271.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		22,757.65
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		449,554.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding		8,091,199.57
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$950,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	3,418,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness loaned	150,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	1,665,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		5,983,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan bonds		8,081,250.00
Bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (borrowed)		8,482,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.:		
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits		7,755,925.00
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for state or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable		6,491,633.85
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	30,306,335.39	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		44,553,895.14
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		1.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		600,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness pledged with Federal Reserve Bank		2,000,000.00
Bonds pledged with Federal Reserve Bank		4,800,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		18,285,902.97
Exchanges for clearing house		21,333,655.61
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		4,930,076.82
Outside checks and other cash items	$74,283.28	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,283.15	
		75,486.38
Notes of other national banks		19,750.00
Federal Reserve notes		425,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		37,481,501.89
Foreign moneys		4,750.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		175,500.00
Customers' liability—account of loans		8,850,000.00
Total		$358,322,642.31
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,947,549.55	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	1,344,468.69	
		2,603,080.86
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		97,881.05
Circulating notes outstanding		550,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		119,157,683.60
Dividends unpaid		404.00
Demand deposits subject to Reserve:		
Individual deposits subject to check		116,705,290.93
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		3,586,924.32
Certified checks		3,949,900.06
Cashier's checks outstanding		3,995,528.02
Other demand deposits		1,194,285.00
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve, $129,281,928.33.		
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	5,280,000.00	
Other time deposits	11,990,300.79	
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, $17,220,309.79.		
United States deposits, not subject to Reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	16,357,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	6,842,483.00	
Total of U. S. deposits not subject to Reserve, $23,199,483.00.		
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		12,782,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		20,000,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$89,623.11	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	440,554.00	
		530,177.11
Acceptances executed for customers	$8,426,459.51	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	835,259.94	
		8,091,199.57
Loans for account of customers		8,850,000.00
Total		$358,322,642.31
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise		$2,583,813.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1917.

[Seal.] GEO. E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
NEWCOMB CARLTON,
GUY E. TRIPP. } Directors.

Charter No. 1499. Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on c)		$44,674,583.34
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		166,666.66
Total loans		$44,841,250.00
Deduct:		
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	$1,850,000.00	
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	166,666.66	
		2,016,666.66
		$42,824,583.34
Overdrafts, secured, $3,959.26; unsecured, $1,496.06		4,455.32
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding	$154,974.00	
Liability of foreign banks and bankers for drafts and bills accepted by this bank to create dollar exchange and now outstanding	499,999.98	
		654,973.98
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$450,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,350,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		1,800,000.00
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan Bonds		20,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		700,852.05
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		120,395.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		300,000.00
Value of banking house		770,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		1,070,076.93
Exchanges for clearing house		3,162,768.22
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		91,411.18
Outside checks and other cash items	$115,714.20	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	5,760.79	
		121,474.99
Notes of other national banks		45,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		10,831,606.76
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		208,800.00
Customers' liability account of loans		1,455,000.00
Total		$64,200,392.75
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		7,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,723,243.98	
Less current expenses and interest paid	47,180.67	
		1,676,113.31
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		45,996.41
Circulating notes outstanding		442,792.50
Net amount due to banks and bankers		10,146,575.97
Dividends unpaid		76,492.50
Demand deposits subject to Reserve:		
Individual deposits subject to check		34,758,159.58
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		8,300.00
Certified checks		599,133.15
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,683,191.99
Total demand deposits subject to Reserve	$37,048,784.72	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice):		
Certificates of deposit		8,000.00
Other time deposits		859,500.00
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve	$862,500.00	
United States deposits, not subject to Reserve		1,147,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		800,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding		10,830.00
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		5,374.00
Acceptances executed	$140,600.00	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	499,999.98	
	$649,999.98	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	166,666.66	
		482,933.32
Loans for account of customers		1,455,000.00
Total		$64,200,392.75
Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank		$1,850,000.00
Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank		166,666.66

Total contingent liabilities, $2,016,666.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1917.

STEPHEN L. JENKINSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
ARTHUR ISELIN,
HENRY WATTS. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 20th, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$123,415,764.44
Overdrafts		169.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness to secure U. S. deposits		9,250,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		7,262,205.50
Payment on account of subscription for Liberty Loan bonds		423,618.00
Banking house		5,100,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		2,230,716.42
Checks and other cash items		347,255.76
Exchanges for Clearing House		55,045,388.85
Notes of other national banks		42,700.00
Federal Reserve notes		207,700.00
Nickels and pennies		1,696.51
Specie		12,071,202.10
Legal tender notes		1,512,552.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York		18,404,109.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		7,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		196,000.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit		33,553.43
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		2,783,333.34
		$219,145,865.04
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,601,300.01
National bank notes outstanding		140,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$130,150,072.17	
Dividends unpaid	1,230.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	58,442,805.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	20,591.27	
Certified checks	15,091,182.41	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,940,032.78	
		188,645,913.90
U. S. deposits		7,858,000.00
Reserved for taxes		80,988.76
Letters of credit		36,328.03
"Acceptances" based on imports and exports		2,783,333.34
		$219,145,865.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th day of June, 1917.

W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
SAM'L T. PETERS,
HENRY R. CARSE. } Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

Spokane, Washington, June 15, 1917.

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared, payable July 2, 1917, to stockholders of record June 15, 1917.

D. L. HUNTINGTON, President.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on June 20, 1917:

RESOURCES

1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		$65,813,853.20
b Acceptances of other banks discounted		7,875,117.14
c Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it		499,999.98
Total loans		$74,188,970.32
Overdrafts, secured, $1,347.57; unsecured, $6,174.09		7,521.56
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		1,220,605.42
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917):		
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	$7,250,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	1,503,992.50	
Premium on U. S. bonds	82.56	
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		8,754,075.06
Payment on account subscription for Liberty Loan bonds		270,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		18,082,850.63
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		351,008.50
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		314,750.00
Value of banking house		3,404,212.56
Real estate owned other than banking house		262,815.50
13. Net amount due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis		2,500,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 13 or 21)		2,017,601.54
Exchanges for clearing house		14,954,468.56
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		545,503.22
Outside checks and other cash items	$1,072,023.70	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	108,847.08	
		1,180,870.78
Notes of other national banks		664,765.00
Federal Reserve notes		1,998,190.00
21. Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		27,100,466.98
Other assets		2,076,720.70
Total		$159,825,202.83
LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		$3,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,372,014.04	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	632,095.81	
		740,818.23
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		176,128.61
Net amount due to banks and bankers		21,634,593.19
Dividends unpaid		824.00
Demand deposits subject to reserve:		
34. Individual deposits subject to check		101,425,154.83
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		1,248,102.81
36. Certified checks		6,655,776.13
37. Cashier's checks outstanding		8,626,230.06
Total demand deposits subject to reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, and 37, $117,955,333.83.		
Time deposits subject to reserve, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice:)		
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		700.00
43. Other time deposits		313,300.03
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 41 and 43, $314,000.03.		
United States deposits, not subject to reserve:		
United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		8,182,000.00
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$48,560.05	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	1,220,605.42	
		1,269,165.47
Acceptances executed for customers, $499,999.98.		
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted, (see item 1c,) $499,999.98.		
Liabilities other than those above stated		1,552,928.97
Total		$159,825,202.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WALTER E. FREW, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WALTER E. FREW, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1917.

[Seal.] E. H. DENIKE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. A. NASH,
J. LOUIS SCHAEFER,
HENRY SCHAEFER. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,988,418.98;) market value,		$1,997,255.00
Private securities (book value, $4,806,202.37;) market value,		4,804,040.77
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		17,871,954.03
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		13,570,709.43
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$3,830,282.25	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	6,554,888.86	
		9,885,121.11
Specie		4,702,220.12
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,753,700.00
Federal Reserve notes		111,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$31,018,516.46	
Other cash items	1,164,089.75	
		32,183,206.21
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,035,588.25
Other assets, viz.:		
U. S. 3½% Liberty Loan, (see liabilities, per contra)		820,000.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		107,496.78
Total		$89,742,288.70
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$2,050,000.00
Surplus on market		
Surplus fund	$4,500,000.00	
Undivided profits	788,783.81	
		5,283,783.81
Surplus on book values, $5,315,721.36.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$4,877,651.94	
Deposits by the State of New York	1,058,515.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	15,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	1,278,036.14	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	26,746,531.21	
Cashier's checks on the standing, including similar checks of other officers.	25,570.23	
Certified checks	172,019.47	
Unpaid dividends	7,499.77	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	21,485,591.03	
Extend total deposits		80,324,853.97
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,035,588.25
Other liabilities, viz.:		
U. S. 3½% Liberty Loan Bonds borrowed		820,000.00
Reserves for taxes	$26,281.19	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	56,172.73	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	60,253.47	
Estimated unearned discounts	85,855.28	
		228,562.67
Total		$89,742,288.70

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $433,275.00); market value		$431,750.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,758,388.37); market value		1,736,210.00
Real estate owned		425,190.17
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		88,246.62
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		225,045.63
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,468,274.91
Overdrafts		45.30
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$152,066.12	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	34,738.23	
		187,719.35
Specie		667,521.63
United States legal-tender notes and notes of National Banks		172,740.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$177,521.95	
Other cash items	31,669.20	
		209,191.15
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		10,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		30,248.44
Total		$6,411,993.08
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	131,953.56	
		331,953.56
Surplus on book values, $847,641.89.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and Loan Associations and credit unions	$280.42	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,219,026.22	
Certificates of deposit	8,236.04	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	272.44	
Certified checks	37,040.95	
Total deposits		5,264,856.07
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		10,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$78,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	5,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,233.40	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		105,233.40
Total		$6,411,993.08

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $874,840.84;) market value		$882,883.13
Private securities, (book value, $5,600;) market value		5,600.00
Real estate owned		852,066.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		166,450.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		9,687,491.10
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,665,592.71
Overdrafts		7,622.68
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item		589,427.26
Specie		3,812,281.00
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		731,200.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$443,922.99	
Other cash items	441,812.04	
		885,735.03
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, (estimated)		44,670.92
Total		$22,480,971.42
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,330,983.91	
		2,430,983.91
Surplus on book values, $2,422,941.62		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$39,879.49	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	8,119.53	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	18,832,400.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	9,413.85	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	485,808.86	
Certified checks	328,676.72	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	42,055.80	
Total deposits		19,540,857.66
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$336,846.95	
Estimated unearned discounts	72,782.90	
		409,129.85
Total		$22,480,971.42

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1-99,

STATEMENT
At close of business June 20, 1917.
Comptroller's Call.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,719,818.27
U. S. bonds		843,500.00
Other stocks and bonds		2,745,000.23
Due from banks		952,916.24
Cash and exchanges		2,621,208.36
Customers' liability account letters of credit, acceptances, etc.		496,408.44
		$15,384,911.64
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		848,319.67
Circulation		414,000.00
Deposits		11,828,670.72
Reserve for taxes and contingencies		120,522.92
Acceptances account customers		633,379.33
Liberty Loan account		640,019.00
		$15,384,911.64

DIVIDENDS.

Walter Kidde & Company, Inc.
Engineers and Constructors
140 Cedar Street
New York

Preferred Dividend Notice

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of $3.00 per share of Preferred Stock payable July 2nd, 1917, to the Stockholders of record June 20th, 1917.

J. R. Lewis, Secretary.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Ave.

New York City, June 27, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a special dividend of 1½ on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on July 9th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 5th, 1917. This dividend has been declared for the purpose of assisting the stockholders in their contributions to the Red Cross War Fund to the amount of their portion of the dividend.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.

New York, June 20, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1917.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, July 2nd, 1917.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a special dividend of 25c. per share was declared payable Monday, July 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 13, 1917.

New York, N. Y., June 21, 1917.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $760,188.75;) market value		$765,188.75
Private securities, (book value, $2,870,005.56;) market value		2,870,005.56
Real estate owned		425,190.17
Mortgages owned		50,950.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		86,616.50
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,819,645.66
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,598,090.79
Overdrafts		4,921.79
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,076,771.19	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	294,234.22	
		1,371,005.41
Specie		1,069,245.62
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		637,274.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		112,900.14
Other assets, viz.:		
Deposit as security	$1,000.00	
Foreign money on hand	23,896.88	
Furniture and fixtures	48,478.70	
Russian exchange	565.39	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	28,961.38	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	52,835.62	
Suspense account	746.08	
Accounts receivable	4,582.73	
		155,563.78
Total		$16,514,600.17
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$400,000.00	
Undivided profits	397,576.60	
		797,576.60
Surplus on book values, $774,737.98.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	$1,700.97	
Deposits by the State of New York	883,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	480,811.55	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	6,461,215.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	21,600.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	7,136,880.64	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	124,897.68	
Certified checks	142,237.31	
Unpaid dividends	77.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	81,364.69	
Total deposits		14,832,784.83
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$35,000.00	
Reserves for taxes	6,655.29	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	89,566.80	
Contingent fund	25,016.65	
Estimated unearned discounts	30,000.00	
		184,238.74
Total		$16,514,600.17

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $636,077.75;) market value		$582,619.00
Real estate owned		85,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		45,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		188,504.59
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,245,696.80
Overdrafts		34.15
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$892,615.86	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	785,223.84	
		1,677,839.20
Specie		109,357.44
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,077,882.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$653,075.45	
Other cash items	40,638.93	
		693,714.38
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		435,060.52
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,800.00
Total		$18,218,017.17
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	494,240.47	
		994,240.47
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$346,012.46	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	9,873,262.90	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	163,700.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	140,021.16	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	141,881.47	
Certified checks	169,533.89	
Unpaid dividends	28.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	415,861.40	
Total deposits		11,249,803.28
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		435,060.52
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$9,040.90	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	4,872.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		33,912.00
Total		$18,218,017.17

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 125—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 33—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 79—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 2, 1917.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION

The board of directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1% on the preferred stock, payable July 16, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business June 30, 1917.

H. P. WILSON, Secretary.

New York, June 28, 1917.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of $2.00 per share, payable Monday, July 30, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Friday, July 13, 1917.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

New York, N. Y., June 28, 1917.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $827,216.75;) market value		$815,015.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,767,560.99;) market value		1,683,841.50
Real estate owned		483,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,304,295.85
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,362,637.61
Overdrafts		82.37
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$466,655.07	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	81,504.41	
		548,249.48
Specie		942,598.61
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		60,500.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$504,916.92	
Other cash items	103,420.61	
		608,337.53
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		43,682.19
Total		$8,855,485.34
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	178,066.88	
		778,066.88
Surplus on book values, $845,988.05.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$1,085,060.72	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	50,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,914,522.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	173,800.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,638.04	
Certified checks	77,808.22	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	6,653.61	
Total deposits		7,258,986.34
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit or otherwise		200,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	7,491.12	
Estimated unearned discounts	10,991.00	
		18,482.12
Total		$8,655,485.34

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRYANT PARK BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1917:

RESOURCES.

LIBERTY LOAN PAYMENT SWAMPS FEDERAL BANK

Clerks Have Difficulty to Keep Up with Inflax of Money—Figures to be Announced Today.

The Liberty Bond Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which is quartered on the fifth floor of the Equitable Building, was crowded with thousands of persons yesterday who came to pay their second installment of 18 per cent. on their Liberty bond subscriptions. The greater part of the 7,000 individual subscribers who filed their applications directly with the Reserve Bank called personally, and the various banks and trust companies sent their messengers.

The rush was so great that it was difficult for the large staff of clerks to keep up with the inflow of money, and although they worked until a late hour, it was impossible to complete the tabulations. The figures will probably be given out today.

In the case of the banks which have qualified as depositaries, the payments were relatively small, for the reason that most of them had turned in certificates of indebtedness, and because the payment was arranged by book entries on the records of the depositary banks, that is, the banks credited the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of the installment. In instances where a bank had to make a payment in excess of the amount for which it qualified as a depositary, it was obliged to send over the excess in cash.

It is expected that today the Federal Reserve Bank will begin the distribution of the interim certificates for the fully-paid bonds. The receipts for the partially paid bonds—to the amount of 20 per cent.—will probably go out in the next few days.

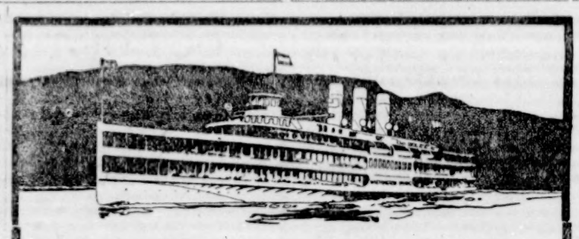
Yesterday's rush of subscribers was relieved by the announcement that receipts would be mailed. This facilitated matters considerably, and immediately reduced the long line. Those who wanted a counter receipt were taken care of promptly. The work was handled efficiently, and there was no trouble of any kind.

It was learned yesterday that approximately $125,000,000 of the treasury certificates which become due tomorrow had been turned in to the bank in payment of Liberty bonds. This is within about $15,000,000 of the total amount of June 30 certificates that were distributed among the banks of this district. There is no way of telling the total of certificates that have been turned in at the other eleven Federal Reserve Banks, but it probably amounts to another $125,000,000.

Thus far there been issued $918,205,000 in Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Of this, $318,200,000 is due tomorrow, the same including a $50,000,000 issue of 2 per cents. sold to the Federal Reserve Banks on March 31, (prior to the the passage of the War Loan act of April 24.)

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which issued ten-dollar "slices" of the Liberty Loan, still has some of the participation certificates on hand. Up to and on June 15, the bank sold them at $10, but now that interest to the amount of 1.342 cents has accumulated on this security, the bank is charging $10.02 for the certificates. On June 15, 1918, the certificates will be worth $10.35.

The highest price for the Liberty bonds established Wednesday on the Exchange was 100.10. The sales at this figure did not appear on the ticker that day, presumably because they were not reported by the broker until after the market closed, and were included in yesterday's printed list of transactions. There were three lots amounting to $10,000 each. The first consisted of 200 $50 bonds, the second of 100 $100 bonds and the third of 20 $500 bonds. Yesterday's top price was 100.02.



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The comfortable, restful way between New York and Albany is by the big, well-equipped steamers of the Day Line.

A convenient and popular route to the Catskills, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George and all points north, east and west. Direct rail connections. All through tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant. Ideal One Day Outings.

THROUGH STEAMER leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany.

POUGHKEEPSIE STEAMER leaves Desbrosses St., daily, except Sunday, 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.

AFTERNOON BOAT, daily except Sunday, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M., landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings.

Special Trips Every Saturday to Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; West 42d St., 12:50; West 129th St., 1:10 P. M.

Special 4th of July Trips to Kingston Point and return on Strs. HENDRICK HUDSON and WASHINGTON IRVING.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leaves foot of Christopher St., daily except Sunday at 6:00; W. 129th St., 6:20 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of the Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Desbrosses St. Pier | Tel. 9300 Canal | New York

Take the Biggest Boats

SUNDAY ON THE HUDSON

To Newburgh, great white fliers, "Trojan" or "Rensselaer," leaving Pier 32, North River, foot Canal Street, 9:30 A. M.; West 132d Street, 10 A. M.; returning due New York, 8:30 P. M. Round Trip, $1.00.

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Thru service via People's Line at 6 P. M. every night for Albany. Night express at 6 P. M. weekdays for Troy, 9 P. M. Sundays for Albany and Troy, and Sunday day boats at 9:30 A. M. for Albany.

SPECIAL WEEK-END TRIP

The justly popular Saturday night to Monday morning Lake George and return, $5.50.

Send for special folder No. 20.

Telephone Canal 9000

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HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

& SUNDAY DAY SERVICE

Delightful Sunday

Excursions

To Bridgeport

Steamer City of Lowell

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return, leave Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 14, N. R., 8 P. M.

Ideal Outings on Long Island Sound. Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.

Fall River Line Service

Tickets $1.00. Children, 50 cents.

Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursion.

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A Day's Pleasure

EXCURSIONS New Jersey Central — Hard Coal, No Smoke, Cinders.

Next Sunday and Holiday

Lake Hopatcong

$1.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 75c.

Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9 A.M. Jackson Av., Jersey City, 9:17 A.M. Broad St., Newark, 9:30 A.M.

Next Sunday, July 1

Atlantic City

$2.50 for adults. Children 5 to 12 $1.25

Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50, Liberty St., 8 A. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 A. M. Broad St., Newark, 8:20 A. M.

VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

EXCURSIONS

To New Haven

Steamer Richard Peck

On Sundays

Also Wed., July 4

Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catherine St., 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:00 A. M.
Due New Haven 2:30 P. M.
Return, leave New Haven 4:30 P. M.
Due N. Y., Pier 70, E. R., 9:00 P. M.

A delightful sail—Good Music. Dining Room and Lunch Counter.

Tickets, $1.50. Children, 75 cents.

On sale on day of Excursion only.

The New England Steamship Co.

New Jersey Central — **Sandy Hook Route** TO **North Jersey Coast Resorts**

STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK

West 42d St., 8:50, 9:55 A. M.; 12:30, 3:15, *4:15, P. M. Sundays, 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 3:15, 7:05 P. M.

Cedar St., 9:15, 10:20 A. M.; 1:00, 3:40, *4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 1:30, 3:40, 7:25 P. M.

*Will not run July 4th or September 3d.

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150 delightful miles on the

"BENJ. B. ODELL"

to Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.

Excellent Restaurant. Music. Lunch Room

Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

SAME TRIP JULY 4TH.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Red Bank Line For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 am, 2:30 pm; Battery 8:35 am, 2:45 pm. Sundays, Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:35 am.

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Via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and Cape Cod Canal

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TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

PROVIDENCE LINE. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M. Music.

NEW BEDFORD LINE. Str. lva. Pier 40, N. R., June 29, July 3-6-9-11-13, at 6 P. M. Effective July 16th, daily except Sunday.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., daily except Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., 6 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $3.05

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.00

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

UP THE HUDSON SATURDAY

Newburgh—Poughkeepsie—Kingston.

Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M.

Str. "Poughkeepsie" to Newburgh, Franklin St., 2:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3:00 P. M.

Both steamers connect with return boat to New York same day. Music. Restaurant. Lunch Room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Albany, Troy and the North.

PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY

CITIZENS LINE FOR TROY

Lve. Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily, also 9:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Sunday; West 125th St. half hour later. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 return. Tel. Canal 9090.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:20 P. M. Newburgh and intermediate landings, Franklin St., 5; W. 129th St., 5:20 P. M. Phone 4675 Franklin.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN, STR. "TAURUS" Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Bar, Restaurant, Bait, Tackle all on board.

CONEY ISLAND

Special Schedule, FRIDAY, JUNE 29th. Lvs. W. 129th St., 10:10,11:40,12:40,2:3,4,5,6:29, 7:30, 8:30 P. M. 11:55,12:25, 1:25,2:55,3:45, 4:45,5:45,7:8,9:30. Coney Isl., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45,6:55,8:25,9:25,10:45. Tel. Rector 872.

Daylight Trips

On Long Island Sound

Str. Chester W. Chapin

Mondays Only, July 2 to Sept. 10.

Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Providence and Boston. Wonderful Sound Panoramas. Folder on request.

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Altitude 3,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, clock golf; electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

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All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.

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Will open July 2, 1917, under the management of Leland Sterry, of the BREAKERS, Palm Beach, Fla.

The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and renewed; electric lights and additional baths installed. A new Grill and many special features added. Special attention will be given to the cuisine and service.

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"Will remain open until October 1st"

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The most modern and largest hotel in the mountains. American and European plans. Booklet sent on application.

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Capacity 500. All Outside Rooms. Salt water in all bathrooms. White service. Perfect cuisine. Orchestra.

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Asbury's Best Small Hotel.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

The Hotel Monmouth

American and European Plans.

SUBMARINE GRILL

Ocean front; all outside rooms; superior service; golf, tennis and private baths; orchestra; dancing. Capacity 300. Eight tennis courts. Private garage. CHESTER APPLEGATE.

American and European Plan

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Rooms with hot and cold running water, $1.50 per day up; also suites with baths; 300 ft. veranda overlooking ocean; elevator; Colonial ballroom, orchestra; booklet.

G. TEN BROECK DUANE.

THE METROPOLITAN

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A new, modern hotel, of concrete construction. Centrally located. Luxurious suites. Private baths. Running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodates 200.

O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

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ON THE OCEAN

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop., N. Y. Office Noreee Hall, Tel. 7140 Schuyler.

The Allenhurst Club

Allenhurst, N. J.

REFURNISHED AND REDECORATED. Cottages for Rent with Full Hotel Services. Most Exclusive Hotel on the Jersey Coast.

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Telephone in every room. New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing

Henry W. Haynes.

Asbury Park, N. J.

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Entirely rebuilt of concrete and stucco. On the site of the old hotel established for forty years.

CAPACITY 350. H. GARDNER, PROP.

BELMAR, N. J. **THE CARLETON**

ONLY HOTEL WITH TENNIS COURTS. Ocean front. Capacity 250. Rates $15 to $25, single; $28 to $40, two in room.

W. H. STOYLE.

Avon Inn Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna, Manager.

An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

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Private House, quiet, appointments perfect. 209 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J. Telephone 1234.

NEW PARK HOUSE

SUMMIT, N. J.

REST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

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Overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

"Bergholme" DENVILLE, N. J. Ideal Surroundings.

Water; Sports; Fine Table; Commuting.

HOTEL PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Open all year.

$2 day, $12.50 week up. American Plan.

THE SAGAMORE and Annex, Belmar, N. J.; 150 yards to ocean. 16th season; $11 up weekly. W. H. Lafferty.

NORWOOD HALL, Asbury Park. Ocean block, 4th Av. Rates $12 to $25. TRAVERS & TRUMPBAUR.

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CAMP with excellent board, $8.50-$10 week. New idea. Illustrated booklet. Camp Village, Lake Hopatcong, N. J. P. O. Box 318.

QUEEN Ocean Grove, N. J. Directly on beach. L. J. Russell, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ON THE BEACH

ATLANTIC CITY

CHALFONTE

HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE

ALWAYS OPEN

HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

RIGHT ON THE BEACH

ALWAYS OPEN

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$3 up daily $15 up weekly. Notable table. White service. Booklet. W. F. SHAW.

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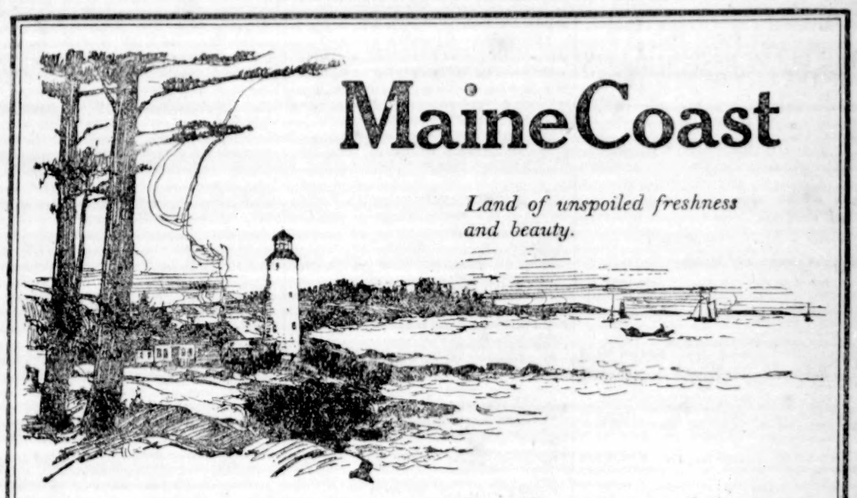
LEADING MODERATE PRICE HOTEL

Kentucky Ave. & Boardwalk, heart of Atlantic City. Capacity 500; modern throughout. $2 up daily. $12 up weekly. Write for booklet. A. C. Ekholm.

THE LURAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave., near Beach. Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

Maine Coast



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Brilliant summer resorts, delightful smaller places, out-of-the-way fishing villages, camps.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL

On the ocean front. A house of charming features with a capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Private dressing-rooms in hotel for surf bathers.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Terrace Restaurant and Roof Garden overlooking the sea; French Service. Orchestra.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hotel and Sanatorium

Noted for its superior table and service.

Tonic and Curative baths.

F. L. Young & Geraci, Props.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Surf-bathing · Tennis · Swimming-pool

Orchestra · Dancing

CAPACITY 600 S. Hanselman, Prop.

ALAMAC HOTEL

FIREPROOF

IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY

American and European Plans.

"NONE BETTER"

GARAGE. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.

Ocean View. Capacity 300. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily, special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW ENGLAND.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

High and Cool in the Berkshires,

Now Open. Elevation 1,400 feet.

Very desirable, fully furnished 8-room cottage in hotel grounds for rent.

HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers. Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

Hotel Hazelton

(FAMILY HOTEL)

45 South Street, STAMFORD, CONN.

70 Bedrooms, single or en suite; private baths; electric elevator; large dining rooms with first class service; pleasant surroundings with garden and large garage. Visit us or write for terms and full particulars.

The Malvern

AND COTTAGES

BAR HARBOR, MAINE, NOW OPEN.

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East Gloucester, Mass.

Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.

Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court. Table a Special Feature. Booklet.

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The Mount Pleasant, Open June 9 to Oct. 1

The Mount Washington, Open July 9 to Oct. 15

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Booking Office, 243 Fifth Ave., New York.

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Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.

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Most modern hotel on Atlantic Coast. 18 hole golf at Shenecossett Country Club. Alex Smith, professional. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Tennis. C. S. Krom, Manager.

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Gateway to the White Mountains. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Dancing, etc. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN.

Winter Season: Hotels Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

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AMHERST, MASS.

Why not spend your vacation in one of New England's most attractive college towns? Suits opened—every comfort—suites with baths. Auto parties accommodated. Special season rates.

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NEW MARSHALL HOUSE YORK HARBOR MAINE

A New BRICK Hotel Open

Finest on Maine Coast June 25

Latest achievements in summer hotel construction and appointments. 800 feet of broad cement verandas. Ocean or river view from every room. Capacity 300. Golf. Garage.

FRANK D. MARSHALL, Prop.

VERMONT VACATIONS.

Books sent free: "Vermont's Silent Places"; "Lakes of Eastern Vermont"; "Cottage Sites"; "Green Mountain Tours"; "Hotels and Boarding Houses"; "Road Map"; "Fish and Game Laws." Write GUY W. BAILEY, Sec. of State, Essex Junction, Vt.

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SECURITY in their HEALTH in their WEALTH and in their PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

A germicide Sea-Island Climate. A clean resort, *No Dust, No Dirt*—hard paved streets. Splendid water and perfect sanitation.

Hotel rates the same as three years ago, before the European War, and hence, more for your money than anywhere else in the world.

Escape from the problems of *scarcity of help and the high cost of living.* A bathing beach so flat and shoal that there is *less than 30 feet of water five miles from shore and less than 60 feet nine miles out.*

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL AT THE END OF EACH DAY'S RUN.

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Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis, Private garage.

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40 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.

ALSO THE LORRAINE 57TH AVE. AT 45TH ST.

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Opens June 30 Under New Management. Accommodations for 800.

This famous Hotel has all modern appointments; situated in the finest section of this Resort, with four acres of beautifully shaded Lawns, Bathing, Golf, Polo, Tennis, Yachting, Orchestra, Dancing.

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Hotels on the REAL TOUR Through the Berkshire Hills

Booklet from Auto Club of America, N. Y.

Central House

BELGRADE LAKES, ME.

New addition,

BIG COPPER STRIKE BLAMED ON GERMANS

Thomas Tells Senate Kaiser's Agents Are Using the I. W. W. in a Conspiracy.

OUTPUT IS CUT ONE-FOURTH

Supplies for the Allies Will Be Endangered Seriously if Idleness at the Mines Continues.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Industrial Workers of the World leaders were charged with working with German agents in mines and fields of the West to stir up strikes among Germans and Austrians, in correspondence laid before the Senate today by Senator Thomas of Colorado.

Particular reference was made to strikes among the miners in certain parts of Arizona, in which Industrial Workers of the World leaders were prominent. Senator Thomas asserted it as his opinion that there was a conspiracy directed by German agents to work through the Industrial Workers of the World in crippling smelters and industries in the West.

Officials of the Department of Justice tonight manifested great reluctance to speak of the work of representatives of the department in ferreting out evidence of pro-German activity in connection with strikes in copper mines. Attorney General Gregory said that in view of teh great importance of copper as a war material the Government had taken care to exercise careful observation of the play of sentiment at the various mines and plants. So far, while there had been suspicion that at one large plant that there might be some undue influence at work, there was no evidence coming to the department of pro-German activities in any plant in the country. The department will continue to keep all copper plants, as well as many other industries, under observation.

Great Plants Are Crippled.

Copper producers in New York expressed much concern yesterday over the spread of strikes at mining and smelting centres, which have already reduced the country's output nearly 25 per cent. from the normal rate. It is believed by many elements in the trade that German sympathizers, backed by German money, are stirring up unrest among the men, forwarding demands in respect to wage increases and shorter working days which the employers say cannot be met.

The great Butte mining camp in Montana, with a normal monthly mine and smelter production of approximately 33,000,000 pounds, is practically idle, including the Anaconda Copper Company's mines and those of the North Butte and East Butte Companies, as well as the biggest zinc mines in the country owned by the Butte & Superior Company. A descent of I. W. W. members upon the properties preceded dissatisfaction among the workers. Dispatches from Butte state that Sinn Fein partisans have indicated they were opposed to mining operations which would help the English cause. The Kennecott Copper Corporation's monthly production of 7,000,000 pounds at three mines in Alaska has been stopped. The Greene-Cananea Company's properties, which turn out 5,000,000 pounds per month, are closed, and the 1,800,000 pounds output of the Shattuck-Arizona concern ar heard off. The Calumet & Arizona Company is reported to be producing only half its usual 2,500,000 pounds. Some of the men at the Phelps Dodge Corporation's mines at Bisbee, Ariz., have come out, and the Anaconda Company's large smelter at Tooele, Utah, with a monthly capacity of 1,800,000 pounds of copper and 1,900,000 pounds of lead is working far below its usual pace.

The estimated production cut off by strikes, including the companies mentioned, and a number of lesser corporations, is 50,000,000 pounds a month, compared with the full mine and smelter output of 200,000,000 pounds. The trouble is said to be spreading rapidly from one camp to another. In Butte the strikers have demanded a six-hour working day, with pay at the rate of $1 per hour irrespective of the market price of copper. The employers say such a wage would be paralyzing to the entire industry, as acceptance of the demand would bind the companies to a charge which could not be met in normal periods when the price of copper was under 20 cents a pound. Nearly all the companies now pay wages on a sliding scale, depending on the copper market, and for months wages have been at the highest level in the history of the industry.

Unrest among the men came suddenly. Ten days ago rumbles of discontent were first heard at the Kennecott properties in Alaska, and a few days later the strike was called. The mine managers informed the New York officers that pro-German influences were believed to be at work, and an appeal was made to the Government authorities to protect the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, which connects the mines with the seaboard.

If German sympathizers are actually at work—and it looks as if they are working with success," said an officer of a leading company yesterday, "they have taken an effective course. The strikers have been persuaded that they will get what is asked if they hold out, and every day's idleness at the mines reduces substantially the supply of copper available for war purposes of the United States and our allies."

The situation, if prolonged, according to producers, is likely to have a serious effect on metal available for consumption in the last quarter of the year. The Government and the allies are expected to use between 800,000,000 and 900,000,000 pounds before Dec. 31, and commercial needs are steadily expanding.

Attempt to Resume at Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., June 28.—Mines in the Butte district will continue operations with partial forces, according to an announcement by mine owners today after hearing that the engineers' union had not voted last night to strike.

The action of the Building Trades Council and the Metal Trades Council in refusing to recognize the Metal Trades Workers' Union is believed to have clarified the local labor situation to the extent that officials of international unions who are here are hopeful of a peaceful settlement.

Arizona Mines Tied Up.

BISBEE, Ariz., June 28.—The second day of the strike of copper miners called by the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union, a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, found one large property closed, two others working with short crews, and several small independent mines shut down altogether. The large operators, the Shattuck Arizona Copper Company, which suspended operations yesterday because only a few men reported for work; the Calumet and Arizona, and the Copper Queen branch of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation announced their determination to adhere to the decision to close the mines here rather than treat with the new union.

Representatives of the two last named companies said that not more than 50 per cent. of their men had responded to the strike call, and predicted that many of these would return to work today. A. D. Kimball, Secretary of the union, said the strike had the support of 90 per cent. of the miners, and that they were confident of victory. The miners seek increased wages and changed working conditions.

Reports from Globe say that although no formal announcement has been made it was stated unofficially at union headquarters that a strike would be called in the Globe-Miami district today.

Seven thousand men are employed in the Globe-Miami district and 5,000 in the Bisbee district.

I. W. W. Upholds Slackers.

VIRGINIA, Minn., June 28.—Minnesota range Industrial Workers of the World members are prepared to strike, according to minutes of a meeting of the Metal Mine Workers' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, found on Secretary Dominic Silver, who has been held for the Federal Grand Jury. They call for a general strike "if our fellow workers are not released from the Biwaoik jail." Fifty members of the organization are held there as alleged slackers.

DULUTH, Minn., June 28.—Arthur Thorne, Secretary of the Duluth local of the Industrial Workers of the World, was sentenced to eighty-five days at the work farm by Municipal Judge Smallwood last evening. The trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of New York was on today.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, June 28.—Four hundred and fifty metal workers who went on strike June 16 returned to work in the Gulf Refining Company's plant this morning as a result of an agreement between company officials and the men.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Fifty-four new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,883,850, were chartered today. They include:

National Braid Corp., Manhattan, braid and trimmings, $5,000; L. Leaman, B. Philson, M. Dwight, 49 Wall St.

Cosmos Sales Corp., Manhattan, deal in goods, wares and merchandise and maintain warehouses, $5,000; J. Woolf, H. and E. Hamburger, 730 Riverside Drive.

Bacon Engineering Co., Inc., Manhattan, automatic machines, construct bridges and subterranean work, $10,000; H., S. and M. Wichtenstein, 500 Pulaski St., Brooklyn.

Peterson Storage Battery Co., Inc., Hempstead, batteries and general garage business, $10,000; C. J. H. and A. Peterson, Hempstead.

Ormorge Realty Corp., Hornell, realty, $500,000; G. C. and O. G. Smith, F. W. Garvan, 46 Cedar St.

Street & Smith Corp., Hornell, general publishing and printing business, $100,000; G. C. and O. G. Smith, F. W. Garvan, 46 Cedar St., all of Hornell.

Morlock Motor Corp., Buffalo, autos and accessories, $10,000; L. A. Halstead, J. F. Morlick, R. H. MacGregor, Buffalo.

Sutherland Forwarding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, express and trucking business, $6,000; D. Sutherland, P. M. Frazer, P. A. Abry, 38 Nassau St.

The Arams Place Holding Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, contracting and general contracting business, $5,000; L. I. Gerber, S. Lurie, D. Goldschmidt, 50 Lewis St.

Lambert-Georgin Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing products of soda, iodine, iodoform and anaesthetics, $100,000; F. Krieger, M. Rosenberg, L. P. Coren, 56 Pine St.

Exceptional Suit and Overall Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, overalls, uniforms, handicraft and barbers' suits, $5,000; M. Goshoy, O. M. Coden, E. M. Bonoff, 886 St. Nicholas Av.

Gracie View Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; J. F. Forester, H. Hoelljes, 346 Broadway.

Hollis Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; same incorporators.

Hoyt Co., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; same incorporators.

Arus, Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; same incorporators.

The Agricultural Communities Corp., Manhattan, deal in co-operative settlements, deal in food products, general farming, $20,000; A. M. Kraan, H. C. Bishop, G. W. Nelis, 15 Ransom Place, Brooklyn.

220 Broome St. Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; J. and A. Levy, J. Herzog, 220 Broome St.

216 Broome St. Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty, same capital and incorporators.

9 Ludlow St. Corp., Inc., Manhattan, realty, same incorporators.

Eastern District Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, garage and stables, $8,000; S. Minkovitz, M. Rabinowitz, B. Schorr, Manhattan Av. 1,222 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

General Enterprise, Inc., Nyack, motion pictures, $20,000; H. Lubin, A. H. Sawyer, H. G. Koschi, 1,600 Broadway.

Hanan Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; H. and H. W. and A. G. Hanan, 1,222 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Tilley Ranch Co., Inc., Manhattan, exporters and importers and oils, $25,000; E. H. Kelley, B. Lockwood, Jersey City.

McCarthy Drill and Tool Corp., Manhattan, manufacture drills, tools, and machinery, $225,000; C. H. McCarthy, B. E. and O. S. Miller, 50 Church St.

Marine Utility Corp., Manhattan, marine insurance and ship brokers, $100,000; J. Murray, W. L. Webster, H. A. Van Tassel, 52 Broadway.

The Ehrcorn Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and general contracting business, $5,000; L. I. Gerber, L. A. Schoffel, D. Leavenworth, 50 Church St.

Sharon Springs Holding Corp., Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, and cafes, $5,000; M. Kaufman, S. Cohen, B. Goldschmidt, 168 E. 96th St.

College Garage, Inc., Manhattan garage and real estate, $10,000; H. Weitflech, J. Wacht, D. Levin, 854 E. 156th St., Bronx.

Offers for autos and general metal business, $15,000; H. Cohen, P. Sunn, E. Christopherson, 3 Beekman St.

Butchers' Steels, Inc., Manhattan, butchers' steels, knives, and cutlery, $25,000; A. P. Zipoll, W. A. Schindler, L. K. Meyer, 1,307 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

Charles W. Cavanagh, Inc., Manhattan, garage and general trucking, $5,000; C. W. and J. J. Cavanagh, W. F. Carmody, 1,733 Amsterdam Av.

The Alliance Commercial Co., Inc., Manhattan, hides, skins, leather, and tanning business, $5,000; M. S. and H. Fleier, M. Silbert, 15th St.

Albert G. Granitelli Corp., Albany, motors and horseless vehicles, airplanes, $10,000; J. Boll, F. W. Hendrickson, A. P. Frankenberg, Albany.

E. Smith, the Chemists' Shop, Inc., Forest Hills, drug business, $10,000; F. P. Smith, J. Meixler, E. Kenney, 1,295 Broadway.

Schenkel & Hook, Inc., Buffalo, general produce and merchandise brokers, $10,000; E. Schenkel, M. E. and R. W. Hook, Buffalo.

Carona Salt Co., Inc., Groton, oil, gas, and salt production, 100 shares no par value, active capital, $425,000; H. Duncan, J. Congar, P. S. Yates, Groton.

Eugene Starmer Axle Co., Inc., Manhattan, forwarding and custom house brokers, $5,000; J. A. Hall, B. C. Peterson, E. W. Scheffer, 15 Whitehall St.

181-187 Park Row Corporation, Manhattan, realty and construction, $5,000; W. C. Fielding, A. A. Decicco, J. J. Glynn, 51 Chambers St.

121-123 Park Row Corporation, Manhattan, same objects, capital, and incorporators.

Alliance Mercantile Corporation, Manhattan, general merchandise business, $10,000; L. Jeffe, B. Resnick, W. Bernstein, 1,298 Broadway.

Capital increases: Northern New York Utilities, Inc., $4,000,000 to $8,000,000; Northern Electric Light and Power Co., Syracuse, $10,000 to $25,000; Atlas Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, Buffalo, $6,750,000 to $7,515,000; National Wholesale Grocery Co., Fall River, Mass., $100,000 to $250,000; American Locker Co., Albany, $50,000 to $700,000; the Newburg News Printing and Publishing Co., Newburg, $30,000 to $80,000; 143 East 125th St. Corp., Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $50,000; Bunke & Meyer, Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000; L. W. F. Engineering Co., Inc., Manhattan, $250,000 to $500,000; Paerless Heating Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $60,000.

Authorizations: Service Motor Truck Company, Inc., Indiana, motor trucks, $250,000. Representative, J. W. Allen, 238 West 53d St.

Broadway Copper Mines Company, Inc., Delaware, developing operations, and manage mines, $750,000. Representative, J. M. Brown, 366 Broadway.

The Gordon Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., Ohio, manufacture and sell rubber goods, $200,000. Representative, A. I. Butler, 1,737 Broadway.

Resolutions: Super-Pictures, Inc., Manhattan; The Haeusermann Metal Manufacturing Company, Manhattan; Broadway Property Corporation, Manhattan; Gordon-Londner Corporation, Incorporated, Manhattan; The Grand Skirt Company, Inc., Manhattan; Utica Avenue Realty Company, Inc., Brooklyn; A. and G. Dress Company, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Charters filed: Manhattan Plumbing Company, Jersey City, deal in plumbing supplies, $10,000; Meyer Gross, Israel Shler, Meyer N. Borrow, all of Jersey City.

The Gindin Builders, New Brunswick, deal in real estate of all kinds, $50,000; E. S. Browne and Samuel Gindin of New Brunswick, and Louis Schnayerson of Brooklyn.

Consolidated Stone and Sand Company, Upper Montclair, deal in stone and sand, $125,000; A. S. Marsellis of Upper Montclair, J. C. Wortman of Morristown, and Sherman G. Fennimore of Little Falls.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 28.—Charters filed: Street & Smith, Inc., to carry on business of publishers, &c., $4,000,000; George C. Smith, Ormond G. Smith, F. W. Garvin, all of New York.

Whitman Bull Tractor Company, manufacture tractors and all kinds of farm machinery, $2,700,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Edna M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Atlas Oil Company, acquire oil lands and develop the products of the same, $2,000,000; Charles H. Jones, W. I. N. Lofland, George W. Morgan, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

Hayes Starmer Axle Company, purchase and lease lands and buildings, especially of the business of E. B. Hayes, dealer in automobiles, trucks, &c., $1,600,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Katz<Smith.
Coronet<US Ship. Co.
Law<Dunlop.
Ball<Imp. Prop Hd Co.
Lewis<Notman.
Commercial<Preston-O-Lite Co.
Weissman<P. R. R.
U. S<Sternberg.
Tice Line<P. RR.
Treadal<SS John Mydeldi.
Marconi<Man El Sup.
Same<Bunnell.
Ohring<Fox.
Cardinal<Crystal.
Knickerbocker<Bassett.
Famous Players<Selig.
Verdon<Tug W A Sherman.
Central Union<same.
Verdon<same.
Guinan<same.
Eliesser<same.
Crane's<same.
Phila Shipping Co<Aldenham.
Sande<Caruthers.
Turner<Croaden.
Same<Liquid Gas Co.
Hannevig<Standard.
Tweedie<Baldwin.
Broderick<La Violeta.
Gerard<Standard.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—In Room 323, Post Office Building.

Criminal:
Case On—US<Olsen & Miller.
US<Maher.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy Calendar, at 2 P. M.—In Room 312, Post Office Building.

Discharges:
Joseph Ulisan and Hyman Ullan.
Max Platzer.
Thomas E Quin.
Walter L. Fleishman.
Edward Frau.
Mamie F Wilmurt.
Frederick W. Kaiser.
Sara Polen and Benny Cohen as Polen & Cohen.
Henry Levin and Louis Levin, as Henry Levine&Bro.
Motions:
Reliable Bottl Box Co.
Joseph Goodman.
Catherine P Dana.
R H Carradine, Infant.
Fred Finkbeiner.
Adeline M Leggett.
Michael Mitchell.
John H Vehslage.
Margaret Clarkson.
August Nopper.
Manuel J Suarez.
Elizabeth A Gillet.
Curtis B Pierce.
John P Watson.
Henry Hachemeister.
Sarah L Palmer.
Johanna Pederson, &c.
Wills for probate—
Saveria Nennimo.
F W Monaghan.
Phillippina Ketcher.
James H Lynch.
Ella Elder.
Herman J Van Kon.
Frederick S Gillespie.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 509 at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Crone & Beguelin<Lowenthal<Solomon, Payton<Thorne, Veit<Kohn.
Apeda Studio<Wineburgh.
Peerless Painters & Dec<Nut Prod Co.
61st Riverside Drive Co<Cunningham.
Hilliard Hotel Co<Flanagan.
Schleicher<Keller.
Young & Co<Horowitz.
Morris Plan Co<Pra-per.
Palmer<Siebert.
Kantor<Rapps.
Mason<Dalberg.
Brown<Eissing Chem Co.
B. Altman & Co<Black.
J. J Jackson Co<Dorman.
Martin & Martin<Dalberg.
Cushing<Eiblight Co of Am.
Eberhardt Bldg Co<Hershfield.
Bauman<Van Alen.
Cullinet<Buchin.
Isaacs<Schwartz.

PART II.—Strasbourger.
Cases set to 10 A. M.

TRIAL—TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Galwey<Spindler.
Shirk<Griffiths.
Solm<Lauenclubin.
Vitriol<Perry & Son.
Schertzler<Modra.
Prief<Taube.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Fahrweather<Coleman.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Kessler<Eastern Zinc Re Corp.
Berger<Navy Knitting Mills.
J. H. Levy & Sons<Allied Investors Rty.
Conners<Brewster.
Meyer-Denker-Sinsram Co<Phenane Rty Co.
Gerdt<Balanzo.
Kozlowsky<Chas. Sonn & Co.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Page, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Re Donohue (Olmstead Av.)—John Mulholland. Re Pope (Olmstead Av.)—John Mulholland.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Hafner<Donohoe—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT — Guy, J. — Samarelli<Samarelli—Malcolm Sundheimer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—German Savings Bank<Reta Glick—Peter W. Poffan.
Esther L. Smith<Tobias Fass—Thomas Grisham—Sermon F. Sullenberger<William Marshall—Joseph F. Dunne.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Republic of Panama<Eronel Realty Co. et al.—John A. Maher.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Meltzer.
Prager<Goodman Realty Co.
Bauer<Bauer.
Re Lammer & Kahn.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—No day calendar.
Klose<Klose.
Re Crozier.
Biner<Freemanstreet Co. Inc.
Wachs<Robitzek.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

TRIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.—Joseph Perlino.
Langman<Paragon Mfg Co.
O'Rourke<Cohn.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Motion—City of New York<Gleason. (2)—Edward J. Flynn.
COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Re Radin (Culver)—Anthony D. Griffin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Harry Bieler<Antti Swan et al.—Harry G. Guttman, Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank<William J. Frey et al.—Harry G. Guttman. The Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New York City<Hopkins Garrett Co. et al.—William J. Weber.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Wondersman<Wondersman.
Schweikert<Welsh.
Waller<Waller.
McPartlan<Joyce.
Burns<Burns<Brooks.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Eagle Savs & Loan Co<Crocicchia.
Greenberg<Pressler.
O'Rourke<Mullaly.
Bklyn Trust Co<1371 78th St Co, Inc.
Rogers<Goodheart.
Marsh<Marsh.
Reiter<Reiter.
Bayliss<Taylor.
Danish<Markowitz.
Glinbel Bros<Johnson.
Mitchell<Am Sugar Ref Co.
Rbak<Ragovin.
Re Johnson (Volendino.)
Re Kearney.
Brower<Potter & Decker Realty Co.
New Castlebrenian, &c. Sons<Mina.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.:

Rainsky<Rainsky.
Pines<Traktman.
Wallach<same.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Levitt<Levitt.
Klein<Klein.
Lund<Johnson.
Bergen<Bergen.

Fleischer—Number reached on the regular call, 4,354.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part I.—Lyman, J.
Connor<Stevens Co.
Pinsheer<Spielgel. (Realty Asst V.)
Blum<Freidin.
Simonelli Co<Di Domenico.
Coney Island Cons Supply Co<Boniello.
Mounsey<Pape.
Halzberg<Bernstein.
Scher<Sucher.
Holdgleimer<Boldigheimer.
Shapero<Lifshin.
Brown<Brown.
Bandler<Bandler.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lyon<Nat Surety Co.
Corkery<City of Yonk
Re Mamie Naughton.
Re Heller (Roth-schild.)
Meramisky<Clover Farms Co.
Re Smith.
Schelling<Byars.
Clark<Clark. (2.)
Vanter<Int R T.
Roth<same.
De Lyons<5th Av Coach Co. (2.)
Fabbri<N Y Rys. (2.)
Fisher<same.
Fehrmann<same.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Dougherty<Dougherty.
Meyer<Meyer.
Katz<Katz.
Winkler<Winkler.
Dobratz<Dobratz.
Baxter<Baxter.
Acevedo<Acevedo.
Fuhse<Fuhse.
Bankers' Trust Co<Livingston.
Morgenstein<Morgenstein.
Davis<Davis.
Patrowsky<Schroeder.
Armstrong<Armstrong.
Preferred causes:
Re Sisson. (Victor Hotel Co.)
Singer<Wermes.
Spring<Newman Marc Licate<Linch.
Stoller<Deutsch.
Gordon<Beaver.
Billig.
Winberg.
Abramowitz.
Brede.
McSherry.
Altman.
Freiland.
Morrison.
Brazeau.
MacDonald.
Knoblosch.
Rosenblum.
Sprague.
Ward.
Fritz.
Andrews.
Smith.
Depress.
Sartorio.
Paul.
Shelly.
Hall.
Patrowsky<Schroeder.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—All cases on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

PART IV.—Carpenter, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Charles<Palmer.
Same<Hackley.
Doyle<B R RR.
Kozinsky<Burach.
McIllvaine<Goldberg Furn. &c. Co.
Fox<Cortlandt.
Ashley<De La Vergne Machine Co.
Herrman<Hennern.
Schneider<N Y R's.
Salella<Le Blanc.
Gold<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—Case on. Lang<Harrison. No day calendar.
PARTS XV., XVI., and XVII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Room 510, at 10 A. M.—Estate of Katherine F. Lindemann. Motion calendar, in Room 509, at 10:30 A. M.

Michael J Quirk.
W. F. Dennam.
Renee Seelye.
J. C. R Eckerson.
Michael Tremberger.
Mary Engel.
M L. R Conklin, Infant.
O L. G Conklin, Infant.
Weiss, Infants.
Martin Grossman.
Fannie L Strouse.
Robert Pluym.
Roland D Jones.
Patrick J Downey.
Lena Buchholtz.
Mary A James.
William Marshall.
Magdalena Herrmann.
Johannes D E M De Bruin.
Samuel Margules.
John V Dahlgren.
C M Silverman.
Peter McKay.
Sarah A Bell.
James A Bowler.
George H Huber.
Rose C Philips.
M Rothenbach.
Bridget Delaney.
Reuben E Crosdale.
Agnes T Diamond.
Jane Caveney.
Luke Caveney.
Mary R Botham.
T. Mess<Hernandez.
Charles F Petry.
Robert Hoe.
Charles A Sherman.
H C Howard, Infant.
F Howard, Infant.
Ema Jacobson.
Mary Howell.
George F Berner.
J J S Armstrong.
Jacob Bookman.
Thomas Lynch.
Peter Herrmann.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One of the largest deals of the year was closed yesterday when the twenty-two story Lewisohn building, just below Times Square, on Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, was sold, with the adjoining six-story structure at 120 and 122 West Forty-first Street, for about $3,000,000. The property was sold by Philip Lewisohn, as President of the holding company, the West Fortieth and Forty-first Street Realty Company. The buyer was the Ideal Investing Company, Inc., controlled by Julius Kayser.

The property includes the plot at 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street, and 114 to 122 West Forty-first Street, 80 feet on the former by 100 feet on the latter. The main twenty-two-story building, erected in 1912, extends through the block from the Fortieth Street frontage to 114 to 118 West Forty-first Street. The adjoining plot at 120 and 122 was acquired about two years later by Mr. Lewisohn, who put up the six-story structure for the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, musical instrument manufacturers, on a long lease. The larger building is entirely rented by nonmanufacturing firms, among the tenants being the P. Lorillard Company, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, the International Magazine Company, the General Cigar Company, Bing & Bing, the F. W. Dodge Company, Record and Guide and the Palmer & Embry Manufacturing Company.

Alfred C. Marks was the broker in the deal. The buyer was represented by Walter T. Stern as attorney, and the seller by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

Riverdale School Buys Fifty Lots.

An important deal at Riverdale was closed in the purchase by the Riverdale Country School of a plot of fifty lots on Fieldston Road, Riverdale Lane and adjacent streets, near 252d Street. The property adjoins the holdings of the school, which is erecting a new building at a cost of about $100,000. The purchase was made from the Gothin estate, and the acquisition gives the school a tract of about 100 lots. Joseph P. Day was the broker in the transaction, George H. Taylor representing the seller as attorney.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Richard Ridgeley purchased from Henry Hedenberg 14 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 22 by 100, Columbia College leasehold. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Louis Meyer purchased from Herman J. Katz 160 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on a lot 18 by 104.4. The buyer is the present tenant.

C. R. Devlin purchased from Thomas Hastings, 422 West Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 20 by 75 by 78.

The Gibson Company sold to an investing client of Adolph Weiss, 23 East 128th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc. sold for the Delco Holding Company, Inc., 1,142 Tiffany Street, between 167th and 169th Streets, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 50 by 113.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for Thomas B. Farrell, the business building known as the Fifteenth Avenue, to a client for investment.

The Aladin Construction Company, Louis J. Rockmore, President, sold the following one-family brick dwellings: 1,120 East Twelfth Street, to Isaac Golding; 1,124 East Twelfth Street, to Martin Berger; 1,136 East Twelfth Street, to M. Zatlove; 1,138 East Twelfth Street, to M. Schaen, and 1,140 East Twelfth Street, to J. Tull.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company has sold on 24th Sixth Avenue, corner of Fourteenth Street, a three-story single brick flat and store on a lot 20 by 100 for Andrew Brosnan to a client for investment.

Long Island.

The McKnight Realty Company sold thirteen lots to Carroll Latimer at the entrance to Great Neck Estates, Great Neck, L. I., corner of Middle Neck Road and Cedar Drive, and thirty-eight lots in Section "A," Great Neck Estates, to Alfred Gwyn.

The Neponsit Beach Realty Company sold to R. O. Dreyer a plot 100 by 105 feet on the west corner of Washington Avenue and Bannock Boulevard, Neponsit Beach.

H. H. Nevin sold to J. B. Whitley a plot 100 by 122 feet on the northwest corner of Central and Farmers Avenues, St. Albans.

The Grand Building Corporation sold to A. N. Baumann twelve lots at South Ozone Park, who sold them to G. J. Amann.

Commercial Leases.

Odgen & Clarkson Corporation leased the store and basement at 10 West Forty-fifth Street to Hurm, Inc., now at 277 Fifth Avenue, for Cross & Brown Co., agents.

Cross & Brown Co. leased the entire building at 256-258 West Thirty-sixth Street to the N. Y. Sight-Seeing Company, Inc., for a term of years.

Peter Cooper Hewitt Wants Restriction Removed on Fifth Av. Plot.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, as President of the recently organized Lucernal Realty Company, has made an appeal through Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, attorneys, to the Board of Examiners and Appeals for permission to erect a two-story building containing stores and an apartment on the south end of the block front on Fifth Avenue, between 100th and 110th Streets.

The property on which the company wants to build has a frontage of 100.11 on the avenue, 100 feet on the street, and is restricted to residential purposes.

The northerly half of the plot was improved with a moving picture theatre, but this has been torn down. Mr. Hewitt bought the property from the Charles L. Tiffany estate through Pease & Elliman last February.

Realty Notes.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for the alteration to the Atlantic Garden, 50-52 Bowery, New York City, into a 1,000-seat theatre. The plot is 75 by 200, running through to Elizabeth Street.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction today in foreclosure the twelve-story building at 23 and 25 Beaver Street and 58 to 62 New Street, and the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street, a twelve-story building, 23x100, together with vacant plot adjoining, 40.4 by 98.9, opposite the old Colony Club house.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

East Broadway, 467, s s, 315 ft w of Market St, 25x75.5, five-story tenement and stores; J. J. Frank, trustee, against Mendel Epstein et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $33,784.15; taxes, &c., $313.20; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

115th St, 167 and 167½ East, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100, two three-story dwellings; Samson Lachman against G. A. Binns et al.; Lachman & G., attorneys; due, $3,446.62; taxes, &c., $310; prior mtge, $9,000; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

624 St, 246 West, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; George Ramsey and another, administrators, against W. O. Secord et al.; Beekman, M. & G., attorneys; due, $15,978.66; taxes, &c., $989.20; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

120th St, 246 West, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Manhattan Life Ins. Co. against Rose Reddy et al.; H. W. Kennedy, attorney; due, $16,769.38; taxes, &c., $1,080; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Daniel Glunewald.

Emerson Place, w s, 197 ft n of Seaman Av, 99.7x588.1 to Prescott Av x 207.4x irregular, vacant; withdrawn.

AT 320s THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

135th St, 320 East, s s, 275 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; 4-story flat; G. T. Kaestner and another, exrs., against August Schiltz et al.; H. C. Middleton, attorney; due, $18,845.36; taxes, &c., $827.07; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

183d St, 366 East, s s, 163.6 ft e of Tiebout Av, 25x100; 2-story dwelling; F. T. Hoffman against M. C. Henry et al.; Ernest $528; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Alterations.

Lenox Av, 502 to 504, to a six-story tenement and store; McKinley Realty and Construction Co., 15 Madison Square North, owner; L. F. J. Weiler, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

13th St, 58 East, to a four-story factory; estate of Samuel H. Valentine, 145 Nassau St., owner; J. Jeaume, 37 Sullivan St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Franklin Av, w s, 215.3 ft s of 169th St, to a two-and-one-half-story frame clubhouse, 50 x52; Young Men's Hebrew Association, President, Malwin Ferdig, 120 Broadway, owners; Louis A. Abramson, 220 5th Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

76th St, 854 to 862 East, for a one-story garage, 93.9x162.2; M. F. McGuinness, 13 Park Row, owner; O. L. Spannhake, 13 Park Row, architect; cost, $15,000.

44th St, 27 to 31

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

DUCKMAN ST, s w s, 50 ft s e of Sherman Av, 50x100, June 28; St. Clair Realty Co. to William H. Langley, 77 Worth St, and another, 4 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $40,000

WEST BROADWAY, 398, leasehold, all right, title, and interest to whole of building, June 15; Fanny Bruns to Adriatic Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, 8 mos, 6 p. c.; attorney, Gerson C. Young, 165 Broadway $4,000

1ST AV, 185 and 187, w s, 68.9 ft n of 11th St, 45.10x100, June 21; Henry C. and Frederick G. Reed and another to M. Crane Co., 647 West 39th St, 1 year, prior mtg $24,000; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley, 277 Broadway $15,000

25TH ST, 217 East, n s, 25x100, one-fourth part, June 25; Edward J. Rinaldo to David S. Hill, Liberty, N. Y., and National Bank of Liberty, N. Y., 4 months' interest as per note; attorney, Joseph J. Silver, 51 Chambers St $2,000

27TH ST, s e s, 120 ft s e of 9th Av, 22x88.9, June 28; Milton Realty Corp. to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $5,000

46TH ST, 47 West, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100, prior mtg $23,000; Whitehall St 49 n e corner of Front St, 38x11.4, prior mtg $20,000; Whitehall St, 55, n s, 54.11 ft e of Front St, 26.8x45, prior mtg $20,000, June 28; Laura C. Decker to Abraham A. Silberberg, 64 East 10st St, due May 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; address 256 Broadway $6,000

75TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 30x102.2, June 12; Sarah T. Lancashire to James McLean, 907 5th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, E. R. Otheman, 21 Nassau St $200,000

80TH ST, 529-535 East, n s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 75x102.2, June 28; Peter Dunnin to Patrick Goodman, at Colca, Ireland, due and interest as per bond; attorney, G. L. Carlisle, 120 Broadway $18,000

84TH ST, 219 and 221 East, n s, 266 ft w of 2d Av, 40.8x102.2, ½ part, June 28; Moses Goldman to Milton Stern, 52 East 61st St, due July 15, 1918, 5 p. c.; attorney, Abraham Stern, 11 Nassau St $2,000

114TH ST, 108 West, s s, 147.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.3x100.11, June 27; Caroline M. Sasse to Annie L. Fuerth, 1,851 7th Av, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $16,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

161ST ST, 708 East, s s, 25x100; Henry C. Fischer et al. to Paul J. Baumgarten, 15 West 86th St, executor, June 27, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $5,500

BEDFORD PARK BOULEVARD, 32, n s, 28.6x104.5x27x90.5; Bridget Grimley to Elisabeth W. Holder, 40 Locust Hill Av, Yonkers, N. Y., June 19, due June 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Coyne, Yonkers, N. Y. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

9TH ST, 165 West, adj; Ellen Hill et al, executors, &c., of Julia McDevitt, to Primo Galotto, 164 West 10th St, 10 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, Alfonso Bivona, 309 Broadway ..... $1,500 and $1,700

Bronx.

WALKER AV, 1,776, two-story dwelling; Elizabeth L. Kronemeyer to Justine Withus, 1429 Crotona Av, 6 years from —, 1916; attorney, Justine Withus, 1,776 East Tremont Av ..... $1,000 to $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

80TH ST, 332 and 334 West; Philip Manz against Aldebaran Co., Inc., and Leo Ostrow, owners and contractors $1,609

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, 1,220 to 1,244; Sandsman & Soffin against Dulcet Holding Corporation, owner; Hyman Adelstein, Abraham Avrutin, and Dulcet Holding Corporation, contractors $2,400

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

125TH ST, 100 East; Paris Tile and Mosaic Works, Inc, against Emily B. Mitchel et al, Aug. 15, 1916 ..... $33

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AUCTION SALE

Saturday, June 30th, at 4:30 P. M., on the premises, Broadway, Pleasantville, 1 mile from station. House, six large rooms, in excellent condition; almost one acre; large lawns, shade and fruit trees. An exceptional property for one wishing large grounds for gardens and chickens. Terms and inspection by applying to

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 EAST 41ST ST., N. Y. CITY,
OR PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

Thirty-eight minutes out; new house, nine rooms, three baths; nestled among the trees, overlooking New York City's parkway; plot, 75x150; seven minutes' walk from station and golf club; can be bought for less than actual cost to-day, $17,000; terms like rent.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.,
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON

Half hour from Grand Central Station, in finest section of Westchester County, two new stucco houses. One, 7 rooms 1 bath. One, 10 rooms 3 baths and garage. Sleeping porches, open fireplaces, parquet floors and every known improvement.

J. Farley, 369 5th Ave.
Phone 2698 Vanderbilt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.

Seven minutes' walk to station, 4 minutes from beach and Manhasset Yacht Club. 10 large, cool rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets. All comforts. Magnificent view. Completely furnished. $900.00 to Oct. 1st. Here your family will have bathing, sailing, etc. You can be with them daily. Go direct to 76 MURRAY AVENUE, cor. Mitchell Place, Port Washington Heights. Inspect any time. Take electric train at Penn. Terminal.

Would lease, furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years at less than you'd be charged for City Apartment less comfortable. New Spencer furnace, hot-water system. All Winter sports. Phone 375-W.

NORTH SHORE

Our specialty: Long Island's North Shore Realty. Send us your inquiries.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St.

COUNTRY ESTATES. Cottages.	SALE OR RENT JEREMIAH ROBBINS "BABYLON, L. I.	BABYLON & WEST ISLIP.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARMS—Two Acres.

Great elevation, wonderful view. House, 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house, fruit; mile station; $5,500.

Call and see photographs and details.
S. S. VALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
1540 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

CHOICE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

HYANNIS, MASS. To Let on Hyannis Park, Lewis Bay

New 7-room furnished cottage, waterfront, all improvements, including town water, electric lights and bath. Price $500, Apply to F. H. RUSSO, Waltham, Mass. Tel. Waltham 211-M.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

47,000 ACRES at $3.25 ACRE.

16,000 acres rich prairie, ready for tractor, balance cut over hammock and pine. Rail and water transportation. Centre of State. Finest grazing, potato and trucking land in Florida. Terms. J. W. Pope, Jacksonville, Fla.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

WOODMERE.

Four master bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, three baths, large living rooms, sun parlor, etc. Three minutes' walk from station. Reduced rate owing to lateness of season. 'Phone Hanover 6484 or Woodmere 3284.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Automobile Trade, Attention! Large Broadway Corner Store

Ideally located for salesroom or accessories; especially fine show windows. Moderate rent.

S. E. Corner B'way, 56th St.
YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
James A. Dowd, 874 6th Ave., Circle 32.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Physician's Apartment
Apply 175 West 58th St.

THE ROCKINGHAM

Modern elevator Apartment House.
216 W. 56 St. Broadway S. E. Cor.
8 elegant, large light, exceptionally well arranged rooms, beautifully decorated; every modern improvement; conveniently located to subway, elevated and all surface cars and park. Supt. on premises, or
James A. Dowd, 874 6th Av. Circle—32.

VELASQUEZ-COYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldg's.
5-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $65-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

315 W. 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

5 rooms and bath; will sublet, unfurnished, $42.50. $30 per month for balance of season. La Mond's apartment. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

A.—640 MADISON AVE.

"HOFFMAN ARMS," N.W. COR. 59TH.
6 TO 10 LARGE ROOMS.
$1,300 TO $2,000

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND
IS A WISE MOVE."

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A Sacrifice—$5,000 equity 5th Av. (below 125th St.) 4-story dwelling, suitable for business; trade for country; principals. Address Estate S 5 Times.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Attention; Builders, Brokers—I have choice lots, West Bronx, two blocks from rapid transit, will sell at price that will more than offset present price of material. H. U. Singhi, Fordham Road and Jerome Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

PROSPECT PARK—
SACRIFICE!

Garfield Place, 8th Av.; fine three story basement-brownstone box stoop extension; best Brooklyn section; parquet floors, electric lights; bargain; price, half first bank mortgage, balance easy terms; possession, or will lease. Ernest Howard, 69 7th Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Sterling 958.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square.
Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or rent, houses, farms, acreage. See R. E., Dickerson, Real Estate, Depot Plaza Bldg., P. O. Box 396, White Plains, N. Y. Phone 589.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGEL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OLD HOMESTEAD, with 3 acres of fine, cleared farm land; beautiful shade trees, apple and peach orchard, &c.; barn, chicken house, and outbuildings; on main road in good-sized town; stores, schools, churches; commuting distance to New York City; will sell cheap and on easy terms to a reliable family wanting such a place. Write for further information, Hocker, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Must sell immediately; 9-room and 3-bath Hy-tex brick house; 33 minutes out; North Shore; beautiful situation; close to Hempstead Harbor; shorefront privileges; fireproof garage for 2 cars in basement; inclosed porch; sunken garden at side; will consider offer. Apply Mrs. Viola Jones, 500 West End Av.

COZY LITTLE HOME with 2 acres of fine tillable land for $1,350, on easy terms; some shade trees; high elevation, near beautiful lake; positive bargain. Inquire B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Bargain. — Ten-room house, two baths, on ¼-acre corner plot; sleeping porch, outside dining porch, wonderful living room, with large, open fireplace; parquet floors, hardwood trim; magnificent modern kitchen; butler's pantry; high ground; extended view; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $52.80; best and most beautiful suburb in the State; price $7,750; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 39th St. Tel. Greeley 4325.

BONA FIDE BARGAIN, $6,600; EASY TERMS; a charming Colonial home near the water; plot 100x150 feet, fine old trees. Superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elevation 500 feet; house is new; has 26-foot living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls; huge open fireplace; central hall; dining room, pantry, kitchen, six master bedchambers, billiard room, 2 tiled baths; only 40 minutes on Lackawanna R. R.; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, every city improvement; schools, churches, stores conveniently near. Call or telephone 1223 Cort. A. Worcester, 168 Broadway, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!—If sold immediately, my beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms all white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Malden Lane. John 5047.

At Rutherford, N. J., new home, vestibule, living rooms, dining room, kitchen, front and rear porches, parquet floors, three large bedrooms and bath, gas, electric light, steam heat, superior construction, copper valleys and flashings, best location, large plot; price $5,500; terms $500 cash, $55 monthly; it makes paying rent foolish. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford.

Bargain Chance.—Will sell my remaining four artistic homes, all conveniences, at sacrifice prices; bungalows, $2,700; houses, $3,200; on very easy terms; balance like rent; materials bought at last year's low prices; you save $500; high elevation; refined neighbors; half hour out on Erie road; station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

New colonial house, two baths, steam heat, sleeping porch, hardwood trim, large mantel, screens, shades, decorations very choice, plumbing, &c.; old price, $8,000, easy terms; best part Plainfield; deep lot. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Modern 7-room terra cotta brick house, improvements; barn or garage; 5 acres of land, fruit trees; reasonable rent; located at Middletown, N. J.; good train service to the city. C. J. Hendrickson, care of Western Electric Co., N. Y. C.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries, $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD.—Unusual opportunity to secure home, 8 rooms, all imp'ts.; lot 100x150; high ground; restricted neighborhood; sacrificed at $6,500. J. Charles Fritz & Co., South Orange, N. J., and 141 B'way, N. Y.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

One-family frame house for sale, in the Bergen section of Jersey City; 6 rooms and bath and all modern improvements, in good condition. For particulars write Waldele, 259 East 85th St., N. Y. City.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins., you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Parker St., West Orange.

All-year country home; fifteen-room house, all improvements; twenty-three acres; stable, outbuildings excellent condition; crops planted; price $15,000. Owner, Box 138, Ramsey, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or To Rent.—Gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn., beautifully situated in midst of charming country; all improvements; 100 acres of land; two miles from Putnam. William Ordway Partridge care E. C. Morse, Putnam, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill; 84 acres; large house with every modern improvement; garage; greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. Address B. S. H., Castle 1033, 80 Malden Lane. N. Y.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

For sale in the heart of the Berkshires; 7 miles from Mohawk Trail; beautiful Summer or all-year home; house 9 rooms; all modern improvements; open plumbing; barn, sugar house and outfit, &c.; house for help; over 200 acres; 2½ miles to railroad. H. B. Davison, 254 Union St., Lynn, Mass.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

305 acres soft coal land, located at Kersey, Penn.; three solid veins of coal; will yield 8,000 tons to the acre. P. S. & N. R. R. R. runs on this land in two places; natural drainage; price to settle estate, $75,000. Hunter Architects, Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

To lease, with buying option, or might buy, 8 or 9 room house for real comfortable home within hour of 42d St., in Westchester or North shore Long Island; give full particulars concerning house, grounds, location, rent, price, and terms; must be near school. D 400 Times Annex.

Small house with garage or room for one, in Forest Hills Gardens; give details, price, and terms. S 370 Times Downtown.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm with outbuildings; best soil and location for vegetables, chickens, &c.; shade trees; will sell cheap on small cash payment and $12 monthly to party wanting a home; in large town; commuting distance to New York. Bryan, Box 290 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

66 Broadway, unfurnished private office; also furnished guest room, with telephone, attendance; reputable references required; would suit those requiring quiet. Room 506.

42D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
Attractive office to sublease to responsible party; 600 square feet; $35 per month. Apply Room 517, Long Beach Building.

Sublet, in high-grade office building, near Grand Central Terminal, one private office facing avenue and large waiting room; bargain. Telephone Greeley 4568.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE; every facility; rent $16.50 monthly; no lease required. Call 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublet desirable office facing Hotel McAlpin; also mahogany furniture for sale. Inquire Room 1102, Monolith Bldg., 45 West 34th.

Lofts to let, with or without power; light and heat; 42x100. Nanes Art Furniture Co., Grand St. and East River.

Private office in Liberty tower, overlooking Hudson; attractively furnished. Apply Room 2410, 55 Liberty St.

Magnificent corner suite offices, overlooking Bryant Park; enormous sacrifice. 110 West 40th.

At 404 4th Av., 9th floor, (corner 28th St.) Private offices; desk room or mail privilege; excellent service.

Desk room in private office, rent $7. Room 1220, 140 Nassau St. Call 12-1:30.

Private office, desk room, services, mailing privilege. Suite 615, 500 5th Av., cor. 42d.

A desirable small office, furnished, phone, $15 monthly. Room 528, 1,133 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Sublet suite three airy offices, 17x25 feet; new building; $116.67 per month; also practically new mahogany office furniture, rugs, Underwood typewriter for sale. Room 1103, 50 East 42d.

Private office in law suite; well furnished, light, and airy; good building in Bronx Hub, with elevator service; suitable for law or real estate; references. S 397 Times Downtown.

Private office in Metropolitan tower; separate entrance; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Room 158, fifteenth floor tower, 1 Madison Av.

For Rent—184 5th Av., third floor front, space 365 square feet.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—Factory, 1 or 2 stories; 25,000 square feet siding; within 25 miles from N. Y. C.; must be a bargain. T 205 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

For Sale or to Let—Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, containing 19 rooms, 250 East 15th St., Manhattan, facing Stuyvesant Park. Address S. H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St.

127TH ST., WEST, (Washington Square District.)—House, 12 rooms, steam, 2 baths; good condition. Bogert, 167 6th Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

AMAGANSETT, L. I.—On bluff overlooking ocean; four neighboring cottages; modern improvements; completely furnished; each with half acre of ground; 6, 6, 7, and 12 sleeping rooms respectively; rentals reduced; two garages on premises. Rossiter Johnson, owner, 2 West 95th St., New York.

Always cool, high elevation; wide, shady porches, upper balconies; ocean breezes; comfortable; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large lawn, garden, tennis; all conveniences; convenient, 20 minutes Brooklyn or Penn. Station; rental $350 season. L, 158 Times.

Furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas, garage, Ocean Av., corner Seaview. Long Branch; $500 season. Apply owner on premises, or phone 9250 Canal, New York City.

To rent, furnished, by season or year, an attractive 10-room house; all modern improvements; spacious ground, near railroad station and trolley. Dr. L. H. Rice, Baldwin, L. I.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Neponsit.—Two beautifully furnished, large rooms; use of kitchen and laundry; season, $250, or rent separately. H 16 Times.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.

For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Daskin, Mount Kisco.

New Jersey.

Cragmere, Mahwah, N. J.—Rent, July 5 to Oct. 1, completely furnished stone and cement house; modern improvements, seven large rooms, bath; large shade trees; near railroad station and trolley, good train service; reasonable rent. Box 382 Times, 2 Rector.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Most attractive place; facing ocean; 12 rooms; large butler's pantry, 3 baths, and 2 sea bathrooms; garage; large lot; tennis court; rent $1,650. Write William E. Ford, Summerfield Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 2209.

Furnished 9-room house for rent, bath, electric light, garage; immediate possession, two or three months; elevation 1,000 feet; no mosquitoes. Lloyd Tredway, Chester, N. J.

Thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station, overlooking Sound; ideal location; 10 rooms, master bedroom; garage; ample grounds, garden. Phone Bayside 2934R.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; near river; near station. 34 minutes out. Address Lackawanna, 75 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

Furnished shore cottages, 8 and 9 rooms, $175 and $250, July and August; all improvements, fireplaces; fine garage. A. S. Cook, Branford, Conn.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown.—To let, furnished house, 6 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 6 fireplaces; fine view, beautiful views and surroundings. S. G. Tenney, Agent, Williamstown, Mass.

New Hampshire.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.
To rent, large cottage, near Granliden Hotel; equipped for housekeeping; extensive view, 600 feet lake front; garage, boat houses. Apply Miss Nilsen, 27 W. 88th, River, 2983. After June 29 address Sunapee, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT BARRINGTON,
BERKSHIRE HILLS.

This rental includes Jersey cow and man to care for it. "The Maples," 6 acres; cool, old shade of maples, elms, birch, and evergreens; 7 sleeping rooms, all conveniences; garage for two cars; upkeep at my expense, three months' rental, $1,000. O. C. Bidwell, telephone 172W.

Country houses everywhere. Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished house, with at least four bedrooms, near watering place, bathing, &c.; house which is somewhat isolated preferred. Apply Mrs. Anagnos, 348 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small furnished house in New Rochelle, N. Y., for July and August; house within few blocks of Neptune Av. preferred; must be reasonable rent. Answer, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

Small house wanted within commuting distance of New York, near water. Address, giving particulars as to location, rental, &c., N. 840 Times Annex.

Small house, Long Island, season; near water; reasonable; commuting distance. L 169 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

10TH ST., 22 EAST.—Sublet, studio, bedroom, bath; July-October; partly furnished; $40 month. Apply Janitor, telephone Simonson, Jamaica 2334.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, bath; catering service in building; maid service; elevator; till Oct. 1.

44TH, 141 EAST, (Apt. 7C.)—An unusually cool, comfortable, well furnished, one room; bath, kitchenette, front apartment, elevator, new house. Phone 8505 Murray Hill.

58TH ST., 53 EAST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Studio bedroom, bath, private roof.

82D, 108 EAST.—Attractive 6 rooms, 2 baths; quiet, airy, cool exposure; new building; reasonable rent. Apply superintendent, or telephone Mrs. Anable, Plaza 8455.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Seneca, 38 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT for bachelor; two rooms and bath. Telephone Plaza 5,200.

MADISON AV.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months. Seen by appointment, 7668 Plaza.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four handsomely furnished rooms, housekeeping, sacrifice. Details, Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO HOTEL,
18 East 60th St.
Will sublet three rooms, two baths, July to October, $80 per month. Phone or inquire for Mrs. Kaufman. Apartment 21.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Two rooms and bath; electric kitchenette; 25th St. and Madison Square; splendid completely furnished; each with half acre of ground; 6, 6, 7, and 12 sleeping rooms respectively; rentals reduced; two garages on premises. Rossiter Johnson, owner, 2 West 95th St., New York.

Always cool, high elevation; wide, shady porches, upper balconies; ocean breezes; comfortable; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large lawn, garden, tennis; all conveniences; convenient, 20 minutes Brooklyn or Penn. Station; rental $350 season. L, 158 Times.

Furnished cottage, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gas, garage, Ocean Av., corner Seaview. Long Branch; $500 season. Apply owner on premises, or phone 9250 Canal, New York City.

To rent, furnished, by season or year, an attractive 10-room house; all modern improvements; spacious ground, near railroad station and trolley. Dr. L. H. Rice, Baldwin, L. I.

For rent, in Seagate, furnished or unfurnished houses, 8, 9, 11 rooms, with garage; desirable location, near water; reasonable. Phone 594 Coney Island.

Neponsit.—Two beautifully furnished, large rooms; use of kitchen and laundry; season, $250, or rent separately. H 16 Times.

New York State.

MOUNT KISCO.

For rent, furnished 8-room house and cultivated vegetable garden, garage; ten minutes' walk from station; possession immediately. Apply D. Frank Daskin, Mount Kisco.

New Jersey.

Cragmere, Mahwah, N. J.—Rent, July 5 to Oct. 1, completely furnished stone and cement house; modern improvements, seven large rooms, bath; large shade trees; near railroad station and trolley, good train service; reasonable rent. Box 382 Times, 2 Rector.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Most attractive place; facing ocean; 12 rooms; large butler's pantry, 3 baths, and 2 sea bathrooms; garage; large lot; tennis court; rent $1,650. Write William E. Ford, Summerfield Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 2209.

Furnished 9-room house for rent, bath, electric light, garage; immediate possession, two or three months; elevation 1,000 feet; no mosquitoes. Lloyd Tredway, Chester, N. J.

Thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station, overlooking Sound; ideal location; 10 rooms, master bedroom; garage; ample grounds, garden. Phone Bayside 2934R.

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Two rooms and bath; electric kitchenette; 25th St. and Madison Square; splendid completely furnished; each with half acre of ground; 6, 6, 7, and 12 sleeping rooms respectively; rentals reduced; two garages on premises. Rossiter Johnson, owner, 2 West 95th St., New York.

Always cool, high elevation; wide, shady porches, upper balconies; ocean breezes; comfortable; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large lawn, garden, tennis; all conveniences; convenient, 20 minutes Brooklyn or Penn. Station; rental $350 season. L, 158 Times.

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Furnished 9-room house for rent, bath, electric light, garage; immediate possession, two or three months; elevation 1,000 feet; no mosquitoes. Lloyd Tredway, Chester, N. J.

Thirty minutes Pennsylvania Station, overlooking Sound; ideal location; 10 rooms, master bedroom; garage; ample grounds, garden. Phone Bayside 2934R.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

167TH, 14 EAST.—Suites and rooms, with private baths; breakfast served if desired.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6190.

LEXINGTON AV, 342, (39th St.)—Teacher's residence; Winter reservations can now be made.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; exceptional table; references.

West Side.

61ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; table guests; references.

53D ST, 57 WEST.—Very attractive double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, reasonable; excellent table; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent table, parlor dining, convenient location.

68TH, 26 WEST.—Handsomely furnished balcony room, in house with owner; private bath; electric light; suit people looking for a refined, comfortable home; also smaller room; board optional; Southern cooking; or with breakfast only, served in room.

72D, 157 WEST.—Double, single rooms; well-appointed house; near subway, elevated; references.

72D, 322 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; overlooking Hudson. Columbus 1085.

76TH, 229 WEST.—Large, small room; with, without baths; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms; private house; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller one; excellent table; moderate.

83D, 54 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; near Park, "L" and subway.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; few adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, with all accommodations; home cooking; terms reasonable; reference.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—SPACIOUS, AIRY DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, BATH, ELECTRICITY; SUMMER RATES.

110TH, 601 WEST.

Attractive, large room; exclusive surroundings; best home cooking. Morningside 4302. Apt. 3N.

115TH, 500 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally large, cool rooms, shower bath, $5 up. Payne.

WEST END AV, 524, (86th.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent people; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Board with two rooms wanted on Long Island, commuting distance, by family of three; must be ocean front. Address Summer, L 150 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Sail from Manhattan.
50 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors; Porches; Lawns; Hammocks.
Weekly, $12-$20; per adult, with meals.
21 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, experienced help in reviewing scenes or making up deficiencies, in country surroundings. L 277 Times.

The Willows-on-the-Beach, Huguenot Park; hour Wall St.; shade, porches, bathing, fishing; excellent cuisine; outdoor sports.

Westchester County.

LARCHMONT.—Furnished rooms, with board, for business couples; commuting facility; 4 minutes, Grand Central; near station, lake, tennis courts; fresh eggs; vegetables from garden. Winhold, 27 Harman Drive, Larchmont Manor.

CHAPPAQUA.—The Whispering Pines and Cottages, exceptional accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Edgewater Lodge, Directly on Sound.—Delightfully cool accommodations; moderate rates; commuting; exclusive. Tel. 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

EYRIE INN, TOMKINS COVE, N. Y.
A delightful spot; high elevation; cool; commuting distance to New York; garden, fruits, &c.; booklet. Phone 4 Stony Point. S. Helen Bicknell, Brooklyn and New York.

Board, at a quiet farmhouse, where there is rest and refreshment; also cottage with a view, and with meals at the farmhouse. Address Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam County, N. Y.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8980.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY,"
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
Rumson Road; attractive rooms; best table; beautiful surroundings, shady grounds; few minutes from bathing; garage; few guests. Box 8, Seabright, N. J.

Hour out on West Shore Railroad; excellent accommodations; small number refined people; beautiful country, restful surroundings; $15-$20 weekly. Oratamin Farm, Blauvelt, N. Y.

Two rooms in cottage to select parties. Charles Thomas, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Wanted—Elderly persons to board. Mrs. Clark, 21 Gould Av., Caldwell, N. J.

New England.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Large house with annex; spacious rooms, porches; quiet, shady street; especially adapted to Summer guests; near car line; motor parties accommodated; automobile service. Mrs. M. S. Montgomery, 277 Crescent St.

Country Board Wanted.

Young couple desire Summer board within commuting distance of New York; near water preferred; terms must be very reasonable; state terms and particulars. F. Clawson, Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York.

Gentleman desires board near seashore. Particulars and terms to "Seashore," L 150 Times.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—80 H. P. General Electric motor; 250 volts; 1,050 R. P. M.; serial number 33,512; excellent condition. Permolin Products Co., Bush Terminal Bldg., No. 1, 241 37th St., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 4803.

PEARLS.
Genuine pearls of Lower California, in all grades and finest qualities. Nacre shells in all quantities for immediate shipments.
Main Office:
Ave. Uruguay 19, Apt. 7, Mexico City.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES,
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Thread rollers wanted, hand feed and automatic ½ to ⅝ capacity. X 346 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

$25,000 TO INVEST.

Active business man, age 38, unusually wide experience as owner for 10 years of own business, recently sold, will invest $25,000 (more or less as proposition warrants) in active, growing business showing progress and possibilities; must have some particulars. L 23 Times.

ATTENTION MANUFACTURERS!
An abundance of male and female American labor, freedom from strikes, cheap gas, coal, and electricity; economic living conditions; ample banking capital; are you interested in locating where these conditions exist? Write Board of Commerce, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Established manufacturing concern having product of exceptional merit and assured market seeks $20,000 for further development of its going business; also the association of a progressive business man; chance to become officer and director; for particulars, give address or phone to arrange interview with President. S 138 Times.

A reliable firm of insurance brokers desire to connect with a gentleman having trade connections with merchants or manufacturers and who may be eligible to negotiate insurance. To such a party satisfactory financial arrangements would be made. D 266 Times Downtown.

AEROPLANES.—Have funds available for investment in concern now engaged in manufacture of aeroplanes or aeroplane parts where additional capital is required; state full particulars. Address by letter to Principal, Room 852, Marbridge Building.

Have funds to invest in good going enterprice where additional capital is required, either in handling existing business or to promote growth; only existing projects will be considered; state full particulars. Address Investor, Box 408 Times.

Hall, grill, restaurant, music, and dancing daily; six lodge rooms; 62 lodges meet every month; rental of lodges covers rent; large hall for 2,000 people; 5-year lease; no mortgage. For full particulars apply Room 606, 72 Trinity Place, New York.

To those looking for investments, large profits and investment thoroughly secured, proposition will bear closest scrutiny; only those in earnest and can invest money need apply. L 140 Times.

Partner.—Man, good address and wide acquaintance, to submit plans and get business, with building architect. S 264 Times Downtown.

Must be sold to settle estate, established country store, business $50,000 yearly, Central New York; big bargain. Reed Co., Hotel Empire, New York.

Woodworking factory will make exceptionally good offer to parties in position of procuring work. L. L., 837 Washington Av.

Active or silent partner with few thousand cash remaining under his control; safe, well-paying proposition. S 78 Times.

Have $2,500 to invest in business that offers decent living. S 392 Times Downtown.

An expert procurer of capital seeks dependable connections. S 395 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, statistician, desires permanent or temporary position; voucher systems, controlling accounts, financial statements; references. S 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take entire charge; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, stenographer, office manager; executive ability. H 30 Times.

BUYER.—Muslin underwear, waists, &c.; at present employed by large department store; wishes to make change. S 131 Times.

CARETAKER, &c.—A clean, reliable, elderly woman desires position; references. Write full particulars. Mrs. Martin, 114 West 94th St.

COOK and housework; English-American couple, (35-26;) thoroughly competent cooking, &c.; entire work except laundry in small family; $65-$75; reference; now disengaged. Hamilton, 472 West 24th.

GOVERNESS.—Teacher, experienced, highly recommended, desires position; French, German, English, music; full charge children. Morris, 146 East 63d St.

HIGHLY intelligent young woman, musical, linguist, desires position; Kurth, 812 West 30th St.

HOUSEWORK.—North Ireland Protestant wants day work cleaning in private families; Downtown. Kelly.

LADY SWIMMER and diver, expert, able to instruct, wants position as governess or companion to family going to the lakes for the Summer; excellent references furnished. 156 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman, accurate; references; $8. W 878 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Eight years' training; good penman; refined, competent; $14. L 154 Times.

SECRETARY.—Efficient, experienced business woman, stenographer, college degree, $150 monthly. L 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 12 years' practical engineering, electrical supply experience, desires permanency; salary $25. W 377 Times Downtown.

STENO.-TYPIST.—High class substitute for permanent, expert mimeograph, Wall St. market correspondence. Telephone 6416 Hanover, 68 Beaver.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight months' experience; high school education; speedy, accurate; $8. W 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience; reference former employer; $15. W 862 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Refined colored high school student wishes position, evenings. L 151 Times.

WAITRESS or housework; neat colored girl; sleep home. Hall, 8 West 134th.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 8185. Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, correspondence work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT and OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work, travel anywhere. L 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, with efficiency experience, desires position with large firm. S 390 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALES MANAGER employ open new engagement; big business experience. Can you use me? L. S. R., 1,469 St. Nicholas Av.

AUDITOR, Treasurer, or special accountant; certified public accountant, 33; familiar with methods of largest corporation; at present a high-class senior with large accounting firm; minimum $5,000. X 336 Times Annex.

AUDITOR, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; experienced high school graduate; studying accountancy. L 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced ledger clerk; reliable, accurate; draft exempt. W 354 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, capable, conscientious, 8 years' experience, seeks mercantile connection. S 379 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; 26; draft exempt; $18. 129 Times.

BOY (17) wishes to connect with manufacture supply house; advancement. L 118 Times.

BOY, 17, wishes to make connection with manufacture supply house. S 128 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, motor boat engineer, Swiss, single, 29, desires steady employment, city Winter, country Summer; practical all-around Packard man, with over 9 years' experience; can drive, repairing cars, and handling motor and sail boats; wages, $30 a week city, $25 and board country. H. Frank, Aeon Garage, Broadway, 76th St., N. Y. city.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. F. Glanszman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, sober, honest, obliging, willing; do all-around work; salary moderate; good references. Albert, 751 Park Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman takes pleasure in recommending his chauffeur, who has been with him five years or more. H. Lang, 220 West 42d St. 5900 Bryant.

CHAUFFEUR.—31, married; eight years' private shop experience; careful, honest, obliging, strictly temperate; city or country. L 157 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience, desires position private family. Fischel. Phone 10060 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; private only; best reference. Carbon, 130 Post Av.

CHEF, French; experienced gardener; also preserving and canning; private family or State institution. Andre Pinard, Northport, L. I.

CHEF, &c.—Position as chef, steward; restaurant or institution preferred; references. Phone 3700 Riverside.

COLLECTOR.—Young man wishes position as rent collector; experienced real estate office. S 109 Times.

COMMERCIAL TEACHER, (27,) COLLEGE GRADUATE, WANTS CLERICAL POSITION AT SUMMER RESORT. X 335 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN, estimator, electrical, with engineer or contractor; 6 years' experience; salary $25. Phone O Bedford 6405.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, statistician, desires permanent or temporary position; voucher systems, controlling accounts, financial statements; references. S 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Take entire charge; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements, stenographer, office manager; executive ability. H 30 Times.

BUYER.—Muslin underwear, waists, &c.; at present employed by large department store; wishes to make change. S 131 Times.

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SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
Woman about 30 desired as an assistant bookkeeper; large importing house; salary $18 per week.

BOOKKEEPER,
experienced, between the ages of 25 and 30, on double entry, controlling accounts, &c.; must furnish first-class references; excellent opportunity for person who can qualify; write, stating age, education, nationality, particulars as to experience, places previously employed, and salary expected. Opportunity. 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of printing business; address in confidence. H 45 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS, EXPERIENCED WOMEN, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED AND REFERENCES. X 329 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady of refinement; state salary, age, experience, and qualifications; salary to start $12 to $14. E 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER experienced in commercial lines, good opportunity for advancement; salary $15 to start; state full particulars when replying. H 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, first-class; good penman must be competent to take full charge. H 56 Times.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

COMPANION.—Wanted for lady, companion who speaks French, understands nursing, and flesh reducing diets, is cheerful, and systematic; give experience, references, salary required. S 127 Times.

ENTRY CLERK.—Some knowledge of stenography; state age, salary expected. Box E 452 Times Annex.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES
For the following departments:
TOYS,
HOSIERY,
KIMONOS AND PETTICOATS,
STATIONERY,
WOMEN'S DRESSES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, under 50 years of age, in hospital. Apply Superintendent, 1,919 Madison Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—WE HAVE AN OPENING FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES AS OFFICE ASSISTANTS WHO KNOW HOW TO USE A TYPEWRITER, UNDERSTAND BILLING, FIGURING, &C.; STATE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS, AGE, REFERENCE, AND EXPERIENCE; HOURS 8 TO 5:30. WRITE "OFFICE ASSISTANT," 8 GREENWICH AV., N. Y. C.

ONE LADY IN EVERY TOWN WITHIN 50 MILES OF NEW YORK AS LOCAL SECRETARY FOR A DOMESTIC EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT; MODERATE SALARY; PERMANENT. L 163 TIMES.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED GIRLS
FOR THEIR
AUDITING DEPT.
STEADY POSITION AND GOOD SALARY TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

SECRETARY, good typist, neat; know Russian; very good chance for advancement; to start, $16. Call 68 William St., Room 906.

SECRETARY with executive ability, good Spanish correspondent, for export business; state experience and salary. H 39 Times.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER.—Must use Russian machine. 68 William St., Room 906.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent in publishing office; permanent position and excellent opportunity for advancement to energetic and competent person; write, stating previous experience and salary received. H 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; temporary, $18 week; permanent position possible if rapid, accurate, and willing. Call Room 603, 42 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; good position for right party; salary moderate at first; state experience and salary expected. Address S. E., 260 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced in several lines; better than high school education, quick and in every way capable; will pay $20 and increase. Give telephone number. S 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young lady for manager's office of large corporation located Long Island City; must be quick and accurate. H 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with legal experience preferred; mention salary and experience. H 41 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with knowledge of stenography; experienced; good opportunity for advancement; permanent. H 24 Times.

TEACHER, over 25, for Summer work; year's contract if efficient. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TYPIST.—Experienced, capable operating dictaphone; real estate and insurance office; state age, experience, and salary expected. Real Estate, 203 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 18 to 25, to assist in doctor's office uptown. Write Box 10, 1,035 3d Av.

YOUNG LADY to take charge of an employes lunch room, for girls; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 a week to start. E 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN to call on executives in all lines of business; excellent opportunity to earn big money; commission basis. Apply 8th floor, 241 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARIES, stenographers; exceptional openings for unusually competent and high class young women; $25 to start. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20, $18; clerical, $18, $15; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, $20; typists, clerks, Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. ACCOUNTANT.

A prominent manufacturing concern requires the services of a high-grade man, thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and cost accountant; must possess originality and the ability to put through new ideas; a new line of action in the accounting field that requires an up-to-the-minute man—a thinker; state full particulars as to qualifications, salary expected, &c., to

A. M., 203 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, in the office of a firm of Certified Public Accountants, a high-class, capable senior; preferably with experience in stock brokerage work; state full qualifications and references, which will be treated in strictest confidence. Box L 120 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Senior assistant wanted, who is capable of taking entire charge of audits; applicant should be particular in mentioning references and salary. S 388 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young junior accountant, bookkeeper, for temporary work. Apply by letter only, M., 423 West 120th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, with knowledge of Italian. Write, stating reference and salary wanted, W. H., P. O. Box 1320.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Man, experienced in bookkeeping, credit department, and general office work; familiar with plumbers' supply trade preferred; give age, experience, and salary expected. L 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in lighting fixtures to take full charge of books and keep cost system; good opportunity for advancement. Falkenbach Mfg. Co., 159 East 54th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; one who has had some experience and lives in Brooklyn. S 372 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; also be able to operate typewriter. Apply Myer, Florist, 58th St. and Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, over 31 years old; must have shop experience and good driving references on Pierce-Arrow and Willys-Knight cars. All year round in country; salary $27.50 per week and room; meals can be obtained at a very reasonable rate. Write, giving name, address, former employer, and make of car in each position. Address H 48 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—One who has had experience with Packard Twin Six; must be good driver, good mechanic, neat, willing, and obliging; state age, married or single, nationality, and religion. Address S 391 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced Ford commercial car; $18 week; bring references. S. P., 421 Hudson St.

CORRESPONDENT wanted to control freely the following languages: Spanish, French, and Russian; apply in writing only, stating experience, salary expected, and references; interview will be treated strictly confidence. B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 227 Water St.

COST CLERK.—Young man; experienced manufacturing costs; must be capable of working into, and assuming all details relating to costs and to monthly controlling same; to such a young man an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, giving full details of experience, salaries earned, &c., together with references; applications confidential. The United States Aluminum Company, Edgewater, N. J.

CUTTER, custom; men's clothing; reference; New York experience. Call after 10, G. N. Vincent, 524 6th Av.

DESIGNERS
for punch press tools for manufacturing accurate small parts in large quantities; also on jigs and fixtures for accurate production of small parts. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in design and details of concrete building; state age, experience, education, married or single, and salary. A. M. D., 33 Times.

FILE CLERK,
EXPERIENCED; MUST BE NEAT AND ACCURATE; REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING AND GIVE REFERENCES. S 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FILE CLERK.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and able to mark up and put away large correspondence; permanent position; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $55 per month. W 369 Times Downtown, 64th St.

FOR A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN WE WANT TO CORRESPOND WITH AN ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER WHO IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, UNDERSTANDING OFFICE ROUTINE, SYSTEMATIZING FACTORY COST EFFICIENCY, FINANCIAL REPORTS, SHORT CUTS, ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLING SALESMEN'S ACCOUNTS; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS AND HAS HAD DOING WITH THE CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE. PLEASE STATE EXPLICITLY WHOM YOU ARE EMPLOYED WITH AND SEND REFERENCES. ALSO STATE WHAT SALARY IS EXPECTED. YOUR COMMUNICATION WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. BORROUGH MACHINE USED. T 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOR A LARGE EXPORT AND IMPORT CONCERN, WE WANT TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF AN ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND SYSTEMATIZER, ONE WHO IS FIRST-CLASS IN DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE. WE EXPECT THE APPLICANT TO BE CONVERSANT WITH CUSTOM HOUSE CALCULATIONS ON INVOICES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. BORROUGH MACHINE USED. T 203 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
For their LINEN DEPARTMENT.
Also SPORTING GOODS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

MANAGER WANTED.

Up-to-date manager for inn of the highest class, situated on Long Island Sound, midway between New York and Boston, to be opened on or before Aug. 1; location unsurpassed; exceptional opportunity for man of enterprise and ambition; unquestionable credentials required. Address, inclosing copies of references, X 322 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAIL ORDER
MANAGER WANTED
TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A BRANCH OF A LARGE NATIONAL MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.
ESSENTIALS: BEST OF REFERENCES AND ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN MAIL ORDER OPERATING. ONLY MEN IN THE $10,000 CLASS CONSIDERED.
ALL REPLIES TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT OPENED PERSONALLY BY MEMBER OF FIRM AND TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. NO MATTER HOW RESPONSIBLE YOUR POSITION MAY BE YOU CAN ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING YOUR PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.
X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER for Bergen County (N. J.) automobile concern. Address, state age and desier be qualification, S 386 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Wanted by a large foreign banking house, a first-class man, capable of taking charge of foreign exchange and part of the credit department. Answer with full particulars to X 334 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURING MAN, thoroughly all-around printer as manufacturing man in advertising and publishing office; only ambitious, energetic, willing men need address. Efficiency, H 47 Times.

MECHANICS.—Experienced automobile mechanics wanted by high-class concern; excellent working conditions. Mulford, Haas Co., Inc., Bedford Av. and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTER.—Young man wanted in a lubricating oil house; must be strong and willing. Box W 371 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—One with experience on country daily; good digger on district work, not merely an assignment; absolutely sober; start $20. Apply Managing Editor, Hudson Dispatch, Union Hill, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED.
The war has created an interest and widespread interest in "world events." Ours is a business proposition for business men; experienced salesmen are needed for selling and managerial positions on our force; permanent income assured men able to direct others; drawing account allowed against commissions; must be over 25 years of age. ROUTINE CANVASSERS OR PEDDLERS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.
Call Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Corporation marketing widely advertised product, doing business of several millions annually, desires services of ambitious, proven salesman; integrity, good address, and at least high school education are essential. We will make working arrangement with man who can qualify, in which drawing account against commissions and expenses of transportation will be taken care of; in order to be considered, please state age, nature of line sold previously, and education. X 292 Times Annex.

SALESMEN
for our new $10 automobile policy; an easy seller; every owner, driver, chauffeur should buy on sight; the only policy issued that covers every accident while operating, adjusting, or cranking automobiles; big commissions. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., managers, 1,123 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted experienced calculating salesmen; experience on non-listing machine preferred; address in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary wanted; replies strictly confidential. Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 7th floor, 217 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.
Corporation planning national advertising campaign on commodities sold to retail trade, 25 per cent. commission basis; excellent side line. Wallkill Chemical Co., Inc., New Paltz, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Progressive children's wear house desires to employ salesman to sell coats and dresses; only such need apply who can produce results; all territories open; commission basis only. S 281 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman; experienced; must be a pusher; able to express himself, and possess closing ability; standard car; salary and commission; state age and experience. "Auto," 145 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on waist and dress manufacturers to handle a popular priced side line; pocket sample; no competition; good commission. S 389 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell new Ford attachment; only those with experience in this line considered; big account against commission. 1,650 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck, 1 to 5 ton worm drive; also Ford ton trucks attachment; good line; strictly commission. See Mr. Duer, 1,078 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN—Wanted, experienced hardware salesman. Address, giving age, references, salary wanted, The George Richards Co., Dover, New Jersey.

SALESMEN covering small town; good side line, no samples; big, continuous commission. Sanitex, Northeast corner 22d St. and Avenue A.

SALESMAN.—City and vicinity retail trade for line of children's rompers, pajamas, &c.; commission basis. H 7 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell high-class leather goods, on commission only, to start; reliable house; references. L 135 Times.

SECRETARY, with executive ability; good Spanish correspondent, for export business; state experience and salary. Box H 38 Times.

SEWER BRICKLAYERS.—Ten non-union; Tenth and Bismarck; one year's work; dry ditch; come ready for work. T. M. Torson & Son, sewer contractors, Indianapolis, Ind.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT; young man, not over 25 years of age, by wholesale hardware concern, doing export and domestic business, who has had some office experience; shipping office experience desirable, but not essential; salary $12 per week. Address S 394 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, assistant in brass goods factory; good chance for the right party; state age, experience, and salary expected. T 204 Times Downtown.

SODA DISPENSER.—Experienced. Apply 8 A. M. Repetti, 30 West 34th St.

STEEL SALES
CORRESPONDENTS.

One of the largest steel export houses needs five young men familiar with technical terms of the steel business, who can write strong and effective sales letters.

These young men should be between 25 and 35, and have ideas of their own for developing business in foreign lands by mail. We want men who can blaze new trails and put personality and vigor into their letters.

If you want an opportunity where you will have to work hard for the present but will build yourself a strong future with unusually large remuneration, answer this advertisement. Write your application selling your services just as you would sell steel. Bring it with you for interview.

Call 20 Broad Street. R. L. LEWIS.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and a rapid and accurate worker; permanent position with good future; state experience, references, age, and religion; salary, $70 per month. S 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, one capable of taking charge of up-to-date real estate office; salary and percentage; exceptional chance for advancement. Drawer 1,406, Hartford, Conn.

STOCK SALESMEN.
We desire the services of three high-grade salesmen to handle the stock of a legitimate industrial corporation; permanent position and liberal commission. W 370 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man as head stock clerk in retail music roll department of big concern; must be experienced in handling a big roll stock; salary $12 per week to start; fine opportunity for right man; give age and experience for last three years. H 13 Times.

STOCK MAN.—Wanted, at once, experienced mechanical goods stock man to take charge large line rubber mechanical goods. X 329 Times Annex.

TRADE JOURNALIST.—Young plugger who seeks opportunity; state full particulars and lowest salary. Box E 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work, operate typewriter, and familiar with mechanical drawings. Seventh Floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN to supervise office routine and be a proficient at corresponding; mail order experience preferred. H 29 Times.

YOUNG MEN, in bank, beginners; those having high school training preferred; must state age and salary expected. W 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for clerical position in railroad engineering office; state age, salary expected, and previous experience. S 396 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

YOUNG MEN TO LEARN TRADES; free instruction; 9 trades. Apply mornings, Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th St.; Wednesday evenings, Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, or Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter Avs., Brooklyn.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Temperatures are somewhat below the seasonal average in the region of the Great Lakes and in the interior of the Northern Pacific States, but above it in practically all other districts.

Temperature has risen considerably over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region and has fallen in the Northern Pacific States.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Ohio, upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys and the Lake region. Fair weather prevailed in other parts of the country.

Pressure is high off the South Atlantic Coast, low over the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the west Pl

ANARCHISTS IGNORE RULINGS OF COURT

Emma Goldman and Berkman Continue Irrelevant Questionings of Talesmen.

FIVE JURORS ARE ACCEPTED

Box Is Not Expected to be Filled Before Tomorrow—Judge Mayer Bars Talk on Revolution.

Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, the anarchists now on trial in the Federal District Court on an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Federal military laws, continued their long and at times tiresome examination of jurors yesterday. The result was that when court adjourned at 7 o'clock last night there were five jurors in the box, with little prospect of getting the other seven before some time tomorrow.

Berkman used up all of Wednesday's and all of yesterday morning's session in examining the talesmen and Miss Goldman, who took the floor at the afternoon session yesterday, consumed the rest of the day in the same manner. Despite the fact that the two defendants, who are acting as their own lawyers, were overruled time and again for asking what the court considered irrelevant and improper questions, they refused to follow the instructions of the judge, and no sooner was one question asked and ruled against than another would be asked.

"Do you believe that the Government does more harm than good," was a sample of the questions asked by Berkman.

"Would you be prejudiced against these defendants if it was shown that they contended that the United States is not a true democracy?" was another question which was ruled out.

Emma Goldman, when she began querying the talesmen, was instructed not to repeat any question which had been asked by Berkman. It was expected by some in the court room that this might stop the delay, but the opposite proved to be the case, and for more than four hours she asked all sorts of questions, ranging all the way from woman suffrage to the editorial policy of an anarchist publication of which Miss Goldman is the editor.

Assistant District Attorney Content intends to ask Emma Goldman to explain a bank deposit of $8,067 which she made on Jan. 24, 1916. An examination of the bank book for a period of four years showed deposits ranging from $29 to $300, in two cases there being deposits of $500. The bank book was found among her effects when she was arrested at the offices of Mother Earth. Because of reports that German propaganda money has been back of much of the anti-American agitation in this country, the authorities think that Miss Goldman ought to tell where she got enough money to make such a large deposit on one day.

A woman anarchist, when admittance to the court room was refused to her yesterday, hit a young Deputy United States Marshal over the head with a parasol. The injury was slight and she was not arrested.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—June 26, 9:07 A. M. train from Park Place, Newark, to Hudson Terminal, downtown New York, a package of jewelry about 6 by 8 inches, property of Day, Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., billed to Howard & Co., New York; employe must stand loss; suitable reward for return, 449 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Pigskin handbag, marked "F. J. W." on ferryboat from Weehawken to Cortlandt St., New York, on 7:45 boat; liberal reward, no questions asked. 110 Sunnyside Av. Telephone 5061 East New York.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of bag lost Wednesday night, June 27, ladies' room, 42d St. Ferry. Finder kindly address May E. Swan, 31 Nassau St., Room 407, N. Y. City.

LOST—Diamond and star sapphire plaque pin broken off, between 70th St., Broadway car, and Stern's 42d St. store, Saturday, June 23. $100 reward. Valerie Bergere, 200 West 73th. Columbus 9673.

LOST—Gold bar pin with sapphires; between Fourth Avenue car and 122 Madison Avenue. Please communicate with D. K., are French Wounded Fund, 122 Madison Avenue. Reward.

LOST—On West Shore ferryboat, 7:45 P. M. Monday, June 25, pigskin traveling bag with tag initialed F. J. W. Liberal reward if returned to 110 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Gentleman's open-faced gold watch, engraved "Captain J. J. McNulty"; $25 reward; no questions. F. J. M., Columbian Garden, 5 Greenwich Av. and 8th St.

LOST—Gold mesh bag Wednesday evening in front of Jos. M. Cohan or Cohan & Harris Theatre. Liberal reward. E. B. Eames, 80 Broadway.

LOST.—Bunch office keys with registry tag attached. Finder will be rewarded on delivery at office Superintendent Washington Building, Number One Broadway.

LOST—June 27, from automobile, Broadway and 39th St., brown rattan suitcase; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to Gallert, 1,533 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin on 5th Av., 37th St., or Benwit-Teller's or Stewart's; liberal reward. Miss Daly, Apt. 5 B, 432 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Friday, June 15, between 61st St. and 85th St., East or Madison Av. car, small diamond heart pin; reward. Mrs. H. E. Duryea, 535 Park Av.

REWARD.—Gold brooch, Thursday, Broadway car, 9th-87th Sts. Communicate X 342 Times Annex.

LOST—Blood pressure apparatus, East 53d St. and Lexington Av.; liberal reward. 591 Park Av.

LOST.—At Cedarhurst, L. I., Irish terrier one year old. C. R. L. Telephone 3672 Rector.

LOST.—Gold watch and chain, probably between Times Square and Nevin St., Brooklyn, subway; reward. Blackburn, 68 Broad.

LOST—Diamond-shape black onyx ring, diamond in centre. Harlem 6308.

$50 REWARD.

LOST, GOLD MATCHBOX, DIAMOND SETTING, BACK ENGRAVED "REGGIE TO HARRY," IN FRONT OF HENDERSON'S, CONEY ISLAND. TELEPHONE PLAZA 6229, HARRY ARONSOHN, 32 EAST 64TH ST.

MAY UNIONIZE HUMORISTS.

American Association Elects J. A. Waldron as President.

The American Press Humorists held the first business session of their convention in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. Chicago was selected as the next meeting place, the date to be fixed by the Executive Committee. These officers were elected: President—James A. Waldron, editor of Judge; Vice President—J. M. Darling, cartoonist; Secretary-Treasurer—Douglas Malloch of Chicago, editor of The American Lumberman and styled the Lumberman-Poet; Executive Committee—E. W. Miller, Chicago; Edgar A. Guest, Detroit; Ted Robinson, Cleveland; Clare Briggs of New York, and Charles A. Leedy of Youngstown, Ohio.

New members elected were Irvin S. Cobb, Ray Hoppman of The New York Telegram, Frank J. Price of The Morning Telegraph, Harold Webster, cartoonist; O. O. McIntyre, representing a chain of Western newspapers; Berton Braley, Robert Dean, and Grant D. Hamilton.

Today the association may unionize and incorporate under the laws of New York.

The annual dinner was held last night at the McAlpin.

UPHOLDS FINGER PRINT LAW

It is not unconstitutional to finger print a person convicted of a crime, according to a decision yesterday by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions, upholding the finger printing statute. The decision was given in the case of Anna Sallow, convicted recently of disorderly conduct. After reviewing the history of the case and the previous decisions on the question, the Court says:

"Finger prints are but the tracings of physical characteristics of the lines upon the fingers. Nothing further is required in finger printing than has been sustained heretofore by the Courts in making proofs of identification."

CLIFFWOOD
A lower Logwood

E&W 15 cent Collars
EARL & WILSON

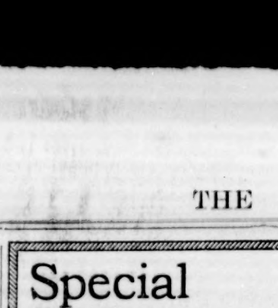
Special Bathing Suits
$2.95
Friday and Saturday Only

Two-piece suits of worsted. Black, navy blue—heather mixtures of green and dark oxford.

Wallach guarantees the color.

Get one now. Just in time for the Fourth—and you'll be fixed for the Summer.

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St. Broadway, Cor. 29th St. 3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



6 PHOTOS 1.50
Standard Cabinet Size, Dark Grounds, Finished in Folders. Etching Photos, $1 each and up. Without Coupon, $4.50

T. E. Purnell
Chicago Boston, Phila. Detroit
A NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER.
Offers the Latest Style Photographs. Highly artistic, at Summer rates. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.
Photos for Passports, Cuts and Reproductions finished in 2 hours.
Old and New Photos Copied and Enlarged.
20 Studios at Your Service
398 5th Ave., bet. 37th and 38th Sts.
516 5th Ave., at 42d St.
1 W. 34th St., opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
1482 Broadway, Cor. 43d.
1270 Broadway, at 82d St.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'.
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
NEWARK—860 Broad St.
Cut Out This Coupon
AND SAVE $5.00.
GOOD UNTIL JULY 31.

Representation
of manufacturers of foods and liquids also foreign products is desired by Comptoir International des Grandes Liqueurs, 3, rue d'Arcole, St. Etienne, (Loire) France. We are also buyers.

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS—Two Games—BOSTON.
1:45. Polo Grounds Today. Adm. 50c.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

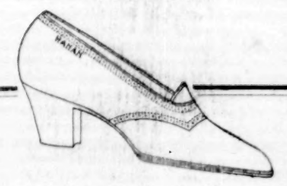
Are Offering Most Extraordinary Values in a
Sale of White Washable Kid Sport Boots and Oxfords
For Women and Misses

Oxfords at $3.85 Boots at $4.95

Seldom have shoes of this superlative quality been seen at such low cost. The models are made over most comfortable lasts, and each pair has been finished with the utmost care.

Included are Boots and Oxfords in White Kidskin with soles and heels of white Ivory Leather or Neolin, and many very attractive models in White Kidskin with blue or brown trimmings. Sizes 2½ to 6 and widths AA to D. Not every size in each style, but your size in one of the many models represented.

None sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval



ANNUAL
JULY SALE
Men's and Women's Shoes
At Greatly Reduced Prices

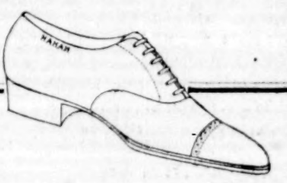
Many of the shoes in this sale are put at a price less than the present cost of making them.

Discontinued lines enable us to give you an opportunity to secure these exceptional bargains.

A great many of the lines include complete sizes.

Hanan & Son

Broadway, cor. 31st St. 207 B'way, nr. Duane St.
Broadway, cor. 38th St. 35 Nassau St., cor. Liberty
1095 B'way, nr. 23d St. 516 Fifth Av., cor. 43d St.
Broadway, cor. Canal St. 411 Fifth Av., at 37th St
Broadway cor. Fulton St. In Bkn. at 390 Fulton St.



To Every Automobile User in New York City

Facts about the new gasoline that vaporizes fast

The Production Expert of the Tide Water Oil Co. has perfected a new gasoline.

After hundreds of experiments on the road and in the laboratory he has produced a gasoline that gives extra power and added mileage.

This new gasoline differs from ordinary fuel because it vaporizes fast.

At first it was used only by stockholders of the company, their friends and a very few high grade garages. It was really an "exhibition" fuel.

Now offered to all New York motorists

Today, this wonderful new gasoline can be secured by all New York motorists at the same price as ordinary gasoline. Close study by the company's engineers has at last put its production on a commercial basis.

Hereafter, a list of high grade New York garages will sell it. It will be known as Tydol, the new gasoline that vaporizes fast.

How low-grade or sluggish gasoline wastes fuel

Sluggish gasoline *vaporizes slowly*. A large part of it *never* becomes vapor at all and cannot explode. It cannot help drive your engine. It is waste fuel.

To produce even fair results, sluggish gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture. Only 8 parts of air can be used to 1 part of fuel. That's because it vaporizes slowly.

Unvaporized gasoline causes excess carbon, gummed-up rings and valves and dirty spark plugs. It dilutes the lubricating oil. It is the commonest cause of a sluggish engine.

The new economy gasoline—works best at 15 to 1

Tydol, the new economy gasoline, is different from other fuels. *It vaporizes fast.* It is *specially made* to give best results in a 15 to 1 mixture of air and fuel.

15 parts air to 1 of gasoline. That is the most efficient mixture for every automobile. The February 1917 Bulletin of the Society of Automobile Engineers shows that 15 to 1 is scientifically correct for all speeds and all loads.

Tydol works best at 15 to 1 because it vaporizes fast. It gives rapid flame spread, a hot explosion and high pressure. *That means maximum power and mileage and easy starting.*

Tydol burns up clean, reduces carbon. Thus it eliminates many engine troubles.

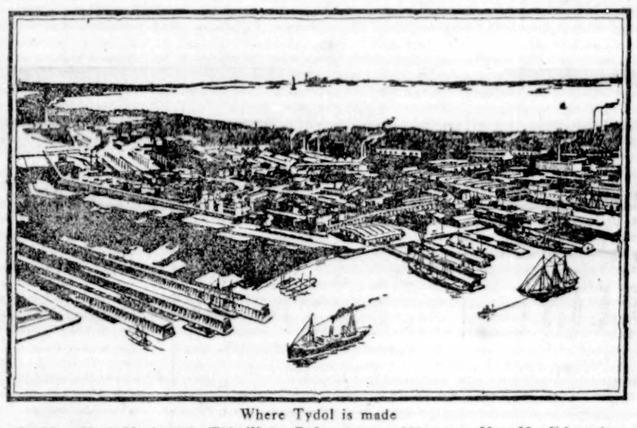
How motorists can save 25% to 45% on fuel

The diagram shows how Tydol saves gasoline expense. On the left, is an 8 to 1 mixture of air and sluggish gasoline. On the right, is the Tydol economy mixture—15 parts of air to 1 part of fuel. Notice the marked saving in fuel.

With Tydol, you use *less* fuel and *more* air. That's why Tydol saves the average motorist real money on gasoline bills.

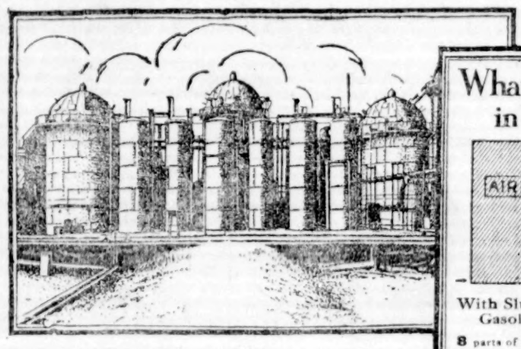
Tydol has these unique properties because it is made by the Edwards System, a series of exclusive processes controlled by this Company. These processes have been developed and perfected under the direction of Mr. S. H. Edwards, for 30 years our Production Expert. Today, Mr. Edwards is one of America's authorities on oil-refining. Tydol is his final achievement.

And yet it sells for the same price as ordinary gasoline.



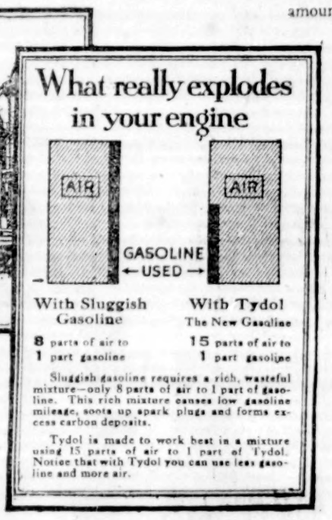
Where Tydol is made

On New York Harbor, the Tide Water Refinery covers 122 acres. Here Mr. Edwards, the Production Expert, has perfected the special processes which make Tydol possible.



To insure unequalled purity

In 12 great tanks, Tydol is cleansed and washed with two special preparations. Every gallon of it passes through these tanks repeatedly until its purity conforms to the high, unchanging standard.


What really explodes in your engine
AIR
AIR
GASOLINE
← USED →
With Sluggish Gasoline
8 parts of air to 1 part gasoline
With Tydol The New Gasoline
15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline
Sluggish gasoline requires a rich, wasteful mixture—only 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. This rich mixture causes low gasoline mileage, soots up spark plugs and forms excess carbon deposits.
Tydol is made to work best in a mixture using 15 parts of air to 1 part of Tydol. Notice that with Tydol you can use less gasoline and more air.

How to set your carburetor at 15 to 1

The Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin mentioned herein, tells how to adjust the amount of gasoline fed by your carburetor.

Before making the adjustment fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine.

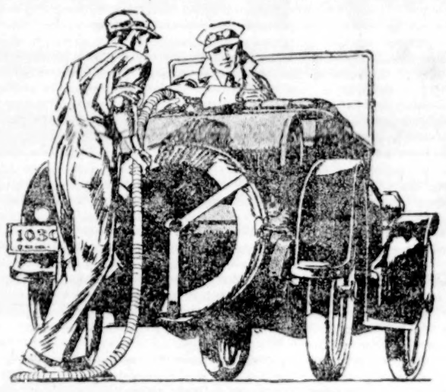
Then with your car standing still and the engine running, follow the directions given in the Society of Automobile Engineers' Bulletin:

"Decrease the quantity of gasoline until the engine loses power. Then give more gasoline till good power is restored, *but not a notch beyond that point.*"

With Tydol this adjustment gives you the 15 to 1 mixture. *Because Tydol is made in such a way that it works best in a 15 to 1 mixture.*

You can never be sure you have the 15 to 1 mixture unless you use Tydol, because sluggish gasoline usually back-fires on mixtures leaner than 8 to 1.

Tydol gives you greatest economy and efficiency.



When the tank needs filling

Don't waste money any longer by using sluggish fuel. Use Tydol, the new economy fuel. The next time you fill up is the time to demand Tydol from the garage man.

Where you can buy Tydol

All New York dealers do not sell Tydol. It is sold by a list of high grade garages. Tydol dealers are specially chosen for reliability. Ask your garage man to try for a Tydol agency.

Meanwhile, look for the orange and black sign. Try Tydol in your car today—you will save money and get more power. If you do not find Tydol for sale where you ask for it, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Platt & Washburn Refining Company Distributors
11 Broadway, N. Y. *Tel. Bowling Green 8000*

To insure maximum results—

Always use Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. Veedol prevents rapid formation of sediment and minimizes friction and wear. It is used by the U. S. Army and Navy, leading automobile engine makers, and more than 400,000 motorists. Clean out the crank-case of your automobile engine—fill up with kerosene—run your engine 30 seconds—drain out all kerosene and fill up with Veedol. Your engine will be more silent and more powerful than ever before.

Because We Are Merchants Not Speculators Every
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Fancy Suit REDUCED

Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Black and Blue Suits.

The speculator who owns merchandise that is "going up" holds it for the higher price

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx suit we own is worth to-day more than it cost; wil be worth much more next season than it is now. For woolens—like most other staples—have been and are "going up."

But we are *Merchants*, not speculators; our profit lies in holding customers—not merchandise. We shall clear our stocks *c ean* this season as we always do.

You benefit *now*—by a greater than ever saving.

You benefit again next season by knowing all our stocks are fresh and new.

We benefit because *you* do.

Suits that were $22.50 and less	$19.50	Suits that were $30 and $32.50	$27.50
Suits that were $25	22.50	Suits that were $35 and $40	32.50
Suits that were $28	25.00	Suits that were $45 and $50	38.50

No Charge for Alterations

Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers St. Broadway, Corner 29th St. 3rd Ave., Cor. 122nd St. } Open 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings